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ARCHIVES
OF THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

SECOND SERIES.

Vol. I.

This volume was prepared and edited by authority of the State of New Jersey, at the request of the New Jersey Historical Society, and under the direction of the following Committee of the Society :

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DOCUMENTS
RELATING TO THE
REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY
OF THE
STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

VOLUME I.

EXTRACTS FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

VOL. I. 1776—1777.

EDITED BY
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PREFACE.

Without waiting for the completion of the First Series of the New Jersey Archives, it was concluded some years ago to begin the publication of a Second Series, to extend through the Revolutionary period, and to include extracts from American newspapers and several volumes of unpublished manuscript material. The newspaper extracts were secured by diligent gleaning among the files in the principal libraries of the country, and with an impartial disregard of the sentiments of the papers. It is believed they will prove of most fascinating interest, for the vivid pictures they present of contemporary events, and not the less so because of the often distorted views obtained from the want of that perspective to be had only by the lapse of time.

Very considerable progress was made by the late General William S. Stryker in preparing this material for the press, and about half of the present volume was printed under his supervision, when he was compelled by ill-health to lay it aside several years ago. When his death occurred, October 29, 1900, the Committee of the New Jersey Historical Society, having charge of this department of its work, felt that it would be a fitting memorial to their beloved associate if this volume were completed and published with his name on the title page, where it most properly belongs. The Legislature of 1901 generously appropriated the funds for the purpose, and the Committee proceeded with the work. The principal

labor of seeing the volume through the press was cheerfully assumed by Mr. Francis B. Lee, a member of the Committee, whose numerous valuable and most interesting notes attest the painstaking zeal with which he has discharged this voluntary task.

The authorship of notes contributed by other members of the Committee than General Stryker is indicated by their initials.

W. N.

October 29, 1901.

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

Burlington, December 22, 1775.

DESERTED from the Second Battalion of the Continental Army, raised in New Jersey, commanded by Col. William Maxwell, and Captain William Falkner's company, now lying in Burlington Barrack's.—Christopher Howard, Zedekiah Martin, Henry Mires, Isaac Butterworth, Samuel Ward, John Turner, William Watson, Elisha Stout, Thomas Holland, and William Biggins. This is to desire them, and all others who have absented themselves from the three companies now lying in said Barracks, to repair to said place on or before the tenth day of January, and they may depend upon forgiveness for this first offence, but on failure may depend upon the punishment inflicted by a Court Martial, according to the nature of the offence.

WILLIAM MAXWELL,¹ Colonel.

¹William Maxwell was a native of Greenwich township, Sussex county. At a meeting of the people of that county, July 16th, 1774, he was appointed on a committee to co-operate with the other counties, and subsequently was elected a Deputy to the Provincial Congress which met at Trenton, in May, June and August, 1775.—*Minutes of Provincial Congress*, 19, 169, 184. On October 28th, 1775, the Provincial Congress recommended him for appointment as Colonel of the Western Battalion of New Jersey, and on November 7th the Continental Congress appointed him, accordingly, Colonel of the Second Battalion, First Establishment.—*Ib.*, 245; *Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary Army*, by William S. Stryker, 12, 16. The Continental Congress appointed him, October 23d, 1776, Brigadier-General, and placed under him the four battalions raised on the Second Establishment, called "Maxwell's Brigade."—*Stryker, ut supra*, 41-2. On May 11th, 1779, Maxwell's Brigade was ordered to the Susquehanna, on Sullivan's expedition. He resigned July 25th, 1780. "He commanded the Jersey line, during his entire term of service, as a general officer, and took an active part in every battle in which his brigade distinguished itself."—*Stryker, ut supra*, 64. "He served in the French War of 1755 as an officer of Provincial troops; was with Braddock when that officer was defeated, and fought under Wolfe at the taking of Quebec. He was afterwards attached to the Commissary Department, and was posted at Mackinaw, holding the rank of Colonel. As

N. B.—All friends to American Liberty are requested to be aiding and assisting in taking the above-mentioned

soon as he heard that the Colonies which bordered on the Atlantic had resolved to resist the Crown to the death rather than be enslaved, he resigned his commission in the British army, marched on foot to Trenton, and tendered his services to the Provincial Congress, then in session. They were accepted and a Colonel's commission bestowed upon him, with orders to raise a battalion to march for Quebec. He succeeded in enlisting a fine body of men, and was engaged in recruiting when the meeting of the Sussex County Committee of Safety was held, August 10th and 11th, 1775, of which he was chosen Chairman. He took up his line of march, according to orders, but the defeat of Montgomery occurred before he could possibly reach Quebec, and nothing remained but to return to headquarters. He was soon after raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, and served with distinction in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth, Brandywine, Springfield, Wyoming and elsewhere. His personal frankness and the absence of all haughtiness in his manners made him a great favorite with the soldiers; but his merits, as is too often the case, excited envy; some of the officers, who boasted a more aristocratic lineage than he could claim, showed much jealousy of his advancement, and [in 1780] when one of this class succeeded in obtaining promotion over his head, he resigned his commission. He enjoyed to the last the special regard of Gen. Washington, who frequently eulogized him in his letters. Unfortunately for biographical purposes, Gen. Maxwell's house took fire just after the close of the Revolution, and all his valuable papers and correspondence were destroyed."—*The First Sussex Centenary*, Newark, 1853, p. 60. An eloquent inscription, written by his friend and compatriot, Gov. Richard Howell, is placed over his remains, in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church of Greenwich township, setting forth that he was the oldest son of John and Anne Maxwell and that he died November 4th, 1795, in the 63d year of his age:

IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR WHICH ESTABLISHED THE INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

HE TOOK AN EARLY, AN ACTIVE PART;

A DISTINGUISHED MILITARY PARTISAN,

HE AROSE, THROUGH DIFFERENT GRADES OF THE AMERICAN ARMY,
TO THE RANK OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL;

A GENUINE PATRIOT,

HE WAS A WARM AND DECIDED FRIEND
TO THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF HIS COUNTRY;

IN PRIVATE LIFE, HE WAS EQUALLY DEVOTED TO ITS SERVICE,
AND TO THE GOOD OF THE COMMUNITY OF WHICH HE WAS A MEMBER,

AN HONORABLE AND CHARITABLE MAN,

A WARM AND AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,

A ZEALOUS ADVOCATE OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND

AN ACTIVE PROMOTER OF THE

INTERESTS OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.—*Ib.*, 60, note.

men, if seen after the aforesaid tenth day of January.—
The Pennsylvania Packet, January 1, 1776.

Since the foregoing was put in type the following additional particulars have been furnished the writer by George Maxwell Robeson, ex-Attorney-General of New Jersey and ex-Secretary of the Navy:

General William Maxwell was born near Newtown Stewart, in county Tyrone, Ireland. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and was the son of John and Anne Maxwell. He came to this country with his father when nearly a man grown. His father settled at Greenwich, in the then county of Sussex, now Warren county.

William entered the Provincial army as an officer. He was at the taking of Quebec by Wolfe, and was one of Washington's Provincials in the Braddock Expedition against Fort Duquesne, and he was at the defeat of that unfortunate General. For his military services at that period he received from the British crown a grant of land near where Tarrytown is now located. The papers with regard to this grant were, however, lost in the burning of his house just before the close of the Revolutionary War.

At the time of the breaking out of the Revolution he was in the Provincial army, holding the rank of Colonel, and was stationed at Mackinaw. Upon receiving news of the first hostilities he resigned his commission and started for home on horseback. His horse dropped dead in New York State somewhere near the New Jersey line, but he pushed on on foot until he reached Sussex county, where he immediately began to raise troops for the patriot cause.

No portrait of General Maxwell is known to exist, but according to family tradition he was a tall, stalwart man, with large bones. He had a florid complexion, large grey eyes, and his hair was dark brown, almost black—iron grey during the Revolutionary War. His manner was bluff but hearty, and from his Scotch descent and accent, his soldiers called him "Scotch Willie."

His father lived in Greenwich with his wife, a younger son, Robert, and two daughters. On one occasion the house was raided by a party of Tories. They ransacked the house, beat the old gentleman, and gave Robert a violent blow on the head, which injured him very severely. The wife and daughters were forced to flee to the woods for safety. General Maxwell, as soon as he was able, got leave of absence from the army and with a party of soldiers pursued the Tories. He captured them and hanged them promptly, it is said, without judge or jury.

His brother John, who was next to him in age, was a Lieutenant in the First Jersey Establishment and afterwards a Captain in the service. He served at one time on General Maxwell's Staff with the rank of Major. It is related that he one day rode into camp at Morristown with a full company of one hundred stalwart soldiers from Sussex, to the surprise and delight of Washington.

Captain John Maxwell's eldest son was George Clifford Maxwell, Jefferson's United States District Attorney, and member of Congress from New Jersey in 1811-13, elected as a Democrat. He married Miss Rachel Bryant, and they had two children—

1. A son, John Paterson Bryant Maxwell, who was a member of Congress from New Jersey from 1836 to 1840, and died in Belvidere, November 14th, 1845.

2. A daughter, Anna Maria, who married William P. Robeson, of Oxford Furnace, and their eldest son is the George Maxwell Robeson from whom the above information was derived, who was also a member of Congress from New Jersey from 1878 to 1882.

Captain John Maxwell had also a younger son, William, and two daughters.

—W. N.

To be SOLD, in Mount Holly,

Three Dwelling Houses, with about an Acre of Ground to each House, Part of which is Meadow, a small Stream of Water running through each Lot. On the Premises is a very convenient Situation for a Mill, if the Water of an adjoining Saw-mill was led across the Road, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of which Water is also to be disposed of by the Subscriber, living on the premises, to whom, or to Richard Wells, of Philadelphia, Application may be made for further Particulars.

JACOB PARKER.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, January 3, 1776.

TRENTON FERRY and PLANTATION.

Whereon Mr. Rensselaer Williams¹ now lives, to be LETT for one or more years, together with the TAVERN, Farm, &c., usually rented therewith, and to be entered upon the first day of March next. Any person of proper activity and spirit, suitable for such a situation, and able to give good security for the rent, shall, upon application, receive all due encouragement; none other need apply. For terms, enquire of Daniel Coxe,² Esq; at Trenton, or Doctor Redman, in Philadelphia.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, January 3, 1776.

¹ Rensselaer Williams was a well-known citizen of Trenton during the Revolutionary War. He was a Justice of the Peace and Librarian of the Trenton Library. He aided John Fitch to obtain from the Legislature of New Jersey exclusive privileges for the navigation, with steam, of the Delaware river. When he left the inn at Trenton Ferry he lived just above Stacy Potts' house, on King street, and kept the inn of the "Royal Oak." He fell dead on the street, nearly opposite the State House, in December, 1796, at the age of 64. See Hall's *History of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton*, p. 252, and Stryker's *Trenton One Hundred Years Ago*.

² For a sketch of Daniel Coxe (the fifth of the name), see 1, *N. J. Archives*, X., 226, note. His wife was a daughter of Dr. John Redman.

FORTY SHILLINGS, Reward.

Run away on First day, the 24th instant, from the subscriber, living on Newtown Creek in Gloucester county an English servant lad, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, named *Thomas Day*, but probably may change it, about 20 years of age, wears his own light coloured bushy hair; had on, when he went away, a half worn beaver hat, cloth coloured upper jacket, very much worn, under it a Wilton coatee, much on the reddish cast, buckskin breeches, much wore and broke on the knees, coarse homespun shirt, quite new, grey yarn stockings, lately footed, old shoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, from

BENJAMIN THACKREY,

 It is likely he will make for Dunmore, as he came from that way, and is a great Tory.

December 27, 1775.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, January 3, 1776.

New York, January 8th [1776].—Last Monday Night, John Van Horne,¹ Esq., of ROCKY HILL, in NEW JERSEY, was married to Miss HEARD, Daughter of Colonel NATHANIEL HEARD,² of WOODBRIDGE, in said Province; a very agreeable and accomplished young Lady.

¹ John Van Horne was a descendant of John Van Horne, who in 1707 bought of William Dockwra 6,800 acres of land at Blawenberg, Somerset county, near Rocky Hill.—*Historical Discourse on occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of the Reformed Dutch Church of Millstone*, by Edward Tanjore Corwin, pastor, New York, 1866, p. 16, and map prefaced. Washington's headquarters, where he wrote his farewell address to the army, November 2d, 1783, were quite near the Van Horne residence.

William Dunlap, the historian of early American art, resided with the Van Hornes at this time, and gives an interesting picture of them. He says: "Mr. John Van Horne was a man of uncommon size and strength, and bulky withal," and he relates an amusing incident when Van Horne, to shame one of his black boys, chased and ran down an agile porker, and looked up triumphantly, just as Washington and his suite trotted into the yard. See *Hist. Collections of N. J.*, 462.

² Nathaniel Heard was a member of a family then and subsequently prominent in the annals of Woodbridge, N. J. On January 7th, 1775, he was chosen one of a

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY for the Colony of New Jersey are to meet on Tuesday the Ninth Day of January,

"committee of observation" from Woodbridge.—*Minutes of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety of New Jersey*, Trenton, 1879, pp. 42, 45. He was one of the delegates elected by Middlesex county to the Provincial Congress, which met at Trenton, in May, June and August, 1775.—*Ib.*, 169. He was appointed Colonel of the First Regiment, Middlesex; Colonel, Battalion "Minute Men," February 12th, 1776; Colonel, Battalion, "Heard's Brigade," June 25th, 1776; Brigadier-General Commanding, ditto; Brigadier-General, militia, February 1st, 1777.—*Official Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War*, by William S. Stryker, Trenton, 1872, p. 349.

On January 3d, 1776, the Continental Congress ordered Col. Heard, with 500 or 600 Minute Men and three companies from Lord Stirling, to disarm all the Tories in Queens county, Long Island, which he did with great promptness. An officer under him wrote: "He is indefatigable, treats the inhabitants with civility and the utmost humanity." He carried off nearly 1,000 muskets, four colors of Long Island militia, and nineteen of the principal disaffected persons, and made 349 others swear that they had concealed no arms from him. He received the thanks of the local committee for his prudence in the execution of his duty, and the compliment of a bitter attack in doggerel verse by the Tories, of which this is a specimen:

"Col. Heard has come to town,
In all his pride and glory;
And when he dies he'll go to Hell,
For robbing of the Tory."

—*Documents and letters intended to illustrate the Revolutionary Incidents of Queens county*, by Henry Onderdonk, Jr., New York, 1846, pp. 44-8; *Calendar of N. Y. Revolutionary Manuscripts*, I., 218, 235, 334; *Bancroft*, VIII., 276; *Memoirs L. I. Hist. Soc.*, II., 34-40; III., *Docs.*, 170. On February 12th, 1776, the Provincial Congress ordered him to take 700 troops to Staten Island, to hold it against the enemy.—*Minutes*, 363. When the Provincial Congress decided June 16th, 1776, to arrest Gov. William Franklin, that delicate task was entrusted to Col. Heard, the Congress "reposing great confidence in [his] zeal and prudence," and he promptly placed him under arrest the next (Sunday) morning.—*Ib.*, 457-8-61; *N. J. Archives*, X., 719-20. The Continental Congress having ordered Franklin to be sent to Connecticut, Heard set out thither with his prisoner, but halted with him at Hackensack, for which he was sharply reproved by Washington.—*Minutes Provincial Congress*, 475; *Sparks's Washington*, III., 446-8. Two or three weeks later Heard was busy, under orders from Washington, picking up suspicious characters at Amboy and on Staten Island.—*Sparks's Washington*, III., 451-2. His brigade was engaged in the disastrous battle of Long Island, in the subsequent retreat to Fort Lee, and thence southerly through New Jersey.—*Force's Archives*, 5th series, II., *passim*; *Memoirs L. I. Hist. Soc.*, III., *passim*; *Sparks's Washington*, IV., 432; *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1878, p. 404. Letters written by him from headquarters, Raritan, March 16th and April 1st, 1777, show his vigilance in detecting and arresting a British spy, and in taking care of British deserters.—*N. J. Revolutionary Correspondence*, 45; *Penna. Archives*, V., 262. On June 17th, 1777, he reports from Pompton the arrest of several persons "charged with taking away in an unlawful manner some tea stored at Paramus, * * * supposed to be near four hundred weight."—*N. J. Rev. Cor.*, 69. On October 2d, 1778, his command marched from Woodbridge for Hackensack.—*Sparks's Washington*, VI., 75; *Gaines's N. Y. Mercury*, *passim*. Heard's rigorous punishment of the enemies of American liberty made the British very bitter against him, and during 1776-7 they burned down two dwelling-houses, a bolting-house, a hatter's shop, a weaver's shop, wagon-house and a stable, besides carrying off his cattle, horses and crops, to his damage £2,189, 17, 6,

Inst, at the House of Jacob Hyer, in Princetown, at two o'Clock. All the Members are desired to attend, as there are several Matters of Importance to be laid before them.

SAMUEL TUCKER.¹

WHEREAS a certain William Gill took from the subscriber, innholder, living at Griggs Town, Somerset county, a brown horse about 14 hands high, with a small star in his forehead, one hind foot white, (thought to be on the near side) with some white spots on his sides, occasioned by carrying tin baskets; trots, paces and gallops, on his pace logy; about 9 years old. There was also taken away at the same time a hunting saddle, with light coloured housen fringed and an old curb bridle. Said Gill is remarkable for having a flat nose, somewhat crooked, a talkative person, given to liquor. Had on a light coloured surtout coat, with black horn buttons, his under coat a mixed colour, inclining on the red, a black velvet waistcoat, the hind parts black callimancoe, a pair of buckskin breeches, something sullied, plated buckles, ruffled shirt, white neckcloth, dark coloured hair, mixed with grey, and club'd up with a

as appears by his affidavit recorded in a MS. volume in the State Library. His dwelling-houses were two and a half stories high, with four rooms on a floor, well furnished, fifty feet in length. It is needless to say that he was never reimbursed for his great sacrifices for his country. Capt. Montresor, of the British army, says sneeringly, that he was a tavern-keeper, and unwittingly pays a high compliment to his usefulness to the American cause by saying that it was one of the great blunders of the British that they did not buy him over to their side.—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1881, p. 136. Gen. Heard lived in Woodbridge, on the southeast corner of the junction of the old post-road and the road from Amboy. He had three sons—John, James and William—and four daughters—*Whitehead's Perth Amboy*, 193, note. John and James also served in the army with distinction. It may be added that Gen. Heard was appointed one of the trustees of the free school of Woodbridge, in the charter given in 1769. In 1776 he was elected town collector, and the people also voted to continue him as school trustee. He died at Woodbridge, October 28th, 1792, aged 62 years.—*Dally's Woodbridge*, *passim*.—*W. N.*

¹Samuel Tucker of Trenton, N. J. He was at one time Sheriff of Hunterdon county. On October 4th, 1775, he was made President of the Provincial Congress of the State and as such he signed the Constitution of July 2d, 1776. On September 4th, 1776, he was made one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In the latter part of the same year he took British protection. He died in 1789, aged 67.

false tail. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have Three Pounds reward, or six Pounds for the horse and thief, from

BENJAMIN SKILLMAN.

Morris County, ss. **B**Y order of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Morris. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Samuel Martin, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of said county, that they be and appear before two of the said Judges at the Court House in Morris-Town, in said county, on Monday the 29th, day of January, inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtor's estate may not be made to such persons as shall be then appointed, and he be discharged from his confinement, according to the directions of an act of the province of New Jersey, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors."

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT there is to be sold in Spanktown,¹ in East-New-Jersey, a dwelling-house fronting the country road, and the rear joining Raway river, two stories high, 21 feet by 28, very convenient for a shopkeeper or any publick business. Any person inclining to purchase the said house, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, who will agree on reasonable terms, and give a good title for the same.

DANIEL THORP.

¹ Now Rahway.

JOSEPH HALLETT,

Has for SALE, at the House of Doctor BURNET, in Newark,
New Jersey :

AN Assortment of DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY,
amongst which are, Bath and common Coatings,
Hunters, Forrest Cloths, Broad Cloths, Ribbands,
Shalloons, &c. Also, Whitechapel Needles, Knives and
Forks, Locks, Hinges, Tacks, &c. &c.

WANTED immediately,

AT the HIBERNIA FURNACE, in Morris county, New
Jersey, belonging to Messrs. ROBERT and JOHN
MURRAY, of New York, a Number of Wood Cut-
ters. TWO SHILLINGS and NINE PENCE per cord will be
given, and the Balance paid as soon as the Quantity
agreed for is compleated, by the subscriber, living at the
Works.

Dec. 7th, 1775.

JOSEPH HOFF.¹

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, January 8, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

Or RENTED for a term of years,

A PLANTATION in the township of Amwell, Hun-
terdon county, West-New-Jersey, containing one hundred
and sixty-six acres, fifty where of is covered with wood,
and as much more is, and may be made, good meadow ;
the rest pasture and fit for tillage : A strong new fence
goes round the lines, with convenient partition fences,

¹ Joseph Hoff—succeeded by his brother, Charles Hoff, in 1777—was agent for Lord Stirling in the management of the Hibernia Furnace. Robert and John Murray appear to have been the New York factors. The original letter-book of Charles Hoff, containing an account of the furnace and their success in casting cannon, &c., is in the possession of the Washington Association of New Jersey, in Morristown. See “Early History of Morris County,” by Dr. J. F. Tuttle, in *Proceedings of the N. J. Hist. Soc.*, vol. II., p. 44, *et seq.*—*E. D. H.*

and rails enough now cut to keep the fences in repair for many years ; a good orchard and nursery of fruit trees, an excellent kitchen garden handsomely fenced with new pales last spring, a barn, sheds for cattle, two horse stables, a granary, wagon house, poultry house, all new except the barn, and a new draw-well of the best water in the neighborhood very convenient to the house and kitchen.

The dwelling-house, from the repairs lately given it, is as good as new and made very convenient, and would suit remarkably any Gentleman with a small family who might incline to retire from either of the towns ; it consists of two parlours and two bed chambers neatly finished, with a fire place in each, and two more may be finished off above stairs at a small expence, a spacious piazza in front the whole length of the house, a kitchen and two cellars below, always dry and never freezes.

This plantation is situated in a well settled, healthy and plentiful country, 44 miles from Philadelphia, and 54 from New York ; 24 miles from New Brunswick, and the same distance from Trenton, from each of which there is water carriage to Philadelphia and New-York. A Stage-waggon goes and comes regularly once a week to Philadelphia in the summer season, and once a fortnight in the winter. Further particulars may be had by applying on the premises, to

THOMAS SKELTON.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, January 8, 1776.*

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Run away, on the first inst. from the subscriber, living in Monmouth County, East-Jersey, an English servant man, named William Newman Loxley, a farmer, about 25 years of age, near 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably well set, full face, of a swarthy complexion, and has brown strait

hair; had on when he went away a round wool hat, brown cloth coat, with many spots of tar about it, a light coloured laced jacket, and a cotton and linen red and white ditto, a white linen shirt, greasy buckskin breeches, black and white yarn stockings, and a pair of pale blue worsted ditto, a pair of strong shoes and a pair of pumps. Whoever secures the above servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, by applying to ANDREW CRAIG, in Philadelphia, or to

ROBERT WRIGHT.

It is supposed he is gone towards Baltimore.

To be SOLD, on the 13th day of January instant, pursuant to the power given to the subscriber, by the last will and testament of John Steelman, deceased.

Forty-two Acres of Cedar Swamp, in Greenwich in the county of Gloucester, in the Western Division of the province of New-Jersey; which said swamp is about a mile from a good landing on Clemell Creek, and about half a mile from Delaware river; and what renders it convenient to get out rails and posts, &c. there is a ridge of land through the middle of it, and it will be either sold together, or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person inclining to view the premises, may be shewn the swamp, with a draft of the same, by applying to the subscriber, at her house, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

MARY STEELMAN, Executrix.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, January 10, 1776.*

TO BE LETT,

A FARM in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, whereon the late Peter Becket lived, containing about 400 acres, 200 of which is banked meadow, and the arable land in

the best order. As the quantity of meadow will require a person of activity to bring and keep it in order, any one with a sufficient stock, and well recommended for his abilities in that way, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN LARDNER, in Third-street Philadelphia. —*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, January 10, 1776.

For Sale, a neat elegant HOUSE lately built, with a small FARM, consisting of arable, meadow, and wood land, situate in New-Jersey, twenty miles from Philadelphia, and six from the river Delaware, in a healthy and pleasant situation. A view of the estate sufficiently recommends it. It might suit for a store, but was built for a country seat, and will be sold reasonable, the owner intending for England.

Inquire of WILLIAM COOPER, at his ferry opposite Philadelphia.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 11, 1776.

New-York, January 15th. On the 30th Ultimo, at Newark, in New-Jersey, Mrs. OGDEN, the Wife of the Hon. DAVID OGDEN,¹ Esq., departed this Life in the 60th Year of her Age, after a painful and lingering Illness; which she bore with that Fortitude and Resignation which truly Characterize the good Christian, patiently waiting for that happy period which would end her Sorrows, Complaisance with strict Sincerity,—Humility without Meanness,—Beneficence without Ostentation,—Devoutness without Superstition,—and in the several Duties of Wife and Parent. Tenderness and Affection, were amiable

¹ Mrs. David Ogden was Gertrude, daughter of Isaac Gouverneur. Her husband was the most eminent lawyer in the State; was counsel for the Board of Proprietors, and, in 1772, appointed Justice of the Supreme Court. He espoused the royal side with his sons, Nicholas and Isaac, the latter becoming a distinguished man in Canada. His other sons, Abraham (the first United States District Attorney for New Jersey) and Col. Samuel Ogden, were ardent patriots. For a sketch of his life, see *The Green Bag*, August, 1891.—*E. D. H.*

Qualities which rendered her worthy of the Regard and Esteem of her Husband, Children and Acquaintance, and justly implanted in each one a lasting Reverence to her Memory.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward

RUN AWAY from Col. John Reid, on Wednesday the 10th day of January, inst. a negro man named SAM, born in New-Jersey, formerly lived in Doctor Mercer's family. He is about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, slender made, small featured; he carried with him a blue cloth surtout coat, with yellow metal buttons, a tight-bodied blue cloth livery coat, with red cuffs and collar, and also red lining, a blue cloth coatee, with red lining, cuffs, and collar, and white metal buttons, two white linen vests, a red cloth and a blue cloth vest, two pair of leather breeches, a pair of red everlasting breeches, two pair of mixed blue and white stockings, one pair of brown and one pair of blue worsted stockings, and some silk stockings, a pair of fashionable plated shoe and knee buckles, a new castor hat, some white stockings, with a pinchbeck stock buckle. Whoever apprehends the said run-away and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall be paid the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by JOHN REID, near the Fort.

To be SOLD or LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

A Large convenient house in Elizabeth-Town, with a small farm, about three quarters of a mile from the court-house. If any person should chuse to hire, the house will be let with or without the land, as may suit the best. Enquire of the subscriber at Newark.

WILLIAM BURNET.¹

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, January 15, 1776.

¹ Dr. William Burnet, son of Dr. Ichabod Burnet (born at Southampton, L. I., died at Elizabethtown, July 13th, 1774, aged 90 years), was born at Elizabethtown,

Burlington, January 12, 1776.

To Be Sold.

A Commodious dwelling house and lot, fronting High-street, containing 109 feet in front, a good garden well stored with fruits, an excellent well of water in the middle of the garden, beside a pump near the kitchen and a brick milk-house; a clover lot with stables, cow houses, and chair-house. Any person inclining to purchase said house and lot, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, January 15, 1776.

December 2d, 1730, O. S. (The statement in the *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, I., 224, that Dr. William Burnet was a son of Gov. William Burnet, and grandson of Bishop Burnet, is erroneous. His grandfather was Dan, son of Thomas. —*Hatfield's Elizabethtown*, 411.) He was graduated at Princeton in 1749, studied medicine with Dr. Staats, of New York, and settled in Newark, where he had built up a large practice at the breaking out of the war. This he relinquished, devoting his whole time and talents to the service of his country. —*Princeton College During the Eighteenth Century*, 5. He was chairman of the Newark meeting, May 4th, 1775, to take steps to co-operate with the Continental Congress, and was chosen Deputy Chairman of the General Committee then appointed, and a member of the Committee on Correspondence —*Minutes of Provincial Congress*, 112. The Provincial Congress on February 17th, 1776, appointed him surgeon for the Second Regiment of foot militia in the county of Essex. —*Ib.*, 375. On July 16th, 1776, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to buy arms, &c., for the army. —*Ib.*, 508. The enemy carried off his large and valuable library and fifty head of cattle. —*A Collection of American Epitaphs and Inscriptions, with Occasional Notes*, by Rev. Timothy Alden, A.M., New York, 1814, IV., 271. The Legislature on November 23d, 1780, appointed him one of the State's five representatives in the Continental Congress. —*Minutes, passim*. On March 5th, 1781, the Continental Congress commissioned him Chief Physician and Surgeon of the Hospital Department of the Eastern District. —*Journals of Congress, passim*. At the close of the war he returned to Newark, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was one of the original members of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766, of which he was elected President in 1767 and in 1786. —*History of Medicine in New Jersey, and of its Medical Men*, by Stephen Wickes, A.M., M.D., Newark, 1879, p. 187. He was appointed one of the Judges of the Essex Court of Common Pleas. —*Ib.*, 186. "Dr. Burnet was a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian. In all the walks of domestick and social life his character was very endearing, and his death was sensibly felt by an extensive circle of relatives and friends, and by none more than by the poor, whose unwearied and liberal friend he ever was." —*Alden, ut supra*, 273. In January, 1754, he married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Camp, who bore him eleven children, among them Dr. William Burnet, Jr., and Jacob, the distinguished lawyer and statesman of Ohio. Mrs. Burnet died February 1st, 1781. He married, second, the daughter of Nicholas Gouverneur, and widow of Anthony Rutgers, who bore him three children —*Alden*, 271-3. An excellent sketch of Dr. Burnet was published some years ago by the late Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. —*W. N.*

Gloucester Gaol, January 8, 1776.—Was committed to my custody, on suspicion of being run-aways, the following persons.

ELIAZER TRAESEY who says he belongs to Peter Leathermount, of Tullpahocka Township, in the County of Lancaster. ABRAHAM DORCHESTER, belonging to Thomas Carmichael. JOHN M'FARLONG belonging to Thomas Iwins. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come and pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the same.

RICHARD JOHNSON

Gaoler.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, January 15, 1776.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

Went away on the 12th of the Twelfth Month, 1775, from the subscriber, living in Waterford, Gloucester county, an Irish servant fellow, named Thomas Hendrick, about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, brown hair, thick lips, had on, or took with him, a pair of shoes, a pair of stockings, Deerskin breeches, check shirt, two jackets, one light coloured, a broad cloth coatee, almost new, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward paid by

JOSEPH BURROUGH.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, January 17, 1776.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

As the following decision of the Supreme Court of New Jersey on the Act of the 12th and 13th of Anne, directing the mode of manumitting slaves, was given after great deliberation, and settles a point of importance to the inhabitants, you will much oblige a number of your readers by the publication of it in your paper.

A freeholder of New Jersey was possessed of two Negroe slaves, a man and his wife. The master, in his life time,

gave to both their freedom, declared in his last will that he had done so, and died about the year 1756—The Negroes, after this manumission, had several children, who all enjoyed a state of freedom until last winter, when one of the daughters and residuary legatees of the former master seized and detained one of the young Negroes, and insisted that the manumission of the parents was void, *because the master had not given security pursuant to the act above mentioned*, which, reciting “that free Negroes are an idle, slothful people, and prove very often a charge to the place where they are, enacts, “That any master or mistress, setting at liberty any slave, shall enter into sufficient security to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, to pay “yearly to such slave Twenty Pounds during life, and if such slave shall be made free by any will, the executors shall enter into the security, which, if refused to be given, the said manumission to be void and of none effect.”

On a Habeas Corpus, issued for the purpose, the Negroe was brought before the Court in May last, and the case was argued by council on both sides; but, as it appears to be a case of the first impression, and of considerable importance, the Judges took time to consider of it, and ordered another argument.

In November last the case was again argued, and on the day following the two Judges¹ who attended the court gave their opinion, that the young Negroe was entitled to her freedom, and ordered her to be set at liberty from the illegal detention of the claimant; because the manumission of the old Negroes was good, as to the late master and the claimant under him, altho' security was not given as directed by the act. On this occasion it was declared from the Bench that the evident intention of the legislature was not to prevent Negroes from being set free, but

¹ Probably Chief Justice Frederick Smyth and Associate Judge Richard Stockton. David Ogden was also Associate Judge.

to prevent the parish from suffering by their being made so, and that the law would receive its full operation by a construction, which indemnifies the parish from the manumitted slaves. That to construe the act in such a manner as to make the manumission void, as to the person manumitting, because the law directed such security to be given, or the manumission to be void and of none effect, would be, to prefer a literal construction to the clear intention of the legislature, and that nothing was more common than for the Judges to construe an act according to the spirit of it, where the letter and spirit did disagree—That to prefer a literal construction of the act, so as to render the manumission void as to the master, for his neglect of entering into the security required, would be, to permit him to illude the spirit, by resorting to so unjust and iniquitous a principle, as that of punishing another person for the fault he himself had committed, and would promote deceit and imposition, for, by the manumission itself, the Negroe supposes himself to be perfectly freed, the master by that act *intends* to make him *believe* the fact to be so, and to put it in the power of the master, after the Negroe had exerted his industry, and had procured something considerable for his children, begotten in this supposed state of freedom, to say the Negroe was not free, because the master, either through design or neglect, had omitted to give the security directed by the law, would be a construction too absurd for a Court of Justice to make of any act of the legislature; and that it was a solid distinction, that an act may be good as to one person, and void as to another.

It may not be improper to add, that by a late act, passed in the 10th Geo. III. the clause, upon which this decision was made, is repealed, and a master or mistress, manumitting a slave, is directed to enter into a bond, to indemnify the township from any charge or incumbrance,

which may happen by any manumission made after the publication of that act, in failure whereof, such manumission is (as in the old act) declared to be void, and of none effect.

By a subsequent section it is declared, that every master or mistress of a slave, not manumitted according to this act, shall always be obliged to support such slave; so that the determination on the clause of the former act, so repealed, will very clearly be a rule of construction of the one at present in force.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, January 17, 1776.*

New-York, January 22. The 11th Instant, Mr. Stephen Tinker, of Connecticut, was robbed at the House of Minne Van Voorhies,¹ at Brunswick, in New-Jersey, of 38 Half Johanneses, 21 Guineas and a Half, 8 Moidores, one Doubloon, 72 Dollars in Silver, and about 50 Dollars in Connecticut Bills, a Bill of Exchange for 90 l. a Silver Watch, &c. by a young Man that lodged in the same Bed with him. The Fellow made his Escape immediately after he committed the Robbery, and got to this City, where he was apprehended, and most of the Cash found upon him: He was sent to Brunswick last Friday.

To be LETT,

THE Farm at Paquanock, now in possession of Mr. Janeway, in Morris county, New-Jersey, and lately occupied by Mr. Lewis Stewart: There is a good house and barn on the premises, and the farm consists of 55 acres, most part of which is meadow. For particulars apply to Mrs. Van Dyck, at John Woods, Esq. in New-York.

¹ Minne Van Voorhees, a resident of New Brunswick, N. J., was a Commissary in General Hospital, Continental Army, and afterwards a Captain and Quartermaster in the State service. He died August 3d, 1794, and is buried in the Dutch church-yard of New Brunswick.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 30th day of November, 1775, a dark brown horse, about 13 hands and three inches high, ten years old, has a small star in his forehead, his near hind foot white, has some white spots on his sides, trots and paces slow. The thief went by the name of William Gill, and had on when he went away a light coloured surtout coat, with black horn buttons, a black velvet waistcoat, and buck skin breeches. The horse was sold to Israel Knap, son of Capt. Knap, at Horseneck. Whoever takes up the said horse, and deliverers him to Mr. Verean, at the sign of the Bull's-Head, New-York, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and also paid for leading and keeping.

BENJAMIN SKILLMAN.

Dated at East New-Jersey, Grigg's-Town, Somerset County,
Dec. 30, 1775.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, January 22, 1776.

To be LET, for one year from the first day of April next, a PLEASANT SITUATION, near Mount-Holly in New Jersey, consisting of a good Brick House with two rooms on a floor, and fire places therein, two good cellars under the house, a large kitchen adjoining, a pump of excellent water before the door and garden, stabling for horses, and some pasture land if wanted, with many other conveniences not here mentioned. For farther particulars inquire of Abraham Hurlings Esq; in Burlington, Thomas Cooper near Mount-Holly, or Joseph Mulling in Mount-Holly.

January 23, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 23, 1776.

Salem January 15, 1776.—To be SOLD or LETT to the Shares, The unexpired Term of Six Years to come (from the 25th of March next) of, and in, a plantation, situate in the county of Salem, and township of Maning-

ton, adjoining lands of Edward Keasby Esq; containing 70 acres upland, newly cleared, of an excellent soil, and capable of producing all sorts of grain, equal to any in these parts; also 90 acres drained meadow, and 20 acres more may be made; there are on the premises, a good dwelling-house, with several out-houses, and a well of good water at the door: It may be entered on the 25th of March next. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises

Isaac Ambler.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, January 24, 1776.*

Philadelphia, January 24, 1776.

All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Patterson, late of Gloucester county, West-New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to pay, and those that have any just demands on said estate, are desired to leave them, properly proved, with the subscriber, in order for adjustment. HENRY LISLE, Administrator.

The indentures of a bound girl, about 9 years of age, to be disposed of for a small premium, to a good place.

To be lett, two plantations, adjoining each other, in West-New-Jersey, Gloucester county, about twenty miles from the town of Gloucester, on one of which is a good bearing orchard, both have convenient dwelling-houses, with out-houses, and about 30 acres cleared land; any person inclining to rent, by applying to said Henry Lisle, in Second street, below the Bridge, may know the terms. Security for the payment of the rent will be required.

N. B. Sundry household furniture, and childrens clothes, with other wearing apparel, have been clandestinely taken from the plantation, on which said Thomas Patterson lately lived, since his death; a handsome reward will be given, to the person that will furnish sufficient proof of the fact, to convict the offender.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, January 24, 1776.*

TO BE SOLD.

A Small Plantation of sixteen acres, situate in West New Jersey, on a public road, in a healthy, pleasant spot, twenty miles from Philadelphia, to which there is constant communication by stages, vessels, &c. It is five miles from the River Delaware and one from a Creek navigable for small shallops. The premises consist of a neat and elegant house built two years since, a convenient kitchen for servants, with stables, gardens, &c. a competent share of meadow for pasture, upland for culture, and wood for fuel. It is well planted with fruit trees of the best kinds, might suit for a store, but was purposely built for the residence of a genteel family, for which it is well calculated, or for a country seat or family retiring from town. Enquire of WILLIAM COOPER, at his Ferry opposite Philadelphia.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, January 24, 1776.*

Was left at the subscriber's (Inn keeper) in the town of Gloucester, West New Jersey, in June last, by a person unknown, a roan HORSE, with bridle and saddle, the owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be sold to pay the same by

WILLIAM HUGG.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, January 29, 1776.*

New-York, January 29. We hear from New-Jersey, that on Monday last, the people in the sea port towns, having notice that a store ship with coals, porter, cheese, &c. for the ministerial army in Boston, was arrived at the Hook, a number of men in a small vessel at night boarded, took and brought her into port, where they have unloaded her. The cargo consists of 120 chaldron of coals, 100 barrels of porter, 300 sacks of potatoes, 10

pipes of sour crout, 4 four pounders, some powder and arms, and sundry other goods: They brought 80 hogs from London, but many of them died on the voyage.¹

We hear from Long Island, that Col. Heard, with a detachment of Minute-men from the Jerseys; pursuant to an order of the Continental Congress, has taken a few of the principal Tories in Queens County, that others are fled and that all the rest had delivered up their arms, to the number of near a thousand.

To be Sold

The House where the subscriber lives, in Elizabeth-Town, being 2 stories high, with two rooms and a large hall on the lower floor, and three rooms above, with a convenient kitchen, stable, chair-house, and garden well stock'd with a variety of fruit trees &c. Whoever inclines to purchase the same, will apply to the subscriber, who will give a good title.

GEORGE ROSS.²

Elizabeth-Town, Jan. 29, 1776.

To Be Sold.—

A House and lot of land in Raway, containing about 17 acres (3 of which is good mowing ground) pleasantly

¹ This was the capture of the "Blue Mountain Valley," a feat that gave great encouragement to the patriots of the day. The cargo consisted of 107¼ chaldrons of coal, 30 bundles of hoops, 100 butts of porter, 225 bags of beans, 156 sacks of potatoes, 10 casks sauer-kraut, 80 live hogs and 35 empty puncheons. Lord Stirling seized a pilot boat at Perth Amboy, and with forty men was just pushing out at two o'clock on the morning of January 23d, when he was joined by three other boats from Elizabethtown, with about forty men each. Full details of the gallant exploit, for which Congress gave a vote of thanks, will be found in the Journals of Congress, *passim*; in *Force's American Archives*, Fourth Series, IV., 987-9; *Duer's Life of Lord Stirling*, 124, and in *Hatfield's History of Elizabethtown*, 421-5.

² This George Ross was the third of the name in Elizabethtown, the first having settled there in 1670. On December 1st, 1774, he was appointed on a committee to vigorously prosecute the recommendations of Congress. On January 10th, 1776, the Provincial Congress received a letter from him setting forth that in expectation of an Ensign's commission in Captain Meeker's company he had raised his complement of men. Two days later the commission was voted him. He was an early Vestryman of St. John's Church. He was a Trustee (1789) of the Academy, and in 1792 helped found a library.—*Hatfield's Elizabethtown*, 384, 412, 540, 560, 562; *Minutes of Provincial Congress*, 36, 51, 328, 336.—W. N.

situated on a public road, between Amboy and Elizabeth-Town, eight from the former and six from the latter, and fronting a pleasant navigable river, within sight of four public landings, from which boats have frequently sailed for New-York in three or four hours. The house has been lately built, contains three rooms, on the lower floor, with two fire places, three rooms above, a good cellar, a piazza in front, a well of the best water, an excellent garden plot, a barn and chair house, a convenient work shop, about forty apple trees in their prime, some peach and pear trees. Also, another lot, lying near the other containing about eight acres, is an excellent piece of meadow. Also, a small house and lot, about fifty feet in front, and two hundred deep, situated near two of the landings above mentioned. The house is in good repair, contains two rooms with fire places in each. The whole to be sold together or separately, as best suits the purchasers. For further particulars, enquire of Isaac Shotwell, living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same, or the Printer hereof.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, January 29, 1776.*

To Be Sold,

A Valuable Lot of Ground, containing about one acre, whereon is erected a good dwelling-house, with a large barn and stables, chair-house, and other out-houses, with a well of good water before the door; it is situate in Eyres's town, Northampton township, Burlington county, West New Jersey, on the great road leading from Mount-holly to Vincent-town, and about a mile from a navigable landing on Ancocus Creek; it is about 3 miles from Mount-holly, where is a Church, about a mile from a Presbyterian Meeting-house and two miles from a Quakers Meeting-house; it is about 15 miles from Philadelphia;

is a pleasant situation, and suitable either for a tavern shop, or tradesman. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living in Moore's town, and said county.

THOMAS GILL.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, January 31, 1776.*

Moore's Town, January 25, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

Stolen out of the house of the subscriber, in the township of Chester, Burlington county, in the night of the 23d instant, the following articles viz. One brown and orange dossateen gown, one brown and orange poplin ditto, two light cotton ditto, one calico double short ditto, a superfine light-coloured broadcloth short cloak ; a pair of white ruffel stays, almost new ; a lawn apron, one Irish linen ditto ; one muslin handkerchief, marked R. A. ; a muslin apron, two check ditto ; a kenting handkerchief ; a pair of womans homespun cotton stockings, and a coarse pillow case, &c. &c. It is supposed the above clothes were stolen by a woman. Whoever apprehends the thief and clothes, shall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the thief only, with reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL ATKINSON.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, January 31, 1776.*

All persons that have any demands against the estate of Blanch Roberdes, late of the city of Philadelphia, shopkeeper, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, living in Gloucester town, New-Jersey, that they may be adjusted ; and those who are indebted to the said estate, are desired to pay the same to Robert Friend Price, acting Executor.

N. B. To be sold, a likely Negroe Girl who has had the small-pox and measles.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, January 31, 1776.*

To be Sold by Public Vendue.

The late dwelling-house of Peter Becket, deceased in the county of Gloucester, and township of Woolwich, at the plantation belonging to John Lardner, of Philadelphia, called Deptford Farm, opposite the Borough of Chester, by the river side.

A Large Stock of Cattle, consisting of cows with calf, young cattle, horses &c. a quantity of good hay. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, the 15th of February instant, and to continue until all is sold. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by SAMUEL BECKET, STEPHEN BECKET and PETER BECKET, Executors.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, January 31, 1776.*

To be SOLD.

SEVERAL convenient houses with lots of ground adjoining, situate in Elizabeth-Town. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

Elizabeth-Town, Feb. 6, 1776. JOHN CHETWOOD.¹

To be SOLD the 19th inst. (February, 1776) a very commodious plantation of about 250 acres of good land, well fenced and timbered, about one mile from Trenton, situated on the river road.

There are upon the premisses a new genteel house and kitchen, with a good barn, cow house, cyder mill, a good

¹ John Chetwood, a very prominent citizen of Elizabethtown, N. J. During the Revolutionary War he was a member of the Essex County, N. J., Committee of Correspondence and a member of the Provincial Congress of the State. In 1788 he became one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

orchard and meadows. A small brook, supplied by springs, runs through the same, on which may be built a very convenient spring house. For particulars inquire of EPHRIAM ANDERSON at the above plantation.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, February 6, 1776.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Tomlinson, deceased, late of Stow-creek township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, are hereby desired to take notice, that unless they make payment, on or before the 25th day of March next they will be compelled thereto according to law.

PHEBE TOMLINSON, Administratrix.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 7, 1776.

Roads-Town, January 29, 1776.—By virtue of a writ to me directed (agreeable to a former advertisement) will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 27th day of February next, at Cumberland Court-house, New-Jersey, a certain plantation, or tract of land, situate in the township of Deerfield, containing 160 acres of good land, for grain or grass, with good improvements thereon, and a stream of water running through the same; bounding on lands of Arthur Davis, David Reeves, and others; late the estate of John Wail; seized and taken in execution, at the suit of John Buck, and to be sold by

DAVID BOWEN, Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 7, 1776.

Roads-Town, January 29, 1776.

By virtue of a writ to me directed will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 26th of March next, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in the township of Downs, in the county of Cumberland, containing 300 acres, with some improvements thereon; now in tenure of Daniel Ketchum; late the estate of

Thomas Lippencott; seized, and taken in execution, at the suit of Thomas Morton, and to be sold by

DAVID BOWEN, Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February 7, 1776.*

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

Run away on the 14th of September last, from the subscriber, living in West-Jersey, within three miles of Philadelphia, a Dutch servant man, named Jacob Crips, about 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, well-set, round visage, fair complexion, brown hair, has three large scars proceeding from one place on his forehead, is a butcher by trade; had on, and took with him, a half worn felt hat, a light coloured thick-set coat half worn, a black and white striped under jacket, one red ditto, with bone buttons, a pair of black plush breeches, ozenbrigs shirt, a pair of tow trousers, white yarn stockings, and neats leather shoes. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

MARMADUKE COOPER.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February 7, 1776.*

New York, February 12. Last Sunday Week his Majesty's Ship Mercury, Capt. Graham, of 24 Guns, arrived here from Boston, having General Clinton on board, and a light Transport Brig under Convoy: The Arrival of these Vessels alarmed the inhabitants of this city very sensibly; and last Friday the Transport Ship Ketty, with 200 Soldiers on board, came into Port: 'Tis said she sailed from Boston in Company with the Mercury, and is supposed to be Part of the Fleet that lately left that Place destined for the southward.

In consequence of the above Manceuvre, his Excellency the Earl of Stirling, arrived here from New-Jersey, with

about 1000 Men, 2000 are daily expected from Pennsylvania; 1000 from Dutchess County, in this Province; and 2000 from Connecticut; so that we may this Week have an Army of near 8000 effective Men.

TO BE SOLD

A PLANTATION in the township of Amwell, Hunterdon County, West New-Jersey, containing three hundred acres of excellent land, twenty acres of which is good watered meadow, and a great deal more may be made at a small expense; eighty acres in wood, the rest is very fine pasture and arable; the arable part having produced, and is still capable of producing as good crops of every sort of grain as any in the province; the clear land is in good fence, the pastures conveniently divided, and abound with never failing springs of water at the dryest seasons; a good kitchen garden and orchard of various kinds of fruit trees. The buildings are compleat and convenient, consisting of an elegant new stone dwelling house, two stories high, the front is of brick, and very handsomly finished only two years ago, remarkably strong, and built of the very best materials, the rooms above and below stairs are well proportioned, and neatly finished by the best workmen; a very convenient kitchen adjoins the house, entirely new, built at the same time with the house, and a well of good water close to the door: A large strong barn, covered with shingles, good convenient stable room for twenty horses, a large framed building, finished last summer, divided into separate apartments for storing of grain, and two good barracks. This plantation is situated close to the village of Flemington, in a very pleasant, healthy and plentiful country, at the junction of several capital roads, leading from Philadelphia and New-York, to various parts of the

country, where a very large store of merchandize has been kept for many years, and is still continued by the proprietor, with every conveniency for taking in grain, pork, and all kinds of country produce. The store house and buildings adjacent, are as good as new, most of them having been erected at the same time with the dwelling house, and to which they are contiguous, being only parted by the great road leading through the town. The dwelling house and offices will be sold with or without the store, and any quantity of the land, more or less, as may suit the purchaser. A good title and possession will be delivered any time between this and the first day of May next, and the terms of payment will be made easy. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

THOMAS LOWREY.¹

TO BE SOLD.

THE house and lot of ground in which Ichabod Burnet,² Esq., now lives, situate in Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey. There are in the house seven rooms on one floor, and three garret rooms, besides a large open garret. On the lot are a good stable, chair house and out kitchen. A large garden well stocked with various kinds of fruit, such as nectarines, aprecots, pears, Peaches, plumbs, rasberries, &c. An indisputable title will be

¹ Colonel Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J., was a prominent man in the village and an extensive landowner. He was born in Ireland, April 3d, 1737, and died in Alexandria, Hunterdon county, November 10th, 1809. During the Revolutionary War he commanded the Third Regiment, Hunterdon County Militia, and was distinguished as a patriot and a soldier. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775. He was the first U. S. Marshal for New Jersey.

² Ichabod Burnet was Secretary of the Essex County, N. J., Committee of Correspondence, of which his father, Dr. William Burnet, was Chairman. In 1778 he was commissioned as a Major and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General Greene, and so remained until the close of the war. He was a brave and efficient officer. He died in Charleston, S. C., at the age of twenty-seven.

given. For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber in Elizabeth-Town.

ELIAS BOUDINOT.¹

To be SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND in Elizabeth-Town, containing about six acres, wherein is a young orchard of the very best fruit, a barn, and other convenient out-houses, a pigeon and poultry-house. Said house and lot lies on the post road from Elizabeth-Town to Newark, a few doors from Mr. Graham's tavern. Whoever may incline to purchase the same, will be acquainted with the terms by applying to Mr. John Harriman, living near the premises, or to James Creighton, Esq, attorney at law in New-York, or of the subscriber, at Raway, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

EDWARD V. DONGAN.²

To be SOLD,

THE large and convenient house where the subscriber lives in Elizabeth-Town, being two stories high, with three rooms and a commodious hall on the lower floor, and three rooms above, with a large garret. There is also at one end of said dwelling-house, a good kitchen, and at the other a dry-goods store; likewise a barn, stable, chair-house, and other out-buildings. The

¹ Elias Boudinot was born in Philadelphia in 1740, and studied law with Hon. Richard Stockton at Princeton, and soon after became eminent in his profession. He was a member of the Continental Congress for many years, and President of that body in 1782 and 1783. As such official he signed the treaty of peace with Great Britain. He was a Trustee of Princeton College, Commissary-General of Prisoners during the war, and active in many religious and philanthropic societies. He was the founder and first President of the American Bible Society. He also wrote *Star in the West*, to show that the American Indians were of Hebrew origin, and the *Age of Revelation*, to controvert Paine's *Age of Reason*.

² Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Vaughan Dongan was the youngest son of the Loyalist Walter Dongan, of Staten Island, N. Y. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Battalion of General Skinner's Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers. In a skirmish on Staten Island August 22d, 1777, with some of the New Jersey Continental troops, he was severely wounded and died soon afterwards.

yard and garden large and well stocked with a variety of best fruit-trees, &c. Whoever inclines to purchase may apply to the subscriber.

Elizabeth-Town, Feb. 8, 1776. ELIZABETH LUCE.¹

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, February 12, 1776.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE in ELIZABETH-TOWN.

BAYLEY ELIAS, East-New-Jersey; Clark Abraham, Esq, Congress, Trenton; Crane Moses, Surveyor, in Hanover, Morris County, East-New-Jersey; Cobb John, sen. East-New-Jersey, Morris County; Drummond Robert, Esq., Congress, Trenton; Hallock Mary, in Connecticut Farms, near Elizabeth-Town, or elsewhere; Jones Elijah, in Hanover, Morris County, East-New-Jersey; Scott John, in Morris County; Stewart Archibald, Esq; Sussex County, at Andover; Russell David, in the Borough of Elizabeth-Town, East-New-Jersey; Wilcocks William, in the Jersies, in the County of Essex.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, February 12, 1776.

Trenton Feb. 3d. 1776.—By virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on Thursday the 29th day of this instant, (February) between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon; a valuable plantation, in possession of Ephraim Anderson, situate on the river Delaware, within one mile of Trenton, containing 240 acres, bounded by lands of Philemon Dickinson,² Esq; Samuel

¹ Probably the wife of William Luce, the Loyalist. Before the war he was the captain of the schooner "Charming Betsy," of Elizabethport. His property in Essex county was all confiscated and sold.

² Major-General Philemon Dickinson was the commanding officer of the militia of New Jersey during the entire War of the Revolution. He was born in Maryland in 1739, was made a Brigadier-General October 19th, 1775, a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1776, and a member of the committee which drafted the patriotic Constitution of July 2d, 1776. He was promoted Major-General June 6th, 1777. He distinguished himself in many of the battles of the war, and was specially mentioned by General Washington in his report to Congress for good service at the

Tucker¹ and Robert Hoops;² late the property of said Anderson; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Isaac Decow, late Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, February 12, 1776.

MARRIED. At Kingwood, West-New-Jersey, MR. ROBERT WILSON to Miss MATTY STEWART, daughter of *Charles Stewart*,³ Esquire.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, February 12, 1776.

THE Committee of the County of Essex have resolved, That no Person be allowed to move into, or settle within this County, unless they bring a Certificate from the Committee of the County where they reside, if there is a County Committee, if not, from their Township Committee, that they had before the making this Resolve, signed the Association recommended by Congress, or a similar one adopted by the Committee where they live; and had in all Things behaved in a Manner friendly to American Liberty.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, February 12, 1776.

Hadonfield, February 6, 1776.

FIFTEEN SHILLINGS REWARD

RAN AWAY yesterday, from the subscriber an English servant LAD, about 17 years of age, pretty well

battle of Monmouth. He was a U. S. Senator from 1790-3. He died at his country seat, "The Hermitage," near Trenton, N. J., February 4th, 1809. A full account of him was published in the *American Magazine of History*, VII., 421.

¹ See note, p. 11.

² Robert Hoops was the Brigade Major on the staff of General Philemon Dickinson of the New Jersey militia during the Revolutionary War. He resided in Trenton.

³ Colonel Charles Stewart was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1750, and became Deputy Surveyor-General of the Province of Pennsylvania. In 1775, then residing near Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J., he was elected a delegate to the First Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and June 17th, 1777, he was appointed by Congress Commissary-General of Issues of the Continental Army, and served as such on the staff of General Washington during the rest of the war.

set, is marked with the small-pox, and apt to lisp when he talks; had on when he went away, a brown cloth upper jacket, and light cloth under ditto, woollen trowsers, mixed blue and white yarn stockings, old shoes with carved buckles, and an old wool hat cocked up.—Whoever apprehends the said lad and secures him in any gaol, so that the subscriber may get him again shall have the above Reward, paid by

JOSEPH GARWOOD.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, February 12, 1776.

TO BE SOLD

A GOOD *Frame* HOUSE, with four Rooms on the lower Floor, and the Garret in one; has Piazza the Length of the House, a Well of good Water, and ten Acres of Land, in a healthy Situation, and on a public Road, within seven Miles of Mountholly, two from Vincent Town, and a Quarter of a Mile from Samuel Hilliar's Saw-mill. For further particulars, enquire in Mountholly, of

CHARLES PHILIP HUGHES.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 14, 1776.

Somerset, February 3, 1776. To be SOLD at private SALE.

The plantation of Peter Gulick, lately deceased, lying along the Post road leading from Princeton to New-Brunswick; adjoining lands of Jacobus Wickoff and others; about ten miles from Brunswick; containing 180 acres, about 12 whereof are good meadow, and about 30 acres woodland, with a good dwelling-house, a new barn, and an orchard; the whole well watered, the Ten-mile-run Brook running through it, and a spring near the

door. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the Executors. JOACHIM GULICK, FORNORTH GULICK, JOHN GULICK.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 14, 1776.

FOR SALE

An Extraordinary Piece of Land, situate on Alloways Creek, in Salem County, containing 125 Acres. There is a good Dwelling-house, with a Cellar under it on the Premises. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber, living in Dearfield, Cumberland County.

SAMUEL WOOD.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 14, 1776.

To be SOLD, and entered upon immediately, a neat and elegant House, with a small Plantation belonging to it, situate in West-Jersey, twenty miles from town, and a convenient distance from the river Delaware. Inquire of Mr. Robert Dove, currier, near the corner of Market and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, February 15, 1776.

Egg-Harbour, Feb. 13, 1776.—WHEREAS a number of persons have purchased goods at the late vendue of ship Rebecca and Frances: This is to give notice to all those persons, whose accounts are unsettled, to attend at the house of Mr. John Little, near Absecon, on Thursday the 27th of this month, then and there to discharge their respective accounts, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

ELIJAH CLARK }¹

RICHARD SOMERS } Vendue-Masters.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, February 19, 1776.

¹ Lieutenant-Colonel Elijah Clark, of the Second Battalion, and Colonel Richard Somers, of the Third Battalion—two very distinguished officers of the Gloucester county, N. J., militia.

Trenton, Feb. 15, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome well finished brick House, a convenient kitchen with chambers for servants, stable garden, and small piece of meadow ground, with a well of good water, situate in King street in Trenton. The purchaser may have possession the first of March.

WILLIAM PIDGEON.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, February 19, 1776.*

Province of NEW-JERSEY

In CONGRESS, Feb. 5, 1776.

WHEREAS by a resolution of the Honourable Continental Congress, a third Battalion is recommended immediately to be raised in this Colony, for the service and at the expence of the United Colonies, consisting of eight companies, and each company of seventy-eight privates, and officered with one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Sergeants, and four Corporels; which recommendation this Congress being desirous fully to comply with, DO THEREFORE RESOLVE, That Officers of said Battalion be immediately recommended for commissions, and that the Captains and Subalterns be appointed, and warrants issued for inlisting the aforesaid compliment of men.

Resolved, That agreeable to the recommendation of the said Honourable Continental Congress, the recruiting Officers inlist none but healthy, sound, and able-bodied freemen, not under sixteen years of age. The form of an inlistment to be in the following words:

I ———, *have this day inlisted myself as a soldier in the American Continental Army for one year, unless sooner dis-*

¹ William Pidgeon was a well-known citizen of Trenton during the war period. The brick house referred to was situated on the east side of what is now Warren street, midway between what is now East Hanover street and State street.

charged; and do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are or shall be established for the government of the said army.

Resolved, That no apprentice whatsoever be inlisted within this colony, without the consent of his master or mistress first obtained in writing, and that every person under the age of twenty-one years, inlisting himself as aforesaid, may, within twenty-four hours after their parents or guardians have notice of such inlistment, obtain his discharge, by refunding the money received from the recruiting officer, and returning such necessaries as may have been supplied him by the officer, or the value thereof in money.

That as to the bounty, pay, and subsistence of said officers and soldiers, the same is fixed and ascertained by the said Continental Congress.

That it be recommended to the officers of said battalion, to pay the strictest attention to the behaviour of the troops in quarters or on their march, that they give no reasonable cause of complaint.

And it is further directed, that, when any Companies shall be inlisted, the Captains having warrants for raising the same, shall cause a muster to be made thereof, in the presence of Azariah Dunham, John Mehelm, Joseph Ellis, or Edward Thomas, Esquires, who are hereby appointed muster-masters, to review the said companies, and administer an oath to such captains, in the words following, which the said captains respectively are required to take, viz.

I A. B. do solemnly swear, that all the men, whose names are entered in the Muster-roll by me produced, are truly and bona fide, inlisted, and, so far as I know or believe, intend going in the service of the United Colonies, in the third Battalion raised or raising in this Colony. So help me God.

And if upon such review, such muster-master, who

shall attend for that purpose, shall obtain the abovesaid oath, (or if of the people called Quakers) an affirmation to the same effect, and also find the same company complete, agreeable to the above directions, he shall thereupon certify the same on the back of the muster-roll of such company, to this Congress, or in their recess to the Committee of Safety, in order that commissions may be made out to the officers of such company; which commissions the Committee of Safety of this colony, during the recess of this Congress, upon receiving certificates as above, are required to make out and deliver, and it is hereby recommended to the inhabitants of this colony, to be aiding and assisting as far as their influence extends in raising the aforesaid levies.

By Order of Congress,

SAMUEL TUCKER,¹ President

Attest.

WILLIAM PATERSON,² Sec'y.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS

NEW JERSEY, *Brunswick, February 5, 1776.*

ON Motion made, Resolved unanimously: That all County or Town Committees within this Province exert themselves to prevent any Vessel within their several Districts taking in any lading, or departing therewith from any Port in this Province, contrary to the General Association of the Continental Congress; unless the Master of such Vessel produce a special Licence therefore duly authenticated from said Congress, agreeable to a subsequent Resolve thereof or from the Congress or Com-

¹ Samuel Tucker, see p. 11.

² William Paterson was born of Irish parentage in 1745, at sea. He graduated at Princeton College, studied law with Richard Stockton, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1776, and then made Attorney-General. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1781-3, and of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787. In 1789 he became a U. S. Senator and in 1790 Governor of New Jersey. In 1793 he was appointed by President Washington to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which office he held until his death at Albany, New York, September 9th, 1806.

mittee of Safety of this Province, signed by the President or Vice-President: And also particularly attend to all Imports into this Colony, that the Resolutions of the Continental Congress be duly observed; and that the Militia of this Province do give all necessary Assistance to the said Committee in their Exertions above mentioned, when called upon for that Purpose. And it is hereby recommended to the Officers of the Continental Troops, which are or may be in this Colony, also to assist in the above Measures when thereto particularly requested by the Committees aforesaid.

And it is further Resolved, That no County or Town Committee within this Province presume to grant any Licence or Permit for the Exportation of any Produce, Provisions, Lumber or Merchandize whatsoever, contrary to the aforesaid General Association; and that a Copy of the foregoing Resolves be immediately transmitted to the Printers at New-York and Philadelphia, to be inserted in the public papers.

A true Copy from the Minutes:

WILLIAM PATERSON, Sec.

New York, February 19th. We hear from Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jersey, that on Monday the 12th inst. Intelligence arriving in that Town about 11 o'Clock at Night, that the Man of War, Transports; and Tender, which fell down the Day before from the Harbour of New-York to the Watering-Place, with 200 Marines on board, intended to commit Depredations on Staten Island, and furnish themselves with live Stock. General Livingston¹ ordered 300 of the Militia to march forthwith to prevent the intended Robbery; and having dispatched the necessary Orders, and a party to reconnoitre the South

¹ By General Livingston is meant William Livingston, afterwards Governor of the State, and the company referred to was a troop of Essex county light-horse, under the command of Captain John Blanchard.

Side of the Island, and to procure all possible Intelligence of the Motions of the Enemy, marched himself about three in the Morning. The several Detachments met at Ward's, in Sight of the Light House, and were there joined by a Company of Light-Horse, under the Command of Captain Blanchard,¹ but learning that the Fleet had left the Hook the Day before, the greater Part of the Troops still on their March were ordered back, and a proper Number directed to Guard the Coast, under the Command of Col. Thomas (lest the Departure of the Enemy might prove a Feint) to give instant Notice of their Return.

The Alacrity with which the Men entered into the Service is truly laudable, and worthy that Spirit which ought to animate every honest American.

To be SOLD or LET,

At public Vendue on the Premises, on Tuesday the 12th day of March next, at three of the Clock in the Afternoon.

THE late dwelling House of Col. Josiah Ogden, and two Lots of Land, containing about one Acre, situate at the most public Landing in Newark; the House is built with Stone, two and a half Stories high, very convenient for a Merchant, and a pleasant Seat for a Gentleman, on Passaick River, where is plenty of Fish in the Season. Terms of the Vendue will then be made public by the Executors.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, February 19, 1776.

Philadelphia, February 19. OFFICERS of the Third Battalion now raising in the Province of New Jersey.

Elias Dayton, *Colonel*, Anthony Walton White, *Lieutenant Colonel*, Francis Barber, *Major*.

¹ See note on preceding page.

Captains. Samuel Potter, Joseph Bloomfield, Peter Dickerson, Thomas Patterson, John Ross, Anthony Sharp, Thomas Reading, William Eugene Imlay.

First Lieutenants. Rynear Blanchard, Josiah Seeley, John Mott, John Anderson, William McMichael, Stephen Dunham, Samuel Flanagan, Richard Lloyd.

Second Lieutenants. Josiah Quimby, William Gifford, David Tuttle, William M'Donald, Ralph Guild, Richard Cox, jun. Samuel Hazelet, Daniel Pearson.

Ensigns. William Ten Brock, Ebenezer Elmer, Edward Patterson, Cornelius Hennion, Nathaniel Leonard, Thomas Coachey, Robert Hagan, Edgar Gaulidet.

Samuel Shippard, *Adjutant.* William Norcross, *Quarter-Master.*

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February 21, 1776.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 6th day of March next,

A Valuable plantation and tract of 124 acres of land, situate near the road leading from Cooper's ferry to Mountholly, in the township of Evesham and county of Burlington, in the province of New-Jersey; there are 56 acres of upland cleared, 40 acres of which are good wheat land, about 12 acres of meadow cleared, and 8 or 10 more may be made, the remainder wood land; there are on said premises a one story framed house, 2 rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the same, a well of excellent water near the door, a good barn, stables, and sundry other out-houses, a good apple and peach orchard; the said plantation is about 12 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Mountholly and Burlington, about 2 miles from a Friends Meeting-house in Moorestown, about 6 miles from an English Church; the house is situate on a high pleasant spot, in a healthy part of the country. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms of

sale, and title, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, who will show the land, &c. if desired.

Feb. 19, 1776.

MOSES HUESTIS.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February 21, 1776.*

Princetown, December 15, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward,

FOR the taking of one JOHN SAUNDERS, who after being served with the King's warrant, made his escape: he is a likely well set young fellow, had on a light coloured surtout coat with a cape, his other cloaths unknown, he has no certain place of abode, but is commonly strolling about living by the shark; a very great gambler; sometimes borrows a horse and never returns him again, and such like practices. Whoever takes up and secures said Saunders in the goal of this province of New-Jersey, or brings him to Princeton so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me,

HOWTEN MERSHON, Dep. Constable.

THE sale of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Mr. Philip French's, of the city of New-Brunswick, in the counties of Middlesex and Sussex, is adjourned to Monday the first day of April next, the sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and to be held at the Widow Voorhies's, innkeeper, in the city of New-Brunswick.

THOMAS SKINNER, late Sheriff.

THE Committee of Observation and Correspondence for the County of Somerset, in the Province of New-Jersey, at their Meeting at Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 14th Instant, took into their Consideration the great Importance of promoting Manufactures in America at this Time. They were speedily convinc'd of

the happy Situation of the County of Somerset for an inland Trade, and were inform'd from every Quarter, of the spirited Endeavours of particular Persons to promote Manufactures of different kinds. After mature Deliberation on what it was their Duty and in their Power to do, to continue and improve the Disposition now so generally prevailing, they fixed upon this Principle, That whatever will make it easy for every Person old or young, rich or poor, to do a little, and immediately to turn that little to their own Advantage as well as throw it into the public Service, must have the most immediate and powerful Influence. With this view they determined that there should be fixed Markets in different Parts of this County, for the Materials and Instruments of Manufactures in general, but particularly the Linen and Woolen; and for Goods in every Stage of their Progress. Therefore the Public may expect at the Places and Times underwritten, Markets for Wool, Woolen Yarn, Cloth, fine and coarse Wool Cards; and for Flax rough and dressed, Linen Yarn in any Quantity, Cloth green and whitened, also Reeds and Mounting for Looms, Wheels, Reels, &c. These Market Days will also be very proper Times of Meeting, for Persons of Substance to give out, and poor Persons to receive Wool or Flax for spinning. All the Gentlemen concerned in projecting this Measure, and many others, will encourage it to the utmost of their Power, by buying what they can turn to Account, and selling what they have to spare. The Committee are also desirous that the Reason and Necessity of it should appear. General Industry cannot be produced in any other Way; many poor people (old and young) would spin a little if they knew where to turn it into ready Money at the End of a Week or a Month, but they have neither Stock to purchase the Materials, nor are they able to wait the Time nor find the Hands and Assistance

necessary to bring it to a Fabrick of any Consequence; and on the other Hand, many Persons of better Station would do a great deal if they could be readily supplied with such Materials or Work as they might stand in need of to compleat what they have. The laudable and generous Undertakings by Subscription to carry on Manufactures of any particular Branch are proper for Cities and not for the Country; nor are they by any Means so free from risk as the Method here propos'd, in which indeed there is neither Risk nor Expence, but a Door opened for every one to turn his own or Families Industry to his own immediate and greatest Gain. It is also supposed that this Scheme, if carried into execution, will be an Advantage to the large Manufactories, and they to the Country. If Plenty and Variety are produced, Purchasers will come from a considerable Distance. It is therefore earnestly requested and hoped, that publick spirited Persons, will give Encouragement to this Plan at first, particularly by bringing to sale, whatever they can spare, because it is supposed there will be many more Buyers than Sellers, in the present State of Things. After it is begun there is little doubt, that common Interest will keep it up and perhaps invite others to imitate it.

In Prosecution of this Plan, a Market is to be held for the Western Precinct at Princeton,¹ and for Bedminster, at Pluckemin, being distant Parts of the County, on the first Tuesday of every Month. For Bernard's Town at John Boylan's; and for the Eastern Precinct, at James Whitelock's; the second Tuesday in March and so on

¹ Regular fair days, or market days, were among the earliest institutions of New Jersey, but from various causes ceased to be popular, and were ultimately abolished by act of the Legislature, those at Burlington, Princeton and Windsor in 1772.—*Whitehead's Perth Amboy*, 305-6. Coming as he did from a country where the manufacture of linen was a staple industry, and where it was customary to hold fairs regularly to dispose of linen yarns and the products of the loom, it was natural that the public-spirited President of Princeton College should think the plan worthy of imitation in America. It is needless to say, however, that the linen industry was never firmly established in New Jersey as a result of this scheme. Peter Hasenclever spent many thousands of dollars ten years before this in attempting to grow hemp and flax, near Ringwood, N. J., but without success.—*W. N.*

monthly. For Bridgewater at Bound Brook, on the third Tuesday of March and so on monthly, And for Hillsborough, at Somerset Court House the fourth Tuesday in March, and so on monthly, as above.—By this Means there will be a Market, with few exceptions, every Week in the year, in some Part of this extensive County.

The above is published by Order of the Committee.—

John Witherspoon, Præsides.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of William Bonya, and John Vallentine, confined for Debt in the Goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before Daniel Ellis and Thomas Rodman Esquires, two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County aforesaid at the house of Joseph Haight in Burlington, on Wednesday the 12th Day of March next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why the said Prisoners should not be discharged, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature intituled "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors."

Feb. 16, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February 21, 1776.*

To be let from the first of March next.

A Convenient dwelling-house, in the city of Perth-Amboy, with a good garden, stables, &c. and two lots of twelve acres each; Also from the first of April, a farm on the south side of Raritan river, containing 300 acres of upland, and 74 of salt meadow, whereon is a good house, barn, orchard, &c. To be sold, a Brewer's copper, that will hold about nine barrels, with the necessary utensils for a brewery. Enquire of

*Ravaud Kearny*¹

Perth Amboy Feb. 21. 1776.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, February 26, 1776.*

¹ Ravaud Kearny was a grandson of Michael Kearny, an Irishman who bought land in Perth Amboy in 1716, and removed thither soon after. His (Michael's) eldest son was Philip Kearny, an eminent lawyer, who married the Lady Barney Dexter (*nec*

To be exposed to Sale by way of public Vendue, on the 4th day of the Third Month next, pursuant to the last will and testament of Thomas Rambo, deceased on the premises.

A Plantation and tract of 107 acres of land, situate in the township of Deptford, county of Gloucester, and western division of the province of New-Jersey, on Salem road, about a quarter of a mile above Mantua-creek-bridge, and 12 miles from Cooper's ferries, whereon are a stone dwelling-house, a kitchen, a pump of good water before the door. And as part of said land is very convenient to lay out in lots, there being many already laid out on said road, from the said land, in the life-time of the said *Rambo*, and several houses already built thereon, the same will be sold all together, or in lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may be shown the same, with a draught thereof, by applying to the subscriber living near thereto.

Joshua Lord, Executor

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February 28, 1776.*

FOR SALE

An Extraordinary Piece of Land, situate on Alloways Creek, in Salem County, containing 125 Acres. There is a good Dwelling-house, with a cellar under it, on the Premises. For Particulars enquire of the Subscriber, living in Dearfield, Cumberland County.

SAMUEL WOOD.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February 28, 1776.*

Ravaud); they had issue Philip, Elizabeth, Susannah and Ravaud. The last-named studied law; he married Ann, daughter of James Hude, of Perth Amboy. He died September 3d, 1806, aged 68. One of his daughters, Susannah, married John Richardson Bayard Rodgers, M.D., an eminent physician and surgeon of New York, who was graduated at Princeton in 1775, and died in 1833. Their son, the Rev. Ravaud Kearny Rodgers, D.D., was President of the New Jersey Historical Society, 1872-5. Philip died 1789. Philip, elder brother of Ravaud Kearny, removed to

TO BE LET.

THE House near the Market in Perth Amboy, wherein Thomas Bartow¹ now dwells, with the Barn and Garden, and between eight and nine Acres of Mowing Ground; the Premises to be entered upon immediately, or as soon as is convenient for the Renter, and the Lease to continue from thence to the first of April come twelve Months, or longer if so agreed. Any Person inclining to take the Lease, had best view the Premises, and may have Part or the Whole of the Mowing-Ground, as shall be chosen.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 4, 1776.

THE Publick are desired to take Notice, That a FERRY is now established from Moore's Landing to New-York, or any Part of the Island, by MICHAEL TEAZER, who has good Boats and careful Hands: He also Keeps a House of Entertainment, where the best of Usage may be had for Man and Horse. It is situate about five Miles above Weyhack-Ferry, and opposite Oliver Burdet's.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 4, 1776.

Newark, where his grandson, Philip (father of Major-General Philip Kearny), inherited the venerable mansion, still standing on Belleville avenue, just north of Fourth avenue.—*Whitehead's Perth Amboy*, 90-91; *Proceedings N. J. Historical Society*, May, 1880, pp. 19-25; *Personal and Military History of Philip Kearny*, by John Watts De Peyster, New York, 1869, pp. 27-8, 32.—*W. N.*

¹ Thomas Bartow was an aged Loyalist, who lived in Amboy prior to the Revolutionary War. He had held many offices under the Crown, such as Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the Chancery Court, Clerk of the Provincial Assembly and Surveyor-General of the Eastern Division of New Jersey. He removed to Philadelphia, and died in 1780 at Bethlehem, Pa. See *Whitehead's Early History of Perth Amboy*, p. 138.

Hanover, Committee Chamber, Feb. 5, 1776.

ANANIAS HALSEY¹ being brought before the Committee on complaint, and upon hearing the evidences, we judge he is guilty of vilifying and discouraging the measures pursued for the redress of our grievances, and has defamed the officers in the Continental service, for which we judge him to be an enemy to his country, and desire all persons to break off trading with him, agreeable to the rules of the Congress; and that this be published in the public prints.

By order of the Committee,

MATTHIAS BURNET,² Chairman.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 4, 1776.

To be sold at private sale,

A Valuable house and lot of about three acres, at Somerset court-house, in New-Jersey, eight miles from New-Brunswick, and two miles from Peter Schenck's, Esq; the house is two stories high, consists of four rooms on a floor, with two large entries, four fire places and a cellar under the whole, with five apartments; a kitchen with bed rooms for servants. Also a well of good water at the door; a stable, chair-house, and other out-houses, formerly belonging to William Thomson, attorney at law, deceased. The title is indisputable. Any person inclined to purchase the same immediately, may know the terms on applying to William Van Doren, now living on the premises.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 4, 1776.

¹ Ananias Halsey was a son of Recompense Halsey, and lived at what is now called Afton. His home, which was a hotel before and probably during the war, is indicated on one of Erskine's maps, made in 1780 for the use of Washington. He died in 1787.—*E. D. H.*

² Matthias Burnet was Chairman of the Hanover Township Committee, Morris county N. J.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL the personal Estate of the late Dr. Lewis Johnstone,¹ of the City of Perth-Amboy, consisting of Negroes both Men and Women ; a Stock of very fine Cattle, Houshold Furniture, Plate, Farmer's Utensils, &c.

ALSO the Farm whereon he lived, situate in the City of Perth-Amboy aforesaid, containing about One hundred and Ninety-six Acres, on which are two very good Tenements conveniently and pleasantly situated on Rariton River, where great Plenty of the best of Oysters and Clams are to be had ; good Gardens with a choice Collection of Fruit, are joining to each of the Tenements, with good Barns and other convenient Buildings. It is proposed to sell these Tenements, either separately with a sufficient Quantity of Land, or together, as may be most suitable.

ALSO about Five Hundred and Fifty Acres, opposite Perth-Amboy, adjoining the Land of John Stevens, Esq, and the River Rariton. This Land is remarkable well timber'd, and so situated that the Timber and Firewood can be very easily transported to New-York ; the most distant Part of it being not more than two Miles from a convenient Landing. There is on it about 60 Acres of cleared Land, whereon is a House and well built Barn, and a young bearing Orchard of Two Hundred Apple Trees grafted with the best Fruit. The improv'd Part with Timber Land sufficient to accommodate a Farm and Twelve Acres of very good Salt Meadow, will be sold separate ; the rest of it in Lots as may be most suitable.

¹ Doctor Lewis Johnstone was a celebrated physician in Amboy, N. J. His father, John Johnstone, also a physician, was at one time Mayor of New York and a member of Governor Burnet's Council. The son studied his profession in Leyden, Holland, and enjoyed the highest reputation for his skill. He died November 22d, 1773. See *Whitehead's Early History of Perth Amboy*, p. 69, *et seq.*, and *American Historical Register*, September, 1894, p. 44.

Whoever inclines to purchase any or either of the above Articles, may apply to the Subscribers, and know the Terms. And whatever of the above Estate may remain unsold, on the second Tuesday in April next, will on that Day be exposed to Sale at public Vendue, in Perth-Amboy aforesaid.

JAMES PARKER, ¹	} Executors.
JOHN SMYTH, ²	
HEATHCOTE JOHNSTON ³	

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 4, 1776.

To be sold at public Vendue,

At ROSS-HALL near New-Brunswick, on the second Day of April next,

ALL the valuable Stock of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Negroes, and the Times of three young Scotch indentured Servant Lads, and two do. Girls, each of which has about 7 years to serve. A Chariot and Pair of very noble Horses, which one of the Negro Men drives well. The Terms will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of

¹ James Parker was a Captain in the provincial service in 1746 on the northern frontier. After this campaign he settled in New York City, and then removed to Perth Amboy, N. J. Here he became a Councillor to the Royal Governor, Mayor of Amboy, and in April, 1775, he was elected a delegate to the Provincial Congress. He however did not attend their meetings, but removed to Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, where he remained until the war was over, and then returned to his estate at Amboy. He was confined at Morristown for some time for supposed loyalty to the Crown, but having retained a strict neutrality he was soon released and his property escaped confiscation. He died October 4th, 1797, at the age of seventy-two. See *Whitehead's Early History of Perth Amboy*, p. 133.

² John Smyth was one of the leading men of Amboy before the war. He had been Treasurer of the Province, one of the Wardens of Saint Peter's Church, and one of the Commissioners to erect the French and Indian barracks at Perth Amboy. In the early days of the Revolution he was arrested for disloyalty, but afterwards released on giving his parole of honor.

³ Heathcote Johnstone was a Captain in Colonel Nathaniel Heard's First Regiment Middlesex county, New Jersey, militia.

Alexander Ross, Esq, deceased, are requested to bring in their Accounts as soon as possible.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 4, 1776.

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Bergen, qualified to vote for Representatives in General Assembly, held at the Court House in New Barbadoes,¹ in the said County of Bergen, on the Twenty-first Day of September (being the first Thursday in said Month) in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, pursuant to a Resolve of the Provincial Congress of the Province of New-Jersey, made and passed on the Seventeenth Day of August last.

JOHN FELL,² Esq ; Chosen Chairman.

¹ The court-house was in the village of Hackensack, in the township of New Barbadoes. The township of Hackensack lay between the Hackensack river and the Hudson river.—*W. N.*

² John Fell was the senior member of the firm of John Fell & Co., merchants in New York, at least as early as 1759, when they had several armed merchant vessels plying the seas. He continued in New York for some years thereafter. Subsequently—just when is not known—he purchased a tract of 220 acres, being 32 x 69 chains in area, at or near Paramus, in Bergen county. He called the place Petersfield, probably in imitation of Colonel Philip Schuyler's Petersboro, opposite Belleville. The name Petersfield was doubtless, however, suggested in honor of some relative of John Fell, perhaps his father. From the beginning of the Revolution he took a most positive stand in favor of his country, serving with great energy as Chairman of the Bergen County Committee, in which capacity he gained the reputation of being "a great Tory hunter." He was a member of the Provincial Congress which met at Trenton in May, June and August, 1775, and of the Council in the first State Legislature, in 1776. On the night of April 22d, 1777, he was taken prisoner at his house by twenty-five armed men, who hurried him to Bergen Point, where Colonel Abraham Van Buskirk was in command of the British forces. The two men had been well acquainted before the war, and when Fell was brought before Van Buskirk, the latter remarked: "Times have changed since we last met." "So I perceive," replied the prisoner. Van Buskirk, however, assured him that on account of their previous acquaintance he would give him a letter to General Robertson, in New York, with whom he was well acquainted, and this letter would doubtless insure him proper treatment. Fell was sent to New York and confined in the provost jail, where he was treated with such severity that the New Jersey Committee of Safety offered to release James Parker and Walter Rutherford in exchange for John Fell and Wynant Van Zandt, on October 16th, 1777. This proposition not being acceded to, the committee, on November 17th, 1777, ordered that Parker and Rutherford be committed to the Morris county jail until Fell and Van Zandt should be released. General Robertson does not appear to have seen Fell until December 8th following, when he called upon him at the jail. Fell gave him the letter of Colonel Van Buskirk, which he read and then handed back, with a curious smile, to the prisoner, who found that the purport of the letter was that

John Demarest, Esq; Dr. Abraham Van Boskirk,¹ and Jacobus Post,² Esq; were elected by the Plurality of Voices, to represent the County of Bergen in Provincial Congress, to be held at Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, on Tuesday the Third Day of October next. And the following Persons were elected by Plurality of Voices, to constitute a County Committee of Observation and Correspondence, with full Power, as well to superintend and direct the necessary Business of the said County, as

"John Fell was a great rebel and a notorious rascal." But it happened that General Robertson and Fell had made each other's acquaintance years before, after the capture of Quebec, during the French War. "You must be changed indeed, John Fell," said the General, "if you are as great a rascal as this Colonel Van Buskirk." He assured the prisoner that he would secure him good treatment, but he afterwards declared that owing to various circumstances he was unable to show him the favor he desired. However, on January 7th, 1778, he secured his release on parole, and in the following May, Fell was allowed to go home. The New Jersey Legislature elected him, November 6th, 1778, one of the State's delegates to Congress, in which capacity he served two years. He was evidently a man of considerable means and accustomed to live in good style, and was frequently the guest of John Adams and other distinguished members of that notable body. A diary kept by him while in Congress is in the possession of the editor of this volume. Fell was elected a member of the Legislative Council from Bergen county in 1782 and 1783. The Legislature appointed him, September 6th, 1776, one of the Common Pleas Judges of Bergen county, and at the expiration of his term he was re-appointed, September 28th, 1781. He sold his Petersfield estate November 1st, 1793, to John H. Thompson, a merchant of New York City, for £2,000. In the deed he is described as "John Fell of Petersfield, Bergen County, Esq." He probably removed to New York about this time. No subsequent trace of him has been found. His wife's name was Susanna. He had at least two children: (1) Peter, whom the Legislature elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of Bergen County Militia, March 27th, 1778, which office he resigned October 5th, 1779; (2) Elizabeth, married Cadwallader Colden (grandson of Lieutenant-Governor Cadwallader Colden), October 13th, 1774, but left no issue. It is understood that Peter left descendants.—W. N.

¹ Lourens Andriessen Van Boskerck came from Holstein, Denmark, in the summer of 1655, and with others bought, January 6th, 1676, a large tract of land at "New Hackensack," on which he located as early as 1688. The family have been numerous in the English Neighborhood, Bergen county, ever since. Dr. Abraham Van Buskirk was appointed Surgeon of the Bergen Regiment, February 17th, 1776, but did not serve long. John Jacobus Van Buskirk was probably the John, son of Jacobus, son of Peter, son of Lourens Andriessen, who was born November 28th, 1739. He was charged with holding communication with the enemy on Staten Island, July 8th, 1776, but on being tried was acquitted. Abraham, son of Laurence, was a Captain in the Rangers (Loyalists); at the close of the war he sailed for Nova Scotia, in 1783, but died on the voyage, at the age of thirty-three years.—W. N.

² Jacobus Post was a miller, on the Passaic river, opposite the present city of Paterson, between the Broadway and Wesel bridges. He was commissioned Major in Colonel Williamson's Regiment of Light Horse October 27th, 1775; resigned February 3d, 1776; probably removed afterwards to Orange county, N. Y., founding the village of Postville, now Edenville.—W. N.

to carry into Execution the Resolutions and Orders of the Continental and Provincial Congress; to wit, Thomas Brown,¹ Esq; John Jacobus Van Boskirk, Esq; Daniel Smith,² Esq, Michael Moore, Albert Zabriskie,³ Jacob Quackenbush, Arent Schuyler,⁴ Gabriel Van Norden, D. Isaac Browne, Garrabrant Van Houten,⁵ Hendrick Doremus,⁶ David Board,⁷ Garrit Garritse,⁸ Cornelius Lezier,⁹ Johannes J. Ackerman, John Van Boskirk, Esq; Isaac Blanch, David Duryee.

JOHN FELL, Chairman.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the County of Bergen, on Monday the Twenty-fifth Day of September, in

¹ He was elected Judge of the Bergen County Common Pleas, September 6th, 1776. — *W. N.*

² Living near the present Smith's Mills, West Milford township, Passaic county — *W. N.*

³ Albert Zabriskie was of Schraalenburgh. He joined the British army on or about December 7th, 1776, and his property, 143½ acres, on the Hackensack river, was confiscated, and was sold, June 10th, 1779, to Isaac Nicoll, of Orange county, N. Y., for £4,734. Another tract, five acres, also on the Hackensack river, near Doe's creek, was confiscated, and sold to the same purchaser, May 1st, 1785, for £48. — *W. N.*

⁴ Living at what is now known as Schuyler's Basin, on the Pompton feeder of the Morris canal, in Wayne township, Passaic county — *W. N.*

⁵ Gerrebrandt Van Houten lived in a stone house which he built, probably in the spring of 1769, and which is still standing, Nos. 117-119 Water street, Paterson. He was a descendant of Cornelis Roelofse, one of the first patentees of Acquackanonk, and was the grandson of Roelof Helmigse, one of the first grantees of Totowa, Paterson. In 1768 he and his brother, Helmigh Van Houten, Abraham Godwin and Martin Frans Ryerson bought a tract of 660 acres, in the present First and Second wards of Paterson and Manchester township. Gerrebrandt Van Houten died in 1789, leaving one son, Dire (Richard), who had Gerrebrandt, Helmigh and Adrian. The last-named Gerrebrandt had three daughters, one of whom, Jane, wife of Henry Garritse, acquired the old homestead. She afterwards married Ralph Doremus, whose heirs still own the old stone house — *W. N.*

⁶ Probably lived on the east bank of the Passaic river, near Jacobus Post. As an adherent of the British, his property, 304 acres, more or less, with buildings, &c., was confiscated, and sold to Adolphus Waldron, November 1st, 1779, for £6,575. — *W. N.*

⁷ Of Boardville, now Erskine, Pompton township, Passaic county, and whose father, Cornelius Board, had bought extensive tracts of land in the Ringwood valley for iron-mining. David was a member of the Assembly in 1776 and in 1786. — *W. N.*

⁸ The Garritse or Garrison family were descended from Gerrit Gerritse, from Wageningen, Holland, who was one of the patentees of Acquackanonk; most of them took the name Van Wageningen, or Van Wagoner, but one branch of the family, who removed across the river and acquired several thousand acres of land in Saddle River township, Bergen county, between the present Wesel and Wagaran bridges, retained the name Gerritse—son of Gerrit—now generally modified into Garrison. Some of this family also settled, about 1730, at the Ponds (now Oakland); the above Garrit Garritse was probably of the latter neighborhood. — *W. N.*

⁹ This name is now generally written Lozier.

the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five.

Present, Sixteen Members.

The Committee chose John Van Boskirk, Esq; Chairman.

At a Meeting of the said Committe on Saturday the Thirtieth Day of September. Present, John Van Boskirk, Esq, Chairman, and Fourteen of the other Members.

John Van Boskirk, Esq; proposed to resign the Chair to Thomas Brown, Esq; (who was not present at the former Meetings) and Mr. Brown declined accepting the Chair.

Resolved unanimously, That John Van Boskirk, Esq, remain Chairman of the Committee.

Ordered, That John Van Boskirk, Esq; Daniel Isaac Browne, Albert Zabriskie, Thomas Brown, Gabriel Van Norden, Jacob Quackenbush, Johannes J. Ackerman, or any five of them, be a Committee of Safety to direct and transact the Business of the County during the recess of the County Committee.

Ordered, That the Committee of Safety meet (during the Recess of the County Committee) when summoned by the President or Vice President of the Committee of Safety.

Resolved, That D. Isaac Browne¹ be President, and Gabriel Van Norden be Vice President of the Committee of Safety.

The foregoing are true Extracts, from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee of the County of Bergen. Examined per

D. ISAAC BROWNE, Clk. Com. pro tempore.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 4, 1776.

¹ Daniel Isaac Brown (or Browne) lived at Hackensack. When hostilities actually began he sided with the British, and was commissioned Major of the Fourth Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists). His property at Hackensack, eight and three-quarter acres, was confiscated, and was sold, September 6th, 1780, to Dr. Peter Wilson, for £204, 16s. The name might easily be taken for a corruption of Brouwer, in which family there were many Daniels and Isaacs.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

The several Lots of Land hereafter mentioned, situate in the township of Little-River,¹ the County of Bergen, and Province of New-Jersey, on the publick Road from Morris-Town to Warwick, in the Province of New-York.

ONE Lot of Land containing Forty-seven Acres, about sixteen Acres of which is Swamp and Meadow, fifteen Acres of plough Land, on which is set out fifty young Apple Trees, the Remainder well timbered. Two good Dwelling Houses and one Barn. Through this Tract runs a Stream of Water, with a very good Conveniency for Water Works. On the Premises is raised a Frame for a Grist Mill, covered with Cedar Shingles, 20 by 24 Feet square: Also one other Lot of Land about three Miles from said Premises, containing five Acres of Up-land and Meadow, on which is a good Dwelling Log House, 20 by 22 Feet square; and one other Lot of about four Acres of good Cedar Swamp, well timbered. All of which is situated in a very convenient Part of the Country for a large Range of Cattle. Any Person inclining to purchase all or any one of said Lots of Land, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premises, and a good Title given for the same, by

STEPHEN ARENTS

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, March 4, 1776.*

TO BE SOLD

In the City of Burlington,

A BRICK HOUSE with a good front, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, with a large back lot. Also another small water lot in said city.

¹ An error for Saddle river.

A tract of land in Cranberry, containing about three hundred acres, all good timber land, to be divided into equal parts and sold separate.

Sundry small lots situate in and about Trenton.

A pleasant seat in Trenton, known by the name of Doud's Dale, with a good frame dwelling-house, and kitchen separate from the dwelling-house; a good meadow and apple orchard, with a constant stream of water running through the meadow; also a small barn. It is a convenient place for a tradesman, and an excellent place for a tan-yard; containing about sixteen acres.

A tract of land about two miles from Trenton, containing about forty-two acres, part of which is good meadow.

The above places were the property of ABRAHAM COTTNAM,¹ Esq; of Trenton, lately deceased,—And all persons indebted to the said estate either by bond, note or book accompt, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against the estate to render in their accompts that they may be adjusted.

ELIZABETH A. COTTNAM, Executrix,

ROBERT HOOPS, and }
GEORGE COTTNAM, } Executors.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, March 4, 1776.*

¹ Abraham Cottnam was a leading citizen of Trenton before the war. He lived for several years some distance out of the village on the Pennington road, but in the later part of his life he removed to what is now the northwest corner of Warren and Bank streets. At the death of Cottnam, this property became the inn of Rensselaer Williams. (See advertisement thereof, page 79, in this work.) His sons, George, who is named here as one of his executors, and Warrell, remained in the old house in the suburbs, selling it after a while to Chief Justice Brearley. Elizabeth A. Cottnam was his widow and Robert Hoops his former westerly neighbor. This was Major Hoops, General Dickinson's Brigade Major during the war. See *Hall's Presbyterian Church at Trenton and Stryker's Trenton One Hundred Years Ago*.

New-Brunswick, Feb. 27, 1776.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Stolen last night, out of the stable of the late Alexander Ross, Esq; near New-Brunswick, three well matched bay COACH HORSES, about eight years old, upwards of fifteen hands high, two of them blooded, the other a stout round bodied horse, and lame in his right fore foot by a cut above the hoof; one of the blooded horses was at times somewhat lame in his right hip, had a short dock, and only a piece of a shoe on one of his fore feet; the other two shod all round, and one of them had a long dock; they were in good order. The above Reward will be given to any person who takes up said horses, or Forty Shillings each, and Three Pounds for the thief, by

SARAH ROSS.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, March 4, 1776.*

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away about three months ago from the subscriber, living in Upper Freehold township in the county of Monmouth, and province of New Jersey, a certain Negro man who calls his name TONY WARD, a stout well made fellow, about 41 years of age. His cloaths I cannot give a proper description, but shall name his former masters, which may answer the same end, viz. He was sold in 1771 by Levi Eldridge of Gloucester county, to Jabez Buzby, of the county of Burlington; in 1774 said Buzby sold him to Abraham Zilley, of the same county; in 1775 said Zilley sold him to Thomas Page, of the same place, and soon after said Page sold him to me. Any person who will take up said Negro and deliver him to Thomas Page, in Slab Town, or secure him in Burlington Gaol, shall receive the above Reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

GILBERT LONGSTREET.

N. B. I understand he passes for a free Negro; This is to forwarn all persons whatsoever from hiring or harbouring said Negro about their houses at their peril.—The Pennsylvania Packet, March 4, 1776.

Whereas Elizabeth, the wife of the subscriber, living in the township of Deptford, and county of Gloucester, in West-New-Jersey, hath eloped from his bed and board (without any just cause) and taken with her sundry of his goods and effects, and at present has taken up and cohabits with one Robert Henry: These are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof; as witness his hand, this 24th day of February, 1776.

JOHN STEEL.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, March 6, 1776.*

MR. TOWNE,

As a proof that the sentiments of the Assembly of New-Jersey, in November last, with respect to independance are not the same with the sentiments of the people of New-Jersey at this time, I beg you would mention the following anecdote in your paper.

“When the name of a certain gentleman was mentioned in the Provincial Convention, to represent that colony in the Congress, a few weeks ago, one person objected to him because he was for the *independance of the Colonies*. A vote was called, and eleven counties out of twelve approved of him.”—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, March 7, 1776.*

GLOUCESTER, MARCH 5, 1776.

The GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE for the County of Gloucester, WILL BE OPENED at the Court-House,

at Gloucester, on Second Day, the 25th Day of this instant March. The Commissioners will be ready to receive Borrowers, qualified according to the Directions of an *Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, intituled, An Act for striking One Hundred Thousand Pounds, in Bills of Credit, and directing the Application thereof*; at which Time and Place Attendance will be given according to Law, by JOHN HINCHMAN John Gill, and Joseph Hugg, Commissioners.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, March 13, 1776.*

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL ALLINSON, of the City of BURLINGTON

A Plantation, situate near 2 miles from the town, on a navigable creek, emptying into Delaware, containing about 75 acres of land, of which about 15 are meadow, most of it is very good, being under a tight substantial bank, 15 more are well timbered, and the remaining 45, except what is appropriated to buildings, is kind arable land; it has a commodious small wooden dwelling-house, with a cellar under the same, and a well of good water at the door; a convenient barn, stable, hay-house, and cow-sheds, all new and very pleasantly situate; the garden and orchard contain a great variety of young bearing fruit trees, of the best kinds, English grape-vines, &c. in thriving order.

Any person inclining to purchase are desired to view the premises, and may then be informed of the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who will convey a good title thereto.

The new Edition of the Laws of New Jersey, is now binding, in Burlington, and as fast as compleated will be sent to the persons who took in subscriptions, by calling

on whom the subscribers may be furnished.—A few volumes more than subscribed for were printed, and may be now had of the aforesaid

SAMUEL ALLINSON¹

Second Month 16, 1776

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 13, 1776.

¹Samuel Allinson, of Burlington, was licensed as an attorney, November 9th, 1760; on March 22d, 1762, he was commissioned one of the Surrogates for the Western Division of New Jersey. In 1769 there was a popular uprising in New Jersey against what were considered the exorbitant fees of attorneys in law suits, and Samuel Allinson was one of the lawyers whose charges were criticised. He appeared before the House of Assembly and produced certificates signed by the Justices of the Supreme Court and by three of the most distinguished members of the bar—Richard Stockton, James Kinsey and John Lawrence—setting forth that they had carefully inspected the bills of costs complained of and found them to be in every particular correct. Allinson turned the tables on one of his prosecutors by appearing before the House on October 25th, 1769, and showing that the people's grievances were mainly due to the excessive charges of the Sheriffs, one of whom—Samuel Tucker—was then a member of the House, and particularly energetic in his denunciation of the lawyers.—*Field's Provincial Courts of New Jersey*, 167-70. In 1773 the Legislature appointed Allinson to collate and publish a new edition of the laws, for which purpose the Council gave him permission to peruse the first three volumes of their minutes. His work was so far completed on January 14th, 1775, that the Legislature appointed a committee to inspect the laws as prepared by him for the press.—*N. J. Archives*, XVIII., 395, 482. His compilation, known as Allinson's Laws, was printed at Burlington, by Isaac Collins, in 1776, forming a handsome folio of pp. 493, 6, and index, pp. 15. He was clerk of the Burlington Friends' Preparative Meeting, in 1779, in which year he was appointed by that meeting one of the trustees to establish the Friends' School in Burlington.—*Friends in Burlington*, 65. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Smith and Elizabeth Bacon, by whom he had two children: (1) William, died at the age of 75, unmarried; (2) Mary, died at the age of 91, unmarried.—*The Burlington Smiths*, 115. He married, second, in 1772, Martha, daughter of David Cooper and Sybil Matlack, daughter of Timothy and Martha Matlack.—*Penna. Magazine*, XVI., 467. (David Cooper, son of John Cooper and Ann, his wife, was born near Woodbury, in Gloucester county, N. J., the 13th of 1st mo., 1724; his wife died 1st of 5th mo., 1759, aged 28, leaving six children; Martha took charge of the family when she was only fourteen years old. He died the 5th of 11th mo., 1795.—See "Testimony from Woodbury Monthly Meeting" in *Friends' Miscellany*, vol I., 334-6.) By his second wife, Samuel Allinson had issue: (3) David, who began printing at Burlington in 1803, and during a period of twenty years or more published many volumes highly creditable to his press; he died at the age of 84; (4) Elizabeth (blind from her birth), lived to be 81 years old; (5) James, married Bernice, daughter of James and Rebecca Chattin, and died aged 33 years; he was the father of the late Samuel Allinson, the distinguished philanthropist, who was born December 20th, 1808, and died December 5th, 1883; (6) Sybil, died aged 76; (7) Margaret, died aged 76; (8) Samuel, died aged 75; (9) John, died aged 26.—See paper on Samuel Allinson, by John F. Hageman. Samuel Allinson was doubtless precluded by his principles as a member of the Society of Friends from taking an active part in the Revolution, and his name does not appear conspicuously after the date of the meeting mentioned above in the text. He died 2d of 6th mo., 1791.—*Penna. Magazine*, XVI., 467.—*W. N.*

March 5, 1776.

These are to give notice to the creditors of Thomas Vaughan, a prisoner, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they be and appear before Grant Gibbon, Andrew Sinickson, John Holmes, John Mayhew, or any two of them, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for said county, at the house of Joseph Haynes, in Salem, on Thursday, the 11th day of April next, to show cause why the said debtor should not be discharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, intituled *An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.*—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 13, 1776.

To be SOLD, a DWELLING HOUSE, and THIRTY ACRES of LAND, on the banks of the Delaware, two miles above Burlington, and adjoining Drury Wake, Esq; The situation is most pleasant and healthy; the title indisputable, and the price two hundred pounds. On the place there are an orchard and garden (at present out of order) and a shad fishery before the door. It would be a suitable spot for a Philadelphian desirous to remove from town. Apply to the printer

March 14.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, March 14, 1776.

To Be Sold, and may be entered on at any time
in May next,

A PAPER MILL,

With about one hundred and thirty acres of land.

The said Mill is situate in Spotswood, in New Jersey, ten miles from Amboy Ferry; it was built by Frederick Reemer, who for some time occupied the same: It is supplied by a stream of water which never fails in the driest

season. The greatest part of the land is in meadow ground, with a great many fruit trees thereon. One mile and a half from the premises there is a landing on navigable water, by means whereof all sorts of commodities may conveniently be sent to and received from New York. As the owner of the premises, John Klein, lives at Albany, any person inclining to purchase may be informed of the particulars and know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM WILL, Pewterer, in Philadelphia, or HENRY WILL, at New York.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, March 18, 1776.

March 12, 1776.—NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JOHN VOLUNTINE, confined for debt in the gaol of the county of Burlington, that they be and appear before Thomas Rodman, and Daniel Ellis, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, at the house of Joseph Haight, Inn-keeper, in the city of Burlington, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said debtor should not be discharged, agreeable to an act of the legislature, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors."—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, March 18, 1776.

Somerset County, New-Jersey, March 9, 1776.—WHEREAS the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the Right Hon. William Earl of Stirling, were advertised to be sold on the 23d of December last, but was adjourned to the 27th of the same month, and from thence to the 27th of January last, when the Vendue continued until the 29th; and as there was but few people attended, on account of the badness of the weather, it was thought best by the Plaintiffs to adjourn the sale till Tuesday the 2d of April next.

There still remains to be sold, hay, farmers utensils, carriages, household furniture, negroes, and about 1800 acres of land. This is to give notice, that the sale will begin on Tuesday, the 2d of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, according to the adjournment, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, or until the executions in my hands are satisfied.

ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, March 18, 1776.

THE Vendue for the sale of the House and Gardens belonging to the estate of Colonel Josiah Ogden, deceased, is adjourned to Thursday the 21st Instant, at 3 o'clock afternoon, to be held at the house of Mr. Josiah Pierson. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Newark, 12th March, 1776.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 18, 1776.

To be sold very cheap, for CASH,

A Commodious and well situated dwelling house and garden, lot of land of one quarter of an acre, lying and being in Elizabeth-Town, very convenient for a merchant or tradesman. The proprietor about two years since removed to North-Carolina, and would therefore dispose of the same on very moderate terms. For particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Hamersly, in New-York, or the subscriber in Elizabeth-Town, who will give an indisputable title to the purchaser.

ROBERT OGDEN, jun.¹

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 18, 1776.

¹ Robert Ogden, Jr., was a son of Robert Ogden (member of the Stamp Act Congress of 1765), and a brother of General Matthias Ogden and of Governor Aaron Ogden. He was born at Elizabethtown, March 23d, 1746, and graduated at Princeton College (where he was one of the founders of the Cliosophic Society) in 1765. He

The famous Bay HORSE,

CALLED

BOLD FORRESTER,

WILL cover the ensuing Season, at Mr. John Hutchinson's, at Troy, (in the County of Morris, East New-Jersey) at four Pounds ten Shillings, for the Season. Bold Forrester is now rising seven Years old, is full sixteen Hands high, and free from all Blemishes: He was got by Bold Tom; his Dam by Croft's Forrester, and is thought, by good Judges, to be the best Horse that ever was brought to that Province, as he has Strength and Action superior to any Horse that was ever shewn on the Continent; he is very successful in getting Colts, which prove good Hunters or excellent Coach Horses, and are in general the best stock I ever knew. As Witness my Hand.

JOHN HUTCHINSON

ALSO,

At the same Place, the famous HORSE,

CALLED,

GOLDEN FARMER,

That covered last season at Lewis Morris's, Esq, at Morris Seania,¹

WILL cover Mares at Four Pounds New-York Currency, the Season. Golden Farmer is now rising 4 Years old, sixteen Hands high, free from all Blemishes; for Shape, Strength, Colour, and Action, is

was a Commissary in the Revolutionary War. He studied law with Richard Stockton and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey June 21st, 1770. He married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Zophar Platt, of Huntingdon, L. I. He died at the residence of his grandson, Governor Daniel Haines, in Hamburg, N. J., February 14th, 1826. —See sketch of his life, by the Hon. Daniel Haines, in the Proceedings and Addresses at the 100th Anniversary of the Clisophic Society, June 27th, 1865; *Autobiography of Colonel Aaron Ogden*, 1893, p. 32, note.—E. D. H.

¹ That is, Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y.

scarce to be paralleled; his Colts is allowed by good Judges to be preferable to any Horse's Colts in America; His Blood is as follows, he was got by bold Hercules, whose Dam was got by the Duke of Bolton's Little John, and Little John by Old Partner. Golden Farmer's Dam was allowed to be the best brood Mare in Yorkshire, of the hunting kind. Own brother to Golden Farmer, was refused one Thousand Guineas for, at four years old. This is a true Pedigree. Witness my hand.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

* * Good Grass for Mares on moderate Terms, and proper Care. The Money to be paid when the Mares are covered, or before taken away.

Troy is only 7 Miles distant from Morris-Town, 15 from Springfield, and 21 from Elizabeth-Town.

March 8, 1776.

To be sold at public Vendue in Elizabeth-Town.

ON Monday the 18th Instant, (by persons appointed for that purpose,) the ship Blue Mountain Valley,¹ with all her tackle, apparel and cargo, consisting of a quantity of excellent New Castle coal, a quantity of London porter, beans, peas, bread, flour, beef, pork, cannon, powder, and a number of articles too tedious to mention, the vendue will begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions will be made known. The coal will be first sold, and the vendue continue from day to day till all is sold.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 18, 1776.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the premises, the first day of April next,

A Valuable plantation, and tract of land, containing

¹ For story of the capture of the "Blue Mountain Valley," see *Hatfield's Elizabeth*, pp. 421-5, and note on p. 26 of this work.

about 124 acres, more or less, late the property of William Cox, deceased, situate in the township of Willingborough, in the county of Burlington, and province of New Jersey, fronting on the north side of Rancocas creek; the province road from Amboy to Salem runs through it, and a ferry thereunto belonging commonly called The Old Ferry, about 5 miles from the city of Burlington, 4 from Moorestown, and 14 from Philadelphia—There are on the premises, a good cedar plank house, two rooms on a floor, a good frame *leanto* on the back side, with two rooms, and a good cellar under the same, a good barn, stables and other convenient out-houses, a small apple orchard, about 60 acres of upland cleared, and a reasonable quantity of meadow made and cleared, and more may be made; also an Island of Marsh in said Rancocas-creek, containing about 5 acres; the remainder of the premises well timbered and watered the soil very fertile for grain, and a pleasant healthy place. The purchaser may enter on the premises immediately after the sale. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, where attendance will be given

JOHN MASON and JACOB PERKINS, Executors.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 20, 1776.

Gloucester County, Third Month 15, 1776.

There will be exposed to SALE by way of public Vendue, on the 9th day of the Fourth-Month (April) next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A Lot of Land, situate in the town of Haddonfield, and county aforesaid, bounding on the westerly side of the road or street leading from the main-street to Cooper's ferries, containing upward of 3 acres of land and meadow ground, on which there are a convenient two story brick house, kitchen, hay-house, garden, orchard and other improvements; also a convenient and long accustomed tan-

yard, mill-house, bark-house, and other appurtenances for carrying on the tanning business in an extensive manner, which will be sold either together or in 2 or 3 lots, as may best suit those inclining to purchase; one other lot of one acre and three quarters, bounding on the easterly side of the aforesaid road, and on the main street aforesaid, which will be divided into three lots, each lot to have a convenient front on the street.

And on the 10th being the day following, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on the premises, a plantation and tract of land, containing 120 acres, situate in the township of Deptford, and county aforesaid, about 12 miles from Cooper's ferries and 3 miles from Woodberry, 30 acres of which cleared land, upwards of 7 acres whereof drained meadow, 20 acres of swamp, and the remainder woodland; there are on said place a dwelling-house, barn, waggon-house, and orchard. Any person inclining to view any of the aforesaid premises before the days of sale, may apply to the subscribers who will shew the same, the whole being part of the real estate of Isaac Andrews, late deceased, and to be sold in pursuance of his last will and testament, by MARK MILLER, and THOMAS REDMAN, Executors.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 20, 1776.

To be SOLD by public Vendue on the 27th instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the subscriber's bake-house in Dock-street, between Second and Front streets, a variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, HORSES, CART, WAGGON and GEERS, with sundry other farming utensils; some RYE, and a new small COPPER STILL, being the personal estate of Thomas Patterson, late of West-New-Jersey, deceased.

March 16.

HENRY LISLE, Administrator.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, March 23, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Woolman's Creek, Gloucester county, in Woolwich township, West New-Jersey, on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant (March) two servant men. One calls himself MATTHIAS CANE, but has changed his name to MICHAEL CODA, is about five feet six or seven inches high, has forged a pass, and is about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, sandy complexion, grey eyes, large sandy temple-locks, wears his own sandy hair, has a white lock of hair on the forepart of his head, a scar on his jawbone, and another near his eye; one of his little fingers is crooked; on his right leg are two letters pricked in with powder. He had on, and took with him, one coat, and two jackets of home made cloth, one of the jackets double breasted, and without sleeves, an old felt hat, and old shoes with strings.

The other named JOHN OSBACK, born in Germany, about five feet four inches high, thin pale face, light hair, one of his ancles is out of joint, and bigger than the other, and is knock-kneed. He had on, and took with him a light coloured broad cloth coat, red jacket without sleeves, an under double breasted jacket, a surtout coat, a light coloured pair of breeches, a fine hat very much worn, cut round the brim, and two pair of blue grey stockings with white tops.

Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them so that their master gets them again, shall have the above reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for either.

PETER KIER

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, March 23, 1776.

To be sold on very reasonable Terms.

A Quantity of genuine Madeira and excellent Teneriste

WINES

Part lying at New-Brunswick, and Part at Elizabeth-Town.

Enquire of the Printer.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 25, 1776.

The famous BAY HORSE

MACARONI,

Will cover only 30 Mares the ensuing Season, at Powles-Hook, at 50 Shillings a Mare, and Four Shillings to the Groom, or Four Pounds to insure a Colt.

MACARONI, now rising seven years old, was got by Wildair, a very fleet Son of Lord Godolphin's famous Old Cade, (who was a Son of his Lordship's Arabian, the best Stallion ever known in England) out of Roxana, an excellent Daughter of the Bald Gallo-way. His Dam by Ariel, (a famous Horse belonging to William Tasker, of Maryland) out of Selema, the most valuable Mare ever known in America: She was a Daughter of the celebrated Old Spark.

N. B. Good Care shall be taken of Mares, and Pasture at 2s. 6d. per Week.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 25, 1776.

To be SOLD,

A Very delightful place at Hackinsack, in Bergen county, East-New-Jersey, near the New Bridge, containing about 12 acres of excellent good land, about equally divided between up-land and meadow, and joins Hackinsack river; the house is pleasantly situated on an eminence, which commands a prospect of the

country for several miles : There is on said place a good stone house with two rooms, a barn and orchard, with about sixty bearing apple trees. Also several other kind of fruit trees, such as pears, quinces, cherries, peach and plumb trees. Any person inclining to purchase by applying to Doctor Isaac Haulenbeek, now on the premises, Doctor Buskirk, or William Van Allen, near the same, will be informed of the conditions of sale, &c.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, March 25, 1776.*

ARABIAN

WILL cover mares this season, at the subscriber's, at Millstone, in Somerset County, New-Jersey, at a very low rate, viz.

Twenty Shillings the single leap,	} Proclamation Money
Forty Shillings the season, or	
Seventy Shillings to insure a foal	

Arabian is full blooded, and rising six years old, fifteen hands and one inch high, and is a very fine bay, black legs, mane and tail ; got by Wildair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by Old Stirling, his great Grandam by Merry Andrew, out of Laughing Polly. She won the King's hundred guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Concellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt, her grandam by Luggs, and her great grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock.

PETER SCHENK.

N. B. Wildair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian, out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. This horse, the sire of Arabian, was lately shipped back to England, at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, his

blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

* ‡ * Any person well qualified in the art of making salt petre, will meet with good encouragement by applying to Peter Schenk, at Hillsborough, Somerset county, New-Jersey, about 8 miles from New-Brunswick.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 25, 1776.

PORTER in BUTTS,

TO be sold at public VENDUE, at the court-house in Elizabeth-Town, on Friday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 25, 1776.

To be sold at public Vendue,

In the City of New-Brunswick, on the 25th Day of April next, if not sold at private sale before ;

THE Dwelling-House, Barn, Store House, a large new and convenient Brew-House, with about 15 Acres of choice Land adjoining the same, formerly the property of Henry Van Deursen, deceased. The Dwelling-House contains five Rooms on the lower Floor, an Entry and good Kitchen, with a dry Cellar under the same, the Brew-House is 70 Feet by 50, with a malting Cellar 70 Feet in length, and 16 Feet wide, with a Brick Arch overhead, a Malt-Mill which goes by Horses ; the Copper contains 22 Barrels ; the Whole being in good Order, with all the Utensils compleat. Contiguous to said Brew-House is a Store-House 35 feet by 20, with a good Beer-Cellar, the Floor of which is paved with Brick. A constant Supply of good soft Water for Brewing, which runs through the Lot of Land within a Rod of said Brew-House, which in the driest Season has never failed ; the

Barn is 36 Feet by 20. Any person inclining to purchase the Lot of Land and Buildings, at private Sale, may hear of the Terms by applying to

WILLIAM VAN DEURSEN }
MATTHEW SLEIGHT } Executors.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 25, 1776.

Morris County, ss. **B**Y order of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas, in and for the county of Morris, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Jeremiah Day, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common goal of said county, that they be and appear before two of the said judges, at the court house in Morris Town, in the county of Morris aforesaid, on Wednesday the 17th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtor's estate should not be made to such assignee as shall be then appointed, and he be discharged from his confinement, according to the directions of an act of the governor, council, and general assembly of the province of New-Jersey, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors."

Morris County, March 19, 1776.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 25, 1776.

Trenton, March 21, 1776.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 11th day of April, on the premises.

A PLANTATION situate in Maidenhead,¹ containing 180 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Samuel Henry,

¹ Now Lawrenceville, between Princeton and Trenton.

Maidenhead road, Thomas Stevens, and Assunpink creek, on which is a new brick house two stories high, four rooms on a floor, and well finished; a good barn, young bearing orchard, and about ten acres of meadow; two miles and a half from Trenton. Also 108 acres, about 10 acres cleared, the remainder wood-land, about two miles from Trenton, fronting the Maidenhead road, opposite the lands of Samuel Henry, the greatest part well wooded: Late the estate of Andrew Wilson, Esq; deceased, and to be sold again by reason of the first purchasers not complying with the conditions of vendue, in pursuance of the directions of the last will and testament of the deceased. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known on the day of sale, by

PETER WILSON, and }
 SAMUEL TUCKER¹ } Executors.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, April 1, 1776.

TO BE SOLD

A PLANTATION containing about sixty-three acres of land, situate in Springfield Township Burlington County, 26 miles from Philadelphia, 12 from Burlington, and 7 from Mount Holly, in a village called Julius-Town; There is on said premises a handsome two-story dwelling-house, neatly painted, and pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country; with good stables, a large hay-loft, waggon-house, smoak-house, &c. a good well of water, with a pump at the kitchen door; a large garden with a variety of fruit trees, neatly paled; a large orchard containing 180 apple trees; about forty five acres of cleared land, twelve acres of meadow, and six of wood-land. There is also on said tract three small dwelling-houses that will rent for 12£ yearly. The above place

¹ See note, p. 11.

would suit a person that chooses to retire from the city. Any person inclining to view said plantation, and know the terms may apply to WILLIAM HEWLINGS, Esq; in Burlington, or to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES SMITH.

N. B. There is also to be sold, a House and Lot of Land in Burlington, containing four acres, fronting York-street, and bounding on Assiskunk Creek. For terms enquire as above.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, April 1, 1776.

New-York, April 1. Part of Col Dayton's battalion¹ from Elizabeth-Town, and several companies from Connecticut came to town last week; so that we now have here about 8000 men.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, April 3, 1776.

THE steel forge with six fires, lately advertised in this and Mr. Holt's paper, to be built by Messrs. Noble and Townsend, at Stirling, is agreed for and in great forwardness, will be compleated in June next, when they hope to be able to supply the public with steel in a more plentiful manner than heretofore, they yet having had only two fires employed in making it: the said steel may be had by applying to William Hawxhurst, in New-York, who warrants the same to be good or to return the Money. Said Hawxhurst has also to sell, Stirling refined iron, Jersey refined do. from several different works in the Jersies; Stirling and Jersey refined sharemould; likewise Bloomery iron, a parcel of Swedes iron, Stirling pig metal, pot-ash kettles, anchors and grind-stones as usual.

¹ A portion of the Third Battalion, First Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, commanded by Colonel Elias Dayton. On May 3d, 1776, having been joined by other companies from Elizabethtown, Amboy and Staten Island, they sailed up the Hudson for Albany, to join the Northern Department.

N. B. Great encouragement will be given to Workmen who understand manufacturing pig-metal into steel, in the German way.

Dr. ATTWOOD,

HAS removed his Store, consisting of a general Assortment of Drugs and Medicines, to the House of Joseph Riggs, Esq, in Newark, where County Practitioners and others may be supplied wholesale and retail, at as low prices as charg'd in New-York.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, April 8, 1776.

March 30, 1776. DESERTED on the 28th of March inst, from the company of Capt. Thomas Reading, in the Third Battalion of New-Jersey troops, commanded by the Honorable Elias Dayton,¹ Colonel ; a certain ISAAC TOBY, about 28 years of age, 5 feet, 5 inches high, slim built, much pitted with the small-pox, and a sober looking fellow ; had on when he went away, a purple coloured coat of superfine cloth, a beaver hat, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, and coarse shoes. Whoever takes up said TOBY and delivers him to the above Captain in Elizabeth Town, or secures him so that he may join the company again, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, besides his pay and subsistence money from the date hereof until he is secured, if within three months.

Also, PATRICK NIXSON, about 22 years of age, born in Bethlehem Township, Hunterdon County, West-Jersey, about 5 feet 6 inches high.—John M'Bride, an Irishman, about 35 years of age, a down looking fellow, a true votary to Bacchus, very talkative and impertinent.—Abraham Thompson, about 21 years of age, born in

¹ Elias Dayton fought under Wolfe at Quebec. In the Revolutionary War he was Colonel of the Third Regiment of the New Jersey Continental Line, and at its close was made a Brigadier-General. He was active in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1787.

Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever takes up all or either of them, shall be entitled to the above Reward.

THOMAS READING,¹ Captain.

N. B. Also a certain THOMAS BEVERLY, often calling himself SWINDLE, a Derb shire man, slender made, about 5 feet 7 inches high, very fond of strong liquor, talkative and impertinent, knock-kneed, &c. Whoever takes him up shall have the above reward, paid by the above Captain.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, April 8, 1776.

Trenton, April 1, 1776.

The subscriber, after returning thanks to the public for their past favours, begs leave to acquaint them, That he has opened a PUBLICK-HOUSE in Trenton, at the sign of the Royal Oak, in the house where the late Mr. Cottnam² dwelt, which is well accommodated with good stabling, carriage house, &c. having furnished himself with things necessary, hopes to merit their custom by his diligence; which shall be thankfully acknowledge by the public's humble servant.

RENSSEL WILLIAMS³

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, April 15, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Lower Alloways Creek, Salem County, West-New-Jersey, in the night of the 12th instant (April) an Irish servant man named DANIEL M'NITE, about five feet nine inches high; had on and took with him, a new led coloured coat without lining, a brown coattee, an old green and red under

¹ Thomas Reading, a Captain in the Third Battalion, First Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line.

² See note, p. 59.

³ See note, p. 8.

jacket, old velvet breeches, blue yarn stockings and strong shoes; was full faced, with yellow thin hair, and very bald; talks broken, and it is supposed intends to get into the Continental service. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any goal in the province, shall have the above reward: Or if he should enlist in the service aforesaid, I shall be obliged to any officer that will give notice thereof in the public papers, and I shall be willing to come on reasonable terms for his time.

JOHN SMITH.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, April 15, 1776.

WHEREAS the Asia having quitted her station, and left the harbour, the navigation between this city and New-Jersey, by the Kills, is become quite safe: the troops upon Staten-Island and Bergen Neck, are to let all boats coming to New-York, or returning to Jersey, to pass and repass without molestation. Given at Head-Quarters, in New-York, 14th of April, 1776.

HORATIO GATES¹

Adjutant General.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, April 15, 1776.

At James Tredwell's, in Flanders, county of Morris, and province of New-Jersey, at 30s proc. the season,

GOLIAH,

A Most elegant English horse. He was bred in England, and got by Old Stirling, one of the fleetest and most beautiful horses in the kingdom. Goliah is between 16 and 17 hands high, in every respect well

¹ Horatio Gates was born in England in 1728, entered the English army and took part in Braddock's unfortunate expedition, where he was severely wounded. He then purchased a farm in Virginia, and when the Revolutionary War broke out he was made the Adjutant-General of the Continental army. In 1776 he took command of the Northern army, and although not fully entitled to it, received the thanks for the capture of Burgoyne and his force. He was a member of the Conway cabal organized to supplant General Washington. He was defeated at the battle of Camden, S. C., August 16th, 1780, and died in New York City in 1806.

formed, and possesses in a remarkable degree, more size and strength, as well as more beauty, spirit and figure, than any stallion in the country. His foals, like himself, are handsome, strong, and lively; and few horses have been imported into America, so well calculated to produce a hardy and useful breed. Good pasture for mares, and particular attendance.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, April 15, 1776.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

WITHOUT exception the best seat for a public trader, in the province of New-Jersey, a little distance from Morris Town, whose situation for health, pleasure, and business, is not to be met with, as it commands an extensive, populous and plentiful country, of 60 miles back; the buildings consist of two good low rooms, a good kitchen, and celler, one large store house, with celler and chamber, with other convenient upper rooms, all new built, a good garden, with six acres of land. For particulars apply to the printer.

WANTED,

ONE or two Journeymen Paper-Makers, who shall receive Two and a Half Dollars per Week, and found in Meat, Drink, Washing and Lodging.—Also a new Paper-Mill to let, with a Farm belonging thereto, for a moderate Rent. For further Particulars enquire of the Subscriber, at Spotswood Paper-Mill, New-Jersey, who gives the highest Price for Linen Rags.

WILLIAM SHAFFER.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, April 15, 1776.

By virtue of several writs to me directed, and according to adjournment, will be sold by public vendue, on

Monday, the 6th day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable tract of land, containing 425 acres and a half, be the same more or less, situate in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jersey, adjoining lands of Jacob Wright, Peter Louderback, Obadiah Lloyd, John Helmes, George Catts and others, being divided into two tracts, the one contains 294 acres and a half, be the same more or less, having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling-house and brick kitchen, a framed barn, a large apple orchard, and other improvements, a considerable quantity of cleared land, also a parcel of good meadow the remainder timber-land; the other tract contains 131 acres, be the same more or less, having thereon a dwelling-house, a good apple orchard, about 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, a parcel of meadow, the remainder timber land; and as the above-described tracts adjoin each other, they will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser, the whole being late the estate of Samuel Lynch, Esq; deceased, seized and taken in execution, and sold by

EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 17, 1776.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Upper Alloway's Creek, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jersey, containing 158 acres, be the same more or less, with a log dwelling-house and other improvements thereon, about 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of Ezekiel Jarmin, Malachi Jarmin, Jacob Frees and others, being late the estate of John Jarmin, Esq; deceased, in

the possession of Mary Jarmin, executrix of the said deceased, seized and taken in execution, and sold by

EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 17, 1776.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jersey, containing 92 acres, be the same more or less, with a log dwelling-house, and other improvements thereon, a good apple orchard, some meadow, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of Leonard Stanton, William Lloyd, David Eldridge, &c. on Beaver Creek; being late the estate of Peter Justice, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 17, 1776.

By virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 22d day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jersey, containing 300 acres, be the same more or less, having a good new dwelling-house, framed barn and other improvements thereon, a large apple orchard, a considerable quantity of cleared land, a large parcel of marsh, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of James Hewes, Jonathan Simkins, Thomas Clark and others, being the late property of Alexander Vanamin, seized and taken in execution, and sold by

EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 17, 1776.

By virtue of a writ to me directed will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in Upper Alloway's Creek, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jersey, containing 72 acres, be the same more or less, having a two story framed dwelling-house, and also a house adjoining, a good spring house and other improvements thereon, a good apple and peach orchard, near 30 acres cleared, 5 or 6 acres of good meadow, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of John Holmes, Esq; John Dickinson, John Ray and others, being late the estate of Thomas Dunlap deceased, in the possession of Charity Dunlap, executrix of the said deceased; seized and taken in execution, and sold by

EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 17, 1776.

Ran away on the 6th of April, 1776, from the subscriber, living in Salem county, a Negroe man, named Toney, about 40 years of age, and about 6 feet high; had on when he went away, a light coloured waistcoat, and a striped under ditto. He was born in Gloucester county, and brought up in James Hinchman's family; he was seen at James Talman's on Oldman's-creek, in Gloucester county, on the 8th instant, and told said Talman he would get on board a man of war if he could. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe, in Gloucester or Salem goals, so that his master may get him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, or Three Pounds, if taken in any other county in the province, and secured in goal there, paid by

JOSEPH SHARP.

N. B. All persons are forewarned taking him by water out of the province.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 17, 1776.

Salem, New-Jersey, March 27, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

Whereas a certain James Bell, about five feet four or five inches high, about 28 years of age, says he taught the light-horse in Philadelphia, and at Dover, in Kent County on Delaware, came here, and said he was going to Philadelphia to buy two stallions, one for Samuel Chew, Esq; at Dover, and the other for himself, and hired a horse of the subscriber, with a half worn saddle; the horse is about 14 hands high, 14 years old, a deep bay, with a star in his forehead, and is lame in *stifle* joint: Whoever secures the said horse shall have Forty Shillings, and for Bell, so that he may be brought to justice, Twenty Shillings, paid by

GEORGE DUNN.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 17, 1776.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Run away from Atsion Furnace, in West-New-Jersey, on or about the 22d of March last, an indented Irish servant man, named JOHN M'GILL, about 32 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, red curled hair, sandy complexion, much pitted with the small-pox; had on and took with him, a woollen (brownish coloured) jacket and trousers, 2 ozenbrigs shirts, an old felt hat, 1 pair thick milled stockings, new shoes, with square brass buckles, and 2 striped blankets. Whoever apprehends said servant, and secures him, so that his masters may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by LAWRENCE SALTAR, at said Furnace or JAMES AND DRINKER, in Philadelphia.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 17, 1776.

Committee Chamber, Newark, March 15th, 1776.

THE committee taking into consideration a petition from a respectable number of inhabitants of this township, and persuaded of the expediency of preventing undue advantages being taken, by reason of the scarcity of sundry articles, in consequence of the present contest with Great-Britain, have resolved to regulate the prices of West-India produce, to be sold in this township as follows, to wit.

West-India rum 6s. 3d. New-York Cur. per gallon,
by ditto or smaller quantity.

Jamaica spirits, 7s. 9d. per do. by do.

Molasses, 3s. 2d. per do. by do.

Country rum, 4s. per do. by do.

Coffee, 1s. 3d. per lb. by do. or smaller quantity

Chocolate, 2s. per do.

Loaf sugar, 1s. 6d. per do. by the loaf.

Lump do. 1s. 4d. per do. by do.

Muscovado do. 4s. 9d. per 7 lb.

Salt, 5s. per bushel.

Pepper, 6s. per lb.

In adjusting which the committee being of opinion that the prices here must of necessity be governed by those at New-York, have considered the late restrictions by the committee there as a proper basis: and have allowed such additions thereto for the retailers here, as are reasonable for their loss in gauging, waste, small drafts, &c. freight, cartage, and a compensation for buying and selling. And it is hereby recommended to all venders and retailers of the above articles, that they neither demand nor receive therefor any greater prices than are ascertained by the above regulations during the continuance of the abovementioned restrictions in New-York. And it is RESOLVED and hereby declared, that on proof being made to this committee of any person having

after the publication hereof, contravened, or in any wise acted in defiance of the said recommendation, the delinquent shall be exposed by name to public view, and as an enemy to his country, not only all persons, will be prohibited having any dealing or intercourse with him, but neither his person nor estate will receive protection from this committee.

Published by order of the committee.

Attest

LEWIS OGDEN, Chairman.¹

ISAAC HEDDEN, Secretary, pro tempore.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, April 22, 1776.

Committee Chamber, Newark, April 15th, 1776.

THE committee being informed that West-India rum had been sold in this township for a higher price than is ascertained by the regulation of this committee, at their last meeting. RESOLVED therefore, for prevention of the like evasions and impositions in future, that no greater prices than are fixed by the said regulations of this committee, shall be demanded or received for any of the above articles of West-India produce, when sold in larger quantities than is therein mentioned.

Published by order of the committee.

Attest,

LEWIS OGDEN, Chairman.

Isaac Hedden, Secretary, pro Tempore.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, April 22, 1776.

¹ Lewis Ogden was the son of Uzal Ogden, and brother of the Rev. Dr. Uzal Ogden. He was very prominent in Newark before and during the Revolutionary War, and was an ardent patriot. He married Margaret Gouverneur. He died in 1799, leaving four children: (1) Charlotte Thibout, who married Charles Didea Gobert; (2) Isaac G.; (3) Elizabeth, who married George Hammerken, the Danish Consul; (4) Mary, who married Samuel Dwight Southmayd (father of Charles T. Southmayd, of New York). He was commissioned, March 22d, 1762, one of the Surrogates for the Eastern Division of New Jersey.—*E. D. H.*

TO BE LET

(And Possession given immediately)

THE pleasant situated and convenient House, Out-Houses, Stables, Barn and Grounds, at Hoebuck, lately established into a Ferry, opposite the city of New-York, on the west side of the Jersey shore, and kept by Cornelius Hearing. The place has every convenience suitable for the purpose of a Ferry, and the entertainment of travellers in the best manner, such as one of the best of wharfs, with three pair of stairs, for every wind that blows; ground for pasture, mowing ground that will in a good season, produce at least forty loads of clover hay. A garden spot scarcely to be equalled, and filled with the greatest plenty of the best of fruits; the liberty of cutting as much salt hay as is wanted for all the custom of the place; and a better fishing place for catching shad, &c. there is not on the North River, with plenty of oysters in the Creek, and before the door. In short, it is needless to say any thing in its praise, as by this time it must be well known to the Public. Any person inclining to hire the same, may apply to William Bayard,¹ the owner thereof, living about a mile from the premises, who has also ready to supply, two of the very best of sailing boats for the carriage of horses, carriages, &c. as also two smaller for the rowing over of passengers and their effects in still weather, when the large boats cannot so expeditiously and easily go.

N. B. The garden will be prepared, and seeds put into the ground, so that the person coming, may not be disappointed in any shape. It has a very fine Asparagus bed.

Hoebuck, in New-Jersey, April 8, 1776.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, April 22, 1776.

¹ William Bayard was a wealthy merchant in New York. He owned during the Revolutionary War most of the land now included in the city of Hoboken. His property was confiscated and he went to England, where he died in 1804.

JOHN STITES requests all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment to himself at Elizabeth-Town, or to Stockholm and Dixon, next door to where he kept his store in New-York, as all accounts that remain unsettled the first of May, will be given to an attorney to collect.

New Jersey and } PURSUANT to a rule of the inferior
County of Essex, } court of common pleas, held at
Newark, in and for the county of Essex ; Notice is hereby
given to the respective creditors of Daniel Perine, jun.
and David Camble, (insolvent debtors, now confined in
the common goal at Elizabeth-Town) that they be and
appear before two of the judges of said inferior court, at
the court-house in Elizabeth-Town, on Monday of the
same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assign-
ment of the said insolvent's estate shall not be made, and
they discharged from their confinement, agreeable to an
act of Assembly, passed in the 12th year of his present
Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insol-
vent debtors."—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*,
April 22, 1776.

New Jersey, April 17, 1776.

GOOD BOHEA TEA, to be sold by the subscriber,
for three-fourths of a dollar per pound, agreeable to order
of the Honorable Continental Congress.

EZEKIEL BROWN.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, April 22, 1776.*

To be SOLD, by Thomas Maybery, in Mount Holly,
West-New-Jersey, SHEET and ROD IRON of different
sizes.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, April 23, 1776.*

TO COVER

At Mr. JOHN P. HUNT'S¹ in Hopewell, Hunterdon County, West New-Jersey, at Three Pounds the season, the famous brown HORSE

WHIRLIGIG,

who was sold at four years old for eight hundred guineas ; imported from England by John Allen, Esq ; in August, 1773.

WHIRLIGIG is full fifteen hands high, very strong, bony and handsome, and allowed by the best judges to have as much spirit, and more equal to any full blooded horse in America.—He was got by Lord Portmore's bay horse Captain, a son of his Young Cartouch, out of the dam of Firetail, who was deemed the fleetest horse since Old Childers.—His dam was got by Black and All Black, his grand-dam by Honeywood's True Blue, out of Red Pegg, called Slammerkin ; she won the Prince's cup of 100 guineas at New Market, beating the Hambleton mare and others, being the only time she ever started.—She bred Busterd, Victorious, Oronoko, Mr. Vernon's Amelia, and other racers.

In April, 1769, when this fine horse was rising four years old, his owner received forfeit 1000 guineas from the owner of a horse called Rapid. The same year he beat Volunteer for 200 guineas, in October 1770, he beat Warwickshire Wag for 100 guineas over the beacon, and the same year he beat Astrides for 100 guineas.

April 17.

—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, April 24, 1776.

¹ John Price Hunt. See *Hale's History of First Presbyterian Church of Hopewell*, p. 41.

April 13, 1776.—WHEREAS JOSEPH ARCHER, of Burlington County, Tavern-keeper, has this day obtained of me, the subscriber, a Note of Hand for Twelve Pounds proclamation money for a Horse, payable on the 13th day of July next: And as said Horse was unsound, and sold to me for seven years younger than has been proved he really was, contrary to our bargain, and said note surreptitiously gotten; I do hereby fore-warn all persons from taking an assignment of the aforesaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled thereto by law.

J. F. DAVENPORT.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, April 29, 1776.*

NEW-JERSEY.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY, *New-Brunswick,*
April 23, 1776.

Whereas many dangerous consequences will attend the suffering an unrestrained commerce between the inhabitants of this Colony and the Continental troops, stationed in, or passing through this province, therefore Resolved, That no inhabitant of this Colony shall be permitted to purchase or receive from any non-commissioned officer or soldier, in the Continental service, any goods, clothing or any other effects whatsoever, unless such non-commissioned officer or soldier shall first produce a certificate, signed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, or company, to which such non-commissioned officer or soldier belongs, specifying the particular goods permitted to be sold, with the name of the vender; and every person presuming to purchase any goods, clothing or effects, contrary to this Resolution, after being notified thereof, shall be deemed unfriendly to the liberties of America, and treated accordingly; and the Committees

of the several counties and townships in this colony are enjoined to enforce a compliance with this resolution.

By order of the Committee

SAMUEL TUCKER,¹ President.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, April 29, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the sixth instant, (March 1776) living in New-Hanover township, Burlington county, an English Servant Man, named MARSHALL HALL but calls himself Thomas Marshall, he is about twenty three years of age, near five feet eight inches high, full faced, black curl'd hair and slim legs; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, brown mixed cloth coat and waistcoat, light royal ribb'd breeches ragged and greasy, Russia sheeting shirt, one pair blue yarn and a pair of grey worsted hose, old shoes, pinchbeck plated buckles; by trade a joiner and carpenter: He came from London last fall with Capt. Getsheus, and has been in Charlestown, South Carolina. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that his master gets him again shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, by applying to RALPH ALLEN or to ANDREW CRAIG, in Philadelphia.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, May 1, 1776.

Extract of a letter from New-York, April 29, 1776.

“You may depend that the following is a true copy of a letter from Governor Tryon to the Mayor.”

Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Sandy Hook, April 19, 1776.

SIR,

“As the Commander of his Majesty's ships of war on this station, found it expedient for his Majesty's service,

¹ See p. 11.

to burn down the Pilot-house at the Hook: I am to acquaint, all possible care has been taken of Mr Adam Dobbs and his property, and that if you will send down a sloop to the Hook, it will be suffered to bring up to New-York, Mr. Dobbs, his servants and effects. I am with regard, Sir, your most obedient servant.

William Tryon.¹

David Mathews, Esq; Mayor of the City of New-York.
—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, May 1, 1776.

WHEREAS JOHN HOSIER, of Great Egg-Harbour, hath obtained a NOTE OF HAND from me the subscriber, for fifteen pounds, about the first of January last past; I do hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever against taking an assignment of the same, as I have not received any consideration for the said note, which was obtained from me by imposition, and I am determined not to pay the same.

HENRY DEHEART.

Little Egg-Harbour, April 14, 1776.
—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, May 1, 1776.

Amboy, April 25th, 1776.

Deserted from my Company in the Third-Battallion of Jersey troops, now lying at Staten Island, opposite Amboy, the three following Men, viz. THOMAS DUNN, a Native of Ireland, about 30 Years of Age, a strong well built Fellow, about 5 Feet, 8 Inches high, very fond of getting drunk, and very abusive when he is so, of a dark Complexion, and black Hair, has been in the King's Service, had on, when he deserted, a new Hat, bound with white Binding, a new Regi-

¹ William Tryon, for nearly seven years Colonial Governor of New York. He came to America in 1764 as Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina, and was made Governor of New York in July, 1771. He was greatly detested for many cruel acts and resigned March, 1778, and returned to England, where, in 1782, he was made a Lieutenant-General of the British army. He died in 1788.

mental Coat, of a drab colour, faced with blue, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, a new Shirt, and Shoes. EPHRAIM CRAMNER, born in America, near 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet, 9 Inches high, a tolerably well built man, brown Complexion, and black Hair; has been sick some considerable Time, and looks thin in the face; his cloathing the same as the abovementioned DUNN'S. LEVI BISHOP, a Native of this Country, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet, 7 Inches high, of a brownish Complexion and cloathed as the others; he lived most of his Time in Sussex County, East-Jersey, and is supposed to have gone there. Whoever takes up and secures said Deserters, and acquaints me of the same, or delivers them at Amboy, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS each, and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN ROSS, Captain.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 1, 1776.

Whereas JOSEPH ARCHER, of Burlington county, Tavern-keeper, has this day obtained of me, the subscriber, a Note of Hand for Twelve Pounds proc. money, for a horse, payable on the 13th day of July next, and as said Horse was unsound, and sold to me for 7 years younger than has been proven he really was, contrary to our bargain, and said Note surreptitiously gotten; I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the aforesaid Note, as I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled thereto by law.

April 13, 1776.

J. F. DAVENPORT.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 1, 1776.

To be LET or SOLD, a HOUSE, GARDEN LOT, and STABLES, in Trenton, in good repair, and may be entered upon immediately. Inquire of the printer.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 2, 1776.

¹ John Ross, a Captain in the Third Regiment, New Jersey Continental Line, afterwards Major of the Second Regiment, and also acted as Inspector of the New Jersey Brigade.

Alloway's-Creek, Salem County, April 26, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

Run away, on the 25th instant, from the subscriber, a servant man, named RICHARD M'KANE; had on, when he went away, a grey jacket, tow shirt and trowsers, good shoes, black and blue mixed stockings, and a half worn felt hat; but it is probable he may change his clothes, as he stole a claret coloured coat, with a white lining, a scarlet jacket, with white lining, a brown jacket, half silk, and a blue ditto, without sleeves, which he carried in a Shoemaker's dirty wallet; he is about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, was bought out of Gloucester goal by John Wheaton, Esq; from whom he ran away twice, and was put in Salem goal; is a drunken, lying deceitful fellow. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

BOSTON SHULL.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, May 1, 1776.*

Bordentown, May 2, 1776.

PETER STRETCH,

Having finished the sale of his Goods, and removed into the country, begs leave to return his thanks to his customers for their favours; and to remind those that are *still* indebted to him, to pay the same to his Clerk, who will wait upon them with their respective accounts; and all that are unpaid by the 25th Instant, shall be sued without respect of persons.

N. B. All those to whom he is indebted may depend upon being paid before the 1st of June next.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, May 6, 1776.*

By a Gentleman from Greenwich, in Cumberland County, New-Jersey, we learn that on Monday last, about 10 o'clock, a body of men from the pirate ships landed on Tindon's Island between Cohansey Creek and Stow Creek ; that they shot down and carried off between 20 and 30 cattle from the marsh ; that the militia mustered together as fast as possible, and marched down to engage them, but being discovered from the ships, a signal was given, and the men took to their boats with great precipitation, leaving five dead cattle on the shore ; one of the men was so closely pursued that he dropt his musket, and narrowly escaped being taken. The ships immediately weighed anchor and stood up the river.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 8, 1776.

The subscriber, after returning his thanks to the public for their past favours, begs leave to acquaint them, that he has removed to TRENTON OLD FERRY, where Rensaleer Williams¹ formerly lived, which is well accommodated with good stables, carriage-houses, &c. and as the Old Ferry is more than a mile nearer to Philadelphia or New-York, than the new one, hopes to merit their custom by his diligence, which shall be thankfully acknowledged by the public's friend,

THOMAS JANNEY.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 8, 1776.

Run away on the night of the 25th day of April last from the subscriber, living in Upper Alloways Creek Township, in the county of Salem, West-New-Jersey, a servant lad, named JAMES ALLCORN, this country born, about 17 years of age, small of his age, slim built, black straight hair, had on when he went away, a wool-

¹ See note, p. 8.

len blue cap with some white stripes, an old grey bear-skin jacket, with one skirt tore off, a new tow cloth shirt, trowsers of the same, old blue stockings, a pair of old shoes too large for him and been soaled, with brass buckles. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have five dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB HOUSEMAN.

N. B. It is supposed he went off with his brother William Allcorn, as he was seen skulking, about the plantation some days before, supposed for an opportunity to get him away, and the said William is likewise supposed to be a runaway, as he was a servant not long since to one Mr. Keen, a butcher in Wilmington.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 8, 1776.

New-York, May 6. Friday last sailed from Sandy-Hook and supposed for Halifax, his Majesty's sloop of war, the Nautillus, with the ship Lady Gage, four brigs, and two sloops. The Phœnix and Dutchess of Gordon, are at the Hook, and the Asia lies between the Banks, about eight miles from the Narrows.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, May 8, 1776.

Philadelphia, May 8. Extract of a letter from an officer in Cumberland County, West-New-Jersey, May 6, 1776.

“This serves to inform you of an alarm we had about 11 o'clock this day, of a party of regulars landing on Findle's-Island, in Bacon's Neck, about four miles from Greenwich, supposed to be about 30 in number; shooting down the cattle, taking them on board, &c. whereupon I called the militia together as soon as possible, and upon

our appearance, a gun was fired from on board one of the vessels for them to repair on board, which they did with the greatest precipitation. Our men pursued so closely, that we were near taking 3 of them prisoners, one of whom left an excellent musket behind, which we got, with some catridges. They hollowed to our men to go on board the King Fisher and they would pay for the beef. It is supposed they took off between 20 and 30 cattle, 5 they left dead on the shore, and wounded many others, which, with all the others, we have drove from the water-side. They have taken, this morning, a shallop belonging to Daniel Richard's, bound from Philadelphia to Morris river, but the hands escaped to shore."—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, May 8, 1776.

MANUFACTURED AT BATSTO FURNACE.

In West-New-Jersey, and to be Sold either at the works, or by the Subscriber, in Philadelphia. A Great variety of iron pots, kettles, Dutch ovens, and oval fish kettles, either with or without covers, skillets of different sizes, being much lighter, neater and superior in quality to any imported from Great Britain—Pot ash and other large kettles, from 30 to 125 gallons; sugar mill-gudgeons, neatly rounded and polished at the ends; grating bars of different lengths, grist-mill rounds; weights of all sizes, from 7 lb. to 56 lb.; Fullers plates; open and close stoves of different sizes, rag-wheel irons for saw-mills; pestles and mortars; sash-weights, and forge hammers of the best quality. Also, Batsto Pig Iron as usual, the quality of which is too well known to need any recommendation.

JOHN COX.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, May 8, 1776.

¹ John Cox resided on the Bloomsbury farm, now the Fourth ward of the city of Trenton, N. J. Before the war he was a merchant in Philadelphia, but his failing

As the Boarding-School at Burlington, in the province of New-Jersey, has for many years been kept by the subscriber, and (which he flatters himself from the proficiency of pupils committed to his care, has acquired the esteem and attention of his friends and the public) may be thought to be interrupted by the death of Mrs. Powell, the subscriber thinks proper to give this public information, That he has engaged an elderly gentlewoman whose experience and character will enable him to continue it in the same genteel manner, and his friends and the public may depend on the strictest attention being paid both to the improvements and morals of the young gentlemen committed to his charge.

THOMAS POWELL.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 9, 1776.

To be SOLD, FOURTEEN ACRES of good LAND, situate in Springfield township, Burlington county, twenty-six miles from Philadelphia, twelve from Burlington, and seven from Mount-Holly, in a village called Julius Town. There are, on said premises, a handsome two story Dwelling House, neatly painted, very pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country ; with good Stables, a large Hayloft, a Waggon House, Smoak House,* &c. a good Well of Water, with a Pump at the kitchen door, a large Garden neatly paled, with a variety of Fruit Trees, and a large Orchard containing one hundred and eighty Apple Trees.

There are also on said premises, two small DWELLING-HOUSES that rent for seven pounds per annum.

Any person inclining to view the same, and know the

health caused him to remove to a beautiful country seat on the Delaware river. He returned to Philadelphia in 1790, and died there April 28th, 1793. He was a man of great integrity of character, and his family were in frequent social intercourse with General and Mrs. Washington. At one time he was the owner of iron mills at Batsto, in Burlington county.

terms, may apply to William Hewlings, Esq ; in Burlington, or to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES SMITH.

N. B. The above place would suit any gentleman choosing to retire from the city.

May 9, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 9, 1776.

TO BE SOLD

A Valuable Plantation in the Corporation of Burlington, called Mount Airy, the property of Drury Wake, Esq ; containing three hundred acres, forty of which are meadow now under improvement, and may be rendered very valuable at the small expence of maintaining a bank of about sixteen rods. The situation is really elegant for a Gentleman's rural retreat, having an extensive front on the banks of the Delaware, with the benefit of a shad fishery near the door, and good angling for perch and rock. The mansion is a decent frame, with a spacious piazza and two good parlours, a large kitchen and a small room adjoining on the ground floor, two good bed chambers and garret over them, and roomy cellars paved with brick, standing in the center of two orchards, having an interval well adapted for an elegant garden ; it commands a fine prospect both up and down the river, as likewise of the cities of Burlington and Bristol, each of which is but a mile and a half distant. The rest of the plantation lies back from the river in a compact square. There are two tenants houses on the premises, one situated on the water side, equally as pleasant as the above described, the other almost at the extent of the farm, called Silver Spring Valley, has a view of the meadows downwards, and is backed by an extent of

woodland of sixty acres; is a compleat situation for an overseer without giving interruption to a Gentleman's retirement. For farther particulars enquire of Daniel Ellis, Esq; at Burlington, or of Drury Wake, Esq; on the premises.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, May 13, 1776.*

TAKEN UP ADRIFT,

In Little Egg-Harbour Inlett, on the 8th day of May,

A LARGE LONG BOAT

Supposed to have broke adrift from some vessel at sea; any person proving his property and paying charges, may have the boat again, by applying to RICHARD or HENRY DAVIS, at Chesnutt Neck, in Galway township, Gloucester county, New Jersey.—*The Pennsylvania Journal, May 15, 1776.*

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Run Away from the subscriber, living in Pitts-Grove Township, Salem County, and West-New-Jersey, on the evening of the 30th of March; two indented servant men, the eldest named EDWARD BIRD, about 35 years of age, was born in Boston government, went to England about a year and a half past, and came in a servant last fall; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, thin visaged, short brown hair, is disabled in his back and loins, walks with difficulty, and rocks very much in his walk; had on when he went away, a brown homespun short coat, a whitish coloured cloth waistcoat, with horn buttons on, a pair of old leather breeches, some mended, homespun shirt and stockings, an old beaver hat, about three parts worn: He can read and write, and will likely forge a pass; it is expected he will push towards New-England, as he pretends he has a wife living there.

The other is named WILLIAM BLACKMOORE, came from the West of England, speaks on that dialect, has been in the country near two years, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complection, light hair, wears it tied behind, is knock-kneed, when he walks carries his feet outward ; he is about 20 years of age, smooth faced ; had on when he went away, a homespun greyish coloured surtout coat, with the skirts cut off, a brown jacket and light linen ditto, a pair of old leather breeches, mended before, a check shirt, blue homespun stockings, a pair of new shoes, brass buckles, one of them broke, a new felt hat, bound with black worsted binding ; stole a pair of buckskin gloves. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that their master can have them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid : If the oldest is taken, Four Dollars, and the young one, Six Dollars, paid by me

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. All recruiting officers in the navy and army are requested not to enlist them. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, May 15, 1776.

Albany, 27th of March 1776.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted on the 25th inst. in the evening, from the Second New-Jersey regiment, and company of Captain Richard Howell, the two following persons, viz.

JACOB INGMAN, about twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, light hair, pale complexion, and grey eyes. The other named JOHN PATTERSON, about the same age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair and dark complexion, blue eyes. Both of them are very active and civil, and were little suspected of desertion.

Whoever takes up said deserters and confines them so that they may be sent to join their regiment, shall receive the above reward or ten dollars for each

ISRAEL SHREVE,¹ Lieut. Colonel.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, May 15, 1776.

TO BE SOLD, FOR 120£

A House and lot in Mount Holly. It is a frame building, five rooms on the lower floor, two of which have fire places, a large framed shop nearly adjoining, together with near two acres of ground, through which there is a run of water. The house stands in a high pleasant part of the town. If it does not suit the purchaser to pay for it immediately, time will be allowed, giving security and paying interest. Enquire of JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia.

Also to be Sold, one half of a steel furnace at Trenton built of stone and in good order. Subject to a lease of nine months to come. Enquire as above.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, March 15, 1776.

Strayed from a meadow on Hay creek and Gloucester road, on Thursday last, a HORSE, about six years old, near fifteen hands high, of a strawberry roan or bright bay colour, black main and tail, the near fore foot and the off hind foot white, a natural pacer, but can trot. He was bred in the East Jerseys, near Elizabeth town. Whoever will take him up and deliver him to the subscriber near the Drawbridge, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

BENJAMIN LOXLEY.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 21, 1776.

¹ Israel Shreve was a distinguished officer of the Continental Line of New Jersey during the entire period of the war. He commanded the Second Regiment. He was wounded in the thigh at the battle of Brandywine, September 11th, 1777. After the war he settled in Ohio.

Stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, in the township of New-Hanover, Burlington county, in the night of the 11th instant, one MARE and HORSE, the mare about 5 years old a deep sorrel paces and trots, 14 1-2 hands high, has a small white spot under her foretop; has no hair on one of her hind fetlocks, occasioned by a hurt: The horse about 10 or 11 years old, pale sorrel, with a white face, paces and trots, one hind foot white; both the abovesaid creatures used to the gears. Also on the same night from Job Cook, of the same place, one pair of leather breeches, about half worn, one pair of striped holland trowsers, one ditto of ozenbrigs, one ozenbrigs shirt, one pair of shoes, one pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and one striped silk and cotton jacket; supposed to be stolen by JACOB PHAGIN, alias Jamison, 19 or 20 years of age, a lusty well set fellow, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, straight black hair, with some freckles in the face; and Perrin Phagin, 16 or 17 years of age, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, with short black hair. Whoever secures the said horses, so that the owner may have them again, shall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, and SIX DOLLARS for bringing the thieves to justice.

May 13, 1776.

MARTIN LONG

JOB COOK

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, May 22, 1776.*

New-Jersey, May 23, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD

Ran away on the 20th inst. (May) from the subscriber, living in Chester Township Burlington County, New-Jersey, an English servant man named JAMES MORRIS, about five feet eight inches high of a dark complexion, with black bushy hair; talks in the West country dialect: Had on and took with him, a striped linen jacket with sleeves, and a striped home-made ditto without sleeves, a cloth covered sur-

tout coat, leather breeches, grey stockings, old shoes, a new felt hat, two shirts, one homespun, the other white, a red silk handkerchief with yellow spots, and is supposed to have more clothes with him. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any goal in this province, shall be entitled to the above Reward, and reasonable charges paid by

EDMUND HOLLINSHEAD

—The Pennsylvania Packet, May 27, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, West-Jersey, on the 9th of May inst. an apprentice lad, named *John Langley*, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has red hair, pretty much freckled, has been subject to sore legs, and a number of scars remain; had on when he went away, a lead coloured upper jacket, and a homespun claret coloured under ditto, a pair of leather breeches, and pair of homespun tow trowsers, homespun stockings a pair of thick shoes, with strings in them, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever takes him up, and secures him so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

NATHAN SHEPHERD.

—The Pennsylvania Gazette, May 29, 1776.

To be Let, and entered on immediately, an INN with a PLANTATION consisting of a fertile tract of arable, wood and meadow lands, situate in the town of Swedesborough, on the main road leading to Salem, and known by the name of the Half-Way-House.

Its healthy pleasant and central situation from Philadelphia, on a road so public, its contiguous meadows, excellent water, and old accustomed business, render it a

most commodious and profitable stand. If to these are added its secure retreat from the river, and consequent exemption from the depredations of marine parties, it may be considered as a place equally profitable and safe, provided a person offers who is calculated for, and of ability sufficient, to support a reputable Inn, and no other need apply. For particulars inquire of THOMAS JAMES on the premises.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 23, 1776.

May 20, 1776.

Whereas JOSIAH SHIVERS, of the township of Waterford, in the county of Gloucester, on the 7th inst. fraudulently obtained from the subscriber a note for nine pounds, six pounds thereof payable three months after the date, and three pounds at five months after the date; and as the value I received for this note was falsly described, these are to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I will not pay it, unless compelled by law.

SAMUEL EASTLACK.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 29, 1776.

Just published, and to be sold by SAMUEL ALLINSON,¹ in Burlington; JOSEPH CRUCKSHANK, in Philadelphia; and ELIAS BOUDINOT,² Esq; in Elizabeth-town,

An approved new edition of the Laws of New-Jersey (including those of the last session) which being much wanted, has been largely subscribed for, and is now sent to those persons who took in the subscriptions, ready for delivery to the subscribers, who are desired to call for the same; not many more volumes than described for were struck off; those who are desirous of having this body of

¹ See note, p. 63.

² See note, p. 34.

laws, may do well to apply speedily, or they may not be able to furnish themselves.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 29, 1776.

WILL COVER,
The High Bred Horse
BAJAZET,

At Mr. Wilson Hunts, in Maiden-head Hunterdon county, West-New-Jersey, at Three Pounds the season.

Bajazet is a beautiful dark bay, with a star; rising six years old, sound and free from blemish, full fifteen hands and one inch high, very lengthy, boney and handsome. He was got by Mr. Welstenholme's Tanner, his dam by Bajazet, son of the Godolphian Arabian, his grandam by Babraham, his great grandam by Sedbury, and his great great grandam by Childers which was called Lord Portmore's Ebony.

Chester-township, *Burlington County*, April 15, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, May 29, 1776.

Salem county, New Jersey, May 28, 1776.

To be SOLD on the premises, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the eighteenth day of June next, a very valuable PLANTATION situate in Hains's neck, in the county of Salem, containing about five hundred acres of land, one hundred and fifty acres of which are improved marsh and meadow, the rest is fine cleared upland and woodland, there are a new frame dwelling-house, and another building on the premises, and the whole is in good order and repair. The estate has an indisputable title, and was late the property of Joste Miller, deceased.

CHARLES ELLET, Surviving Executor.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 30, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away last night, from the subscriber living in Gloucester county, Deptford township, two SERVANTS, both about nineteen years of age, and about five feet eight inches high. One an Irishman named ROBERT M'FARLAND; he had on a felt hat almost new, two brownish jackets, the upper one with small cuffs, new homespun shirt and trousers, and good shoes with copper or brass buckles.

The other a Low-Dutchman, named PETER DENNEY, has black curly hair, pitted with the smallpox, and is very surly. He had on an old beaver hat, lightish jacket, two new homespun shirts, a pair of trousers, and good shoes with strings.

Whoever apprehends the said servants, and secures them so that their master gets them again, shall have the above reward, or half for either of them, with reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN JESSUP.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 30, 1776.

Burlington (New-Jersey) June 1, 1776.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Wednesday last, the 29th ult. an Irish servant woman, named SARAH CLARK, about twenty-five years of age, and of a very dark complexion. Had on, when she went away, a dark calico gown, check apron, a black calamanco skirt, a blue and white check handkerchief, and a black silk bonnet. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM SMITH.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 1, 1776.

By his EXCELLENCY.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq ;

Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of New-Jersey, and Territories therein depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have Matters of great Importance to communicate to the General Assembly of this Province, I have therefore thought fit, with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, to appoint a Meeting of the General Assembly of New-Jersey, to be held in the City of Perth-Amboy, on Thursday the twentieth Day of June next, and to publish the same by this Proclamation, to the End that all Persons whom it may concern, may have Notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in the City of Perth-Amboy, the thirtieth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.¹

By his Excellency's Command,

CHARLES PETTIT,² D. Sec'y.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 3, 1776.*

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

Ran away on the 7th day of April, from the subscriber, living in Chester Township, Burlington County, West-

¹ William Franklin was the Governor of New Jersey at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He was the natural son of Doctor Benjamin Franklin. In 1756 he accompanied his father to London, and in 1763 he was commissioned Governor of the Province of New Jersey. He was arrested by order of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey because of his loyalty to George III., and after being a prisoner about two and a half years was exchanged. He died in England, in 1813, at the age of eighty-three.

² Charles Pettit was Private Secretary to Governor Franklin, and in 1774 went with him to Perth Amboy. He was Secretary of State, 1776-8. Some notices of him may be found in 1 *N. J. Archives*, X., 133.—*W. N.*

New-Jersey, an Irish servant man named NATHANIEL ANSTER, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark brown hair, red beard, loves strong drink, chews tobacco, and says he was five years on board a man of war; had on when he went away, a home-spun striped jacket, an under white thick cloth ditto with pewter buttons, brown home-made breeches patched on the knees, an old hat, a black handkerchief about his neck, coarse shirt, and black grey stockings. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN CHAMBERS.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, June 3, 1776.

New-York, June 10. Yesterday Week between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Morning, the House of the Widow Catharine Shourt, at Ramapough, in New-Jersey, was robbed of a considerable Sum of Money, afterwards set on Fire, and totally consumed.

Two Whale Boats full of Men in passing over from Cunney-Island for Amboy, last Saturday Noon, were fired at three Times from the Asia Man of War, but without Effect.

The Mercury Man of War, and an armed Sloop, sailed for Halifax from Sandy-Hook, last Friday, having 5 Vessels under Convoy.

There now remains at the Hook 7 Ships, and some small Vessels.

The Privateers Congress, Capt. M'Elroy, and Chance, Capt. Allen, who were fitted out here, a few Weeks ago, are arrived at Egg-Harbour. They have taken three Ships from Jamaica bound to England. They were ordered for New-England, being afraid to venture our Capes. The ships are the Lady Julianna, Juno and

Reynolds, having on board as underneath: The Cash the Privateers took on board, and it was all safe landed here this Morning; ten of the Hands immediately entered on board the Privateers.

22,420 Dollars, 187 lb. Plate, 1052 Hogsheads of Sugar, 246 Bags of Pimento, 396 Bags of Ginger, 568 Hides, 25 Tons Cocoa, 41 Ditto Fustic, 1 Cask of Turtle Shell.

The Julianna had two Turtles on board for Lord North, one of which is dead, the other is coming up to Town.
—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 10, 1776.

Committee Chamber, Newark, May 20, 1776.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the Inhabitants of this Township, that they do not kill nor eat any Lamb or Sheep of any Kind, from this Day until the first Day of August next, nor sell them to any Person whom they shall have Reason to suspect design to kill them within the said Time:—And that on Proof being made to this Committee of any Person or Persons contravening the above Recommendation, the Delinquent or Delinquents shall be held up to the Public as Enemies to their Country, and all Persons prohibited from having any Dealings or Correspondence with them.

ORDERED, That the above Resolve be published in the New-York public News-Papers.

Extract from the Minutes.

SAMUEL HAYES,¹ Secretary.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 10, 1776.

¹ Major Samuel Hayes, of Essex county, N. J. An ardent partisan officer, who commanded detached bodies of State troops for special service during all the years of the war.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward

FOR taking up each of the following deserters from Capt. Henry O'Hara's company, now stationed at Fort George, above Albany, viz.

John Clarke, late a regular soldier, 6 feet high, black curled hair, stutters a little, by trade a nail maker.

John Lynch, born in Ireland, 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair.

Joshua Duly, a likely young man, 5 feet 10 inches high, long sandy hair, shows his upper teeth, born in Essex, Morris county.

Adrian Post,¹ 5 feet 9 inches high, thin faced, likewise born in Essex, Morris county.

James Dailey, 5 feet 5 inches high, well set, pock marked, has a scar in his face from a late hurt, and blackish hair.

Robert Field, 5 feet 4 inches high, well set, pock marked, not talkative, has been a sailor, and is very civil.

John Emery, 5 feet 9 inches high, full faced, thick lightish coloured curled hair.

The above deserters have all received their full pay for subsistence and wages, took with them their blankets and frocks, and are supposed to be gone toward the new county in New-Jersey.

A constant search will be made after these robbers of the public, any person harbouring or concealing them, will be dealt with as enemies to their country. FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, for taking up and returning each of them, will be paid by the said Captain (now in Albany) not (as advertised in a former paper) by Patrick M'Dant, who has no cash deposited in his hands for that purpose.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 10, 1776.

¹ He probably belonged to that branch of the Post family settled in the neighborhood of what is now known as Fairfield, near the borders of Essex and Morris counties.

THOMAS GRANT,

IS removed from this City to Newark Mountains. All Letters for him to the care of Josiah Pierson,¹ at Newark, or left with Mr. Brown, Tallow Chandler, near the North-River Ferry, New-York, will come safe to him.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 10, 1776.

Five Dollars Reward.

RUN-Away from Timothy Ogden, of Elizabeth-Town, on the 27th of May last, an Apprentice Lad named JAMES MELS, by Trade a Shoemaker, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high: Had on when he went away, a short Jacket, Thread Hose, and Tow Trowsers. The above Reward will be paid to any Person that will bring the said Apprentice to his Master, or secure him so that he may be had again.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 10, 1776.

To be SOLD,

At vendue to-morrow, at the Coffee-House,

A Handsome Bay Stallion, not yet 4 years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, he trots, paces, and hand gallops; should he not then be sold, he will be kept at Josiah Pearson's, at Newark, for private sale till the 20th instant, at which place any person who wants a good horse, may apply.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 10, 1776.

¹ He appears to have been a tavern-keeper. He was probably the Captain Josiah Pierson who died April 10th, 1780, aged fifty-four years, and who left a wife, Juliana, and children, Hannah Dey and Elizabeth Boyd. There was another Josiah Pierson, son of Henry, born at Bridgehampton, L. I., in 1695, and died in 1776, having had "four wives and seventeen children," one of whom, Benjamin, married Sarah Gilbert, of Newark, and was the father of Josiah Gilbert Pierson, the founder of the Ramapo iron works.—W. N.

Refined
 BAR IRON
 Directly from the Works,
 Sold by ROBERT ERSKINE¹
 Near Whitehall Ferry Stairs, New-York.

N. B. Orders for Iron drawn to any Size, from three Quarters to three Inches square, and from one and an Half to five Inches flat, executed with Punctuality and Dispatch. Mill Irons, Rudder Irons, &c. drawn to Patterns.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 10, 1776.

¹ Robert Erskine, son of the Rev. Ralph Erskine, of Dunfermline, Scotland (who is buried in Dryburgh Abbey), was born September 7th, 1735. In 1771 or 1772 he came to America, to act as manager for the London Company's extensive iron mines at Ringwood, Charlottesburgh, &c., in the upper part of the present Passaic county, in which position he proved to be a man of excellent capacity, and thoroughly devoted to the interests of his employers. But as early as 1774 he was in active sympathy with the colonists in their opposition to the oppressive measures of the British ministry. In the summer of 1775 he organized a military company, composed of men employed at the iron works. This was done, primarily, to keep the men together, and at work, but he tendered their services to the Province, whereupon the Provincial Congress commissioned him Captain, and enacted that his men should be exempt from compulsory service in any other company. Subsequently, when Washington passed through the Ringwood valley, on his way from the Hudson river, he made the acquaintance of Erskine, and finding him an accomplished civil engineer, and, moreover, thoroughly acquainted with the country west of the Hudson, he caused him to be commissioned, July 27th, 1777, Geographer and Surveyor-General to the American army, in which position he made a series of maps, still preserved, showing the topography of the country, and every stream, road and house from the Hudson river, westerly, to Ringwood, and from Jersey City to Cornwall. Erskine died October 2d, 1780, and is buried at Ringwood, his grave being marked by a slab of gray marble, suitably inscribed. In communicating the fact of his death to Congress, Washington spoke of him as "that useful and valuable officer."—*Sparks*, VII., 107. The Marquis de Chastellux, in passing through the Ringwood valley, stopped at Mrs. Erskine's, December 19th, 1780, and found "a very handsome house, where everybody was in mourning. * * * Mrs. Erskine, his widow, is about forty and does not appear the less fresh or tranquil for her misfortune."—*Travels in North America*, I., 347. Erskine's grave and monument were restored a few years ago by Abram S. Hewitt, they being near his country house at Ringwood. Erskine's letter-books and accounts with the London Company are in the library of the N. J. Historical Society. See *Proceedings N. J. Historical Society*, for May, 1869, and *Historical Sketch of Passaic County*, 1877.—W. N.

A CHEAP BARGAIN

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A Convenient new two Story Brick House, in the Centre of Elizabeth-Town, joins the Church Yard, and is near the Meeting, it is indisputably among the best Stands for any Kind of Business in the Town : The Lot is 250 Feet or more in depth, and 30 in width ; it has a Kitchen, an Out-house and Well in the Yard. If not soon disposed of, it will be let on a Lease. Inquire of Joseph Hawkins on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title to the Purchaser.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 10, 1776.

To BE SOLD,

A Fine FARM, consisting of one hundred and eighty Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Dairy, and other Offices in very good Repair ; a good young Orchard, and an excellent Spring ; a good Quantity of salt and fresh Meadow, with a sufficient Quantity of Wood Land. The said Farm lies within two Miles of Shrewsbury, and three Miles of Middletown. For Particulars apply to William Durie, in King's-Street, or George Rapelje,¹ in Newtown, who will give an indisputable title for the same.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 10, 1776.

A Powder-Works, in Consequence of an Agreement with the Committee of Safety, made at their sessions at Trenton, on the 11th Day of May last, is now erecting at Morris-Town,² in the County of Morris,

¹ See *Riker's Annals of Newtown*, for a full sketch of the Rapalje family, 267-280.

² This powder mill was built, partly, by a loan from the Province. It was situated on the Whippany river, north or northeast of the Washington Headquarters at Morristown, where a sketch of the building, drawn upon a block of its material, is among the relics preserved in that historic mansion. See *History of Morris County*, 114.—E. D. H.

and Province of New-Jersey, by Jacob Ford, jun. All Persons in said Province, who now have, or hereafter may have any good merchantable Salt Petre to dispose of, are requested to carry it to Samuel Tucker, Esq; at Trenton, to Azariah Dunham, at New-Brunswick, to John Blanchard, Esq, at Elizabeth-Town, to William Camp, at Newark, or to said Ford or his Father at Morris-Town, of whom they will receive Four Shillings and Two-Pence, Proclamation Money 50 d. lb, and a Certificate of the Quantity delivered, by which Certificate, agreeable to a Resolve of the Convention (or Congress) of said Province, they will be entitled to receive of One Shilling per lb. And all Merchants and Traders in said Province of New-Jersey, who have any Sulphur on Hand, are earnestly requested to carry it to the above-named Gentlemen, for which they will receive the Cash, at the Rate of Forty-six Shillings, New-York Currency, per hundred Weight. And whereas the Province is in the greatest Want of the Article POWDER, at this Time of most imminent Danger, when the collected Strength of Great-Britain, and the Mercenary Aid of neighbouring Powers, threatens the Rights and Liberties of the Thirteen United Provinces with Ruin and Destruction, it is hoped, and humbly requested of the respective County and Town Committees, that they will assist said Ford, by encouraging the inhabitants (in their respective Districts) to immediately go into the Manufacturing of Salt Petre; which Favour will not only be humbly acknowledged of them by him, but by every Person who sets up the manufacturing of that Article, and will furnish him therewith. —*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 10, 1776.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Land containing about 16 acres, situate in Elizabeth-Town, about three Quarters of a Mile from the Center of the Town, upon the main Country Road leading from New-York to Philadelphia, whereon is a Dwelling-House, Barn, &c. and an Orchard of 100 Trees in their prime. The Soil is exceeding good both for Tillage and Grass, and is a pleasant Situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat. Whoever inclines to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title for the same.

WILLIAM BARKER.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 10, 1776.*

THIS is to inform the Public, That the Subscriber has erected for the Benefit of Travellers, a STAGE WAGGON, which is to go punctually every Week, from Shrewsbury to Amboy Ferry. The Waggon will set out on Monday's, from Shrewsbury, and return the next Day. The fare is 5s. for each Passenger, and 3s. per Cwt. for Luggage. Good Usage will be given, and all Favours of the Public thankfully received, by their humble Servant.

WILLIAM CORLIES

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 10, 1776.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Good frame Dwelling-house, with a good Garden Lot, containing a quarter of an acre, in a pleasant situation, about a quarter of a mile from Trenton, on the main road leading to Pennington and Amwell, fit to accommodate a small family, and may be entered upon

immediately. Enquire of the Printer, or of Alexander Carr, Jun. in Trenton.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, June 10, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

The beautiful, pleasant situated FARM, called CORNWALL, near Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, which was formerly the property of Mr. Lewis Stevens, deceased, and now in possession of Mr. Richard Stevens; it contains about 680 acres of land, about 320 acres of which is good woodland and meadow, the rest cleared and divided into very convenient fields well-watered, besides a fine young orchard of 400 apple-trees chiefly grafted with the best of fruit. There is also on said farm a good genteel stone dwelling house, barn, and other convenient out-buildings. Upon the whole it is reckoned one of the most genteel, pleasant inland situated farms in the province. A good title and easy terms of payment will be given to the purchaser, who may also purchase all the stock of horses, cattle, &c. and farming utensils thereon. Whoever inclines to purchase may apply to James Parker, Esq; and Mr. John Emley, living near said farm, or to Mr. Richard Stevens, who will acquaint them of the price and terms.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, June 10, 1776.

Was Lost yesterday, between Eldridge's tavern on the Salem road and Philadelphia or last night in Front-street, a Bundle of Money, containing forty-seven pounds two shillings of New-Jersey currency, dated March 25th, 1776, consisting of one bill of six pounds, two ditto of three pounds, a number of thirty, fifteen, twelve, six and three shilling bills, wrapped in a printed handbill of part of the proceedings of the New-Jersey Convention. Who-

ever may have found the same, and will deliver FORTY POUNDS thereof to WILLIAM COOPER for the owner, shall be intitled to the remainder as a reward for their trouble.

Philadelphia, June 7th, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 11, 1776.

Cumberland County, New-Jersey, May 27, 1776.

Taken up and committed to the goal of this county A certain ROBERT COLEBROOK, on suspicion of his endeavouring to get on board the men of war then in this river. He says, he is an Englishman, about five feet, 6 inches, high, of a fair complexion, and understands the millering business; and as a person of the same name and description was advertised in Dunlap's Packet, August 28th No. 201, by Thomas Maybury of Philadelphia county, Marlborough township, This is therefore to desire said Maybury to come pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SOULARD, Goaler.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, June 12, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

Ran away last night, from the subscriber living in Gloucester county, Deptford township two Servants, both about nineteen years of age, about five feet eight inches high. One an Irishman named ROBERT M'FARLAND. He had on a felt hat almost new, two brownish jackets the upper one with small cuffs, new homespun shirt and trousers, and good shoes with copper or brass buckles.

The other a Low-Dutchman, named PETER DENNEY, has black curly hair, pitted with the small-pox, and is very surly. He had on an old beaver hat, lightish jacket, two new homespun shirts, a pair of trowsers, and good shoes with strings.

Whoever apprehends the said servants, and secures them so that their master gets them again, shall have the above reward, or half for either of them, with reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN JESUP.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, June 12, 1776.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, on the 18th day of this instant June, at the late dwelling-house of John Duel, deceased in Pilesgrove, Salem county, West-New-Jersey.

All his valuable household furniture, carriages farming utensils of every kind, his whole stock of horses, cattle, sheep and swine; also wheat and rye in the ground. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. The conditions to be made known at the same time, by JOHN KILLE, Administrator.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 12, 1776.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, living at the Head of Raccoon Creek, in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, and province of West-New-Jersey, on the 29th day of May last, an English servant lad, named *William Gipson*, about 16 years of age, slim made, fair hair, pock-marked, a down rogueish look, speaks broad; had on, when he went away, a wool hat, a white flannel jacket, a new ozenbrigs shirt, striped linen trousers, no shoes nor stockings. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM ZANE

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 12, 1776.

New-York, June 17. We hear from Morris-Town, That in Obedience to Orders received from General Dickinson,¹ Colonel Ford² drew up his Regiment in order to draught one quarter of them for immediate Service; who, to the Honour of the County, and Cause in which they are engaged, immediately turned out as Volunteers. It is to be hoped, that these spirited People will meet with the Applause they deserve, and encourage others to imitate their noble Example.

A very heavy Shower of Hail fell at and about Newark, in New-Jersey, last Monday, which hurt some of the most forward Flax.

Colonel Magaw's³ and Col. Shea's⁴ Battalions are this Day expected from Pennsylvania, and a great number of the Militia from the different Parts of New-Jersey, Connecticut and this Province, so that in the Course of this Week we may expect to have here an Army of at least 25,000 Men.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 17, 1776.*

¹ See note, p. 35.

² Jacob Ford, Jr., was the Colonel of the Eastern Battalion of the Morris County, New Jersey, Militia. He was also in commission as Colonel of a battalion of New Jersey State Troops, organized in the counties of Bergen, Essex and Morris. He died of pneumonia, at Morristown, N. J., January 10th, 1777, brought on by exposure in repelling the incursions of the British the month previous, and was buried with military honors by order of General Washington. His residence in Morristown is now the historic building known as "Washington Headquarters." He built the powder mill spoken of on page 115, *ante*. His father, Jacob Ford, Sr., was Presiding Judge of Morris county from its organization, in 1740, until his death, which occurred January 19th, 1777, a few days after his son's decease.

³ Robert Magaw, of Carlisle, Pa., was commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, Continental Line, January 3d, 1776. He was captured with his command, at Fort Mifflin, November 16th, 1776, and was not exchanged until October 25th, 1780. He died January 7th, 1790, at his home in Carlisle.

⁴ John Shee, of Philadelphia, was the Colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, Continental Line, January 3d, 1776. He marched with his command to New York, covered the retreat of the American army across the East river after the battle of Long Island, and resigned September 25th, 1776. He was Collector of the Port of Philadelphia in 1807.

WANTED,

THREE or four nailers, who would meet with good encouragement by applying to John Jacob Faish,¹ at Mount Hope, Morris County.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 17, 1776.

TO BE SOLD

A Well improved Plantation upwards of 500 Acres of good arable Pasture, Meadow, and Wood Land, within eight Miles of New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey: Or is wanted on undeniable good Security, either TWO or FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, on the most reasonable Interest, Whoever has a Mind to deal may direct (paying of postage) to A. B. at the Sign of Queen Charlotte, in New-Brunswick.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 17, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward

STRAYED or stolen out of pasture, at Newark, the 12th inst. a dark bay horse six years old, about fourteen hands and one inch high; a star in his forehead, and one white hind foot; trots and gallops well. Whoever takes and delivers the said horse to Mr. Nicholas Hoffman,² at Newark, or to Mr. Isaac Low, in New-York, shall receive Four Dollars reward, together

¹ John Jacob Faesch was one of the most noted iron-masters of Morris county, N. J. He was born in Switzerland, and came to America in 1764 on an engagement to act as superintendent for the London Company for seven years. At the end of his term he leased the Mount Hope property of Colonel Jacob Ford, for fifty years, and built the Mount Hope furnace. He was an ardent Whig and a member of the convention to ratify the Federal Constitution. He furnished the American army during the war with cannon and ammunition. See *History of Morris County*, p. 53.

² Nicholas Hoffman was a son-in-law of Judge David Ogden, of Newark, and with him espoused the Royal cause, and fled to New York. He had a large interest in the Boonton iron works, which was confiscated. He was the father of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, afterwards Attorney-General of New York.—*E. D. H.*

with all reasonable charges for the horse's keeping.—
New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 17, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of Thomas Pollen, an insolvent debtor, in the county of Morris, and province of New-Jersey, that there will be a dividend made of the said insolvent's estate among the several creditors, at the house of Peter Dickenson,¹ inn-keeper, in Morris-Town, on Thursday the 11th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and all the creditors of the said insolvent are hereby desired to attend at the house of said Peter Dickenson, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to make known their demands, that they may be settled by the respective creditors, then and there to meet for that purpose.

PETER MACKIE, Assignee.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1776.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 17, 1776.*

TO BE LET

And entered on immediately.

A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP and TOOLS, near Salem, in West-Jersey, in a very good place for country business,

¹ Peter Dickerson (son of Thomas, son of Philemon) was born on Long Island, but was brought by his family to Morris county in his infancy. He married Ruth Coe, October 20th, 1745; she died February 10th, 1763, aged thirty-four years. He was a Captain in the Third Regiment, Continental Troops, at the outbreak of the Revolution, and was a delegate to the first Provincial Congress, which met in May, 1775. He was the grandfather of Mahlon Dickerson (Governor, U. S. Senator, Secretary of the Navy, &c.), and of Philemon Dickerson (member of Congress, Governor, U. S. District Court Judge, &c.) His grand-daughter, Esther (daughter of Jonathan Dickerson), married, December 13th, 1781, Colonel Jacob Drake (born at Piscataway, Middlesex county, April 21st, 1732; located at Drakesville while yet a young man; was a Colonel in the Revolution; kept a hotel for many years at Drakesville, until 1811, and died at Succasunna, in September, 1823). Peter Dickerson's "house" is still standing, at the corner of Water and Morris streets, Morristown. It was leased, in 1779, to Robert Norris, and was the "Norris's tavern" in which was held (December 23d, 1779, to January 20th, 1780) the trial of Major-General Benedict Arnold, for unmilitary conduct at Philadelphia and at Valley Forge, in 1778—a trial that in the minds of many was one of the causes of his subsequent treason.—*E. D. H.*

there being many able farmers round. It will suit none but a single man. Any person may be informed of the particulars by applying to JOSEPH SMITH, on the premises. —*The Pennsylvania Packet*, June 17, 1776.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, NEW JERSEY,
BURLINGTON, JUNE 14, 1776.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Congress, the Proclamation¹ of William Franklin, Esq; late Governor of New-Jersey, bearing date the thirtieth day of May last, in the name of the King of Great-Britain, appointing a meeting of the General Assembly to be held on the twentieth day of this instant (June) ought not to be obeyed.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Congress, the said William Franklin, Esq; by such his Proclamation, has acted in direct contempt and violation of the Resolve of the Continental Congress of the fifteenth day of May last.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Congress, all payments of money, on account of salary or otherwise, to the said William Franklin, Esq; as Governor, ought from henceforth to cease; and that the Treasurer or Treasurers of this province shall account for the monies in their hands to this Congress, or to the future legislature of this colony.

By order of Congress,

SAMUEL TUCKER,² President

A true copy, *Wm. Paterson, Sec'y.*

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 18, 1776.

Gloucester County, West New-Jersey, June 17, 1776.

Run away from the subscriber, last night, an indented servant man, named DANIEL SULLIVAN, about 35

¹ The proclamation is printed in the *Minutes of the Provincial Congress and the Council of Safety, 1775-76*, Trenton, 1879, 102.

² See note, p. 11.

years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, considerably mixed with white; took with him a fine half-worn hat, two pair of tow linen trowsers, one pair of blue and white ticken ditto, two tow cloth shirts, the collar and wristbands of one of them were Russia sheeting, the other shirt all of Russia linen, a blue kersey jacket, a good deal wore, one other jacket, the fore parts black and white drugget, the back parts all white, two pair of home made yarn stockings. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to his master, shall have *Forty Shillings* reward, if taken in the province, if out of the province *Three Pounds*, and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS BATTEN.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, June 19, 1776.*

New-Germantown, West-New-Jersey, June 11, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, on the 5th day of this inst. a Negroe man, named BEN, about 5 feet 4 inches high, 22 years old, his left leg considerably larger than the other, with a large scar on the same; when he went away, had on a blue coat, red jacket, black breeches, a pair of mixed coloured worsted stockings, calf-skin shoes, and a pair of carved silver buckles, a claret coloured surt-out, a swanskin jacket, fine shirt with chitterlings on the bosom, woollen trowsers, a half worn wool hat; also had a bag marked I. T. supposed to be taken for carrying his Clothes. Any person taking up said Negroe, and securing him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN TAYLOR.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, June 19, 1776.*

Run away from the subscriber, living in Woodberry, Gloucester county, New-Jersey, on the 27th of Fifth-

Month last, an apprentice lad, named JAMES WIGGINS, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 4 feet 9 inches high; is pretty well-set, and of a fair complexion; had on and took with him, when he went away, a brown cloth coat, with tortoiseshell buttons, with silver eyes, a sleeveless jacket, with the fore parts of red serge, the back parts callimanco, black knit breeches, a half worn fur hat, old shoes, with plated buckles, one of which is broke, a pair of blue yarn stockings, one pair of thread ditto, an old fine shirt, two ticklenburg ditto, and a pair of trowsers. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal, so that he may have him again, if taken within the province, shall have THREE DOLLARS reward, if out FOUR DOLLARS, and reasonable charges

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, June 19, 1776.*

An Address to the Inhabitants of New-Jersey.
Countrymen and Friends,

THIS province has been requested by the Continental Congress to send without delay, from their Militia, Three Thousand Three Hundred men to New-York, in consequence of authentic information, that the grand attack of our common enemy this summer, which will probably prove the decisive campaign, is to be upon that city; and that their force may be expected there in a few days. Your Representatives in this Congress have, with all the dispatch in their power, and with the utmost unanimity, prepared an ordinance for raising the number called for, as equally from the different parts of the province as possible. They have determined to raise the men by voluntarily inlistment in the several counties, in full confidence, that, in this way, they will be raised most speedily, as well as consist of persons of the greatest

spirit and alacrity for the important service. Filled with the same zeal for the defence of their country, they apply to you by this short Address, and in the most earnest and affectionate manner entreat you not to sully the reputation acquired on all former occasions; but to give a new proof to the public of your courage and intrepidity as men, of your unalterable attachment to the liberties of America, and the sincerity of your unanimous resolutions from the beginning of this contest. Were there time to draw up a long discourse in this hour of danger, the arguments that might be used are innumerable; and as some of them are of the most urgent, so (blessed be God) others are of the most encouraging and animating kind.

The danger is not only certain, but immediate and imminent. It does not admit of a moment's delay, for our unjust and implacable enemy is at hand. The place where the attack is expected, is of the last importance; not only a city of great extent, the interest of whose numerous inhabitants must be exceedingly dear to us, but situated in the middle of the Colonies, and where the success of the enemy would separate the provinces, and disunite their efforts by land, which are of necessity liable to interruption from the enemy's fleet by sea. It is scarce worth while to add, that this province, by its vicinity, would then be exposed to the cruel depredations of the enemy, who, happily hitherto, have been able to do us little or no mischief but by theft and rapine. It would seem to carry an unjust suspicion of you to say any more in our private interest, as we hope every honest man is chiefly concerned for, and will strain every nerve in support of the common cause of the United Colonies.

We cannot help putting you in mind how signally Almighty God has prospered us hitherto, and crowned our virtuous efforts with success. The expulsion of the enemy from Boston, where they first took possession, and began

their oppressive measures, was an event as disgraceful to them, as it was advantageous to the public cause, and honorable to that brave and resolute army by which it was accomplished. It will certainly be no small encouragement to those who shall now proceed to the place of danger, that they shall join with many of the same soldiers, who have gained immortal honour by their past conduct, as well as serve under that wise and able leader, whose prudence, firmness and attention to his great charge, have procured him the most unlimited confidence both of those who direct the public counsels, and of those who are in arms under his command.

We must not forget the activity and success of the inhabitants of the southern Colonies. They run to arms in thousands the moment they heard of an attack, both in *Virginia* and *North-Carolina*. God was pleased in both cases to reward their alacrity, for they obtained a complete victory over their enemies with so little loss of blood, as was not barely wonderful, but scarcely credible. At the battle of *Moor-Creek Bridge*, there were but a few men killed, and at *Norfolk, Great Bridge*, we did not lose a single life.

Time does not permit us to enlarge on the past events of this war, in which the kindness of providence is so clearly to be seen. We therefore only further observe; that by the preparations in Britain for this campaign, and by all the intelligence received from Europe, it is plain, that not honour and advantage only, but absolute necessity requires us to exert our utmost efforts, for our all is at stake. Every one is now obliged to confess what many saw long ago, that intire and unconditional submission is the point to which our enemies are determined to bring us, if in their power, so that nothing remains for us but either the abject slavery of tributary slaves, or to maintain our rights and liberties by force of arms;

and hand down the fair inheritance to our posterity by a brave and determined defence.

We desire and expect that, in such a situation of things, all particular difference of small moment arising from whatever cause, whether religious denominations, rivalry of different classes of men, scarcity of some articles of commerce, or any other, may be entirely laid aside. The present danger requires the most perfect union. Let every enemy perceive, that the Representatives of the colonies, as soon as they determine upon any measure, are able to bring out the whole strength of this vast country to carry it into execution.

That you may be under no apprehension, either of inequality in the burden, or that our own coasts will be left unguarded by the destination of this brigade, we have thought it best to inform you, that the Continental Congress have amply provided for the defence of this province, and have made such an arrangement of the Continental army for the ensuing campaign, as lays an equal burden on the inhabitants of the different colonies; in particular, that a flying camp of ten thousand men is now forming for the protection of the middle colonies, which we are credibly informed, is to have its chief station in this province. We add no more, but that we trust and hope, that while every province is making the most spirited efforts, New-Jersey in its place and duty will be second to none.

Signed in name, and by appointment of Congress at Burlington, June 15, 1776.

SAMUEL TUCKER,¹ President.

A true Copy,

WM. PATERSON,² Sec.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 24, 1776.*

¹ See note, p. 11.

² See note, p. 41.

Mr. GAINE,¹

By giving the enclosed a Place in your impartial Paper, you will much oblige many of your Customers.

Copy of a petition signed by a Number of the Inhabitants of New-Jersey, and addressed to the Provincial Congress now sitting at Burlington, June, 1776.

PERMIT us, Gentlemen, to assure you, that altho' we daily experience and sincerely lament in common with our Fellow Subjects, Inhabitants of the Colonies, the calamitous Consequences of the present unhappy Controversy with Great-Britain, we cannot but think that we should ill discharge the Duty we owe to our Country, ourselves, our Children, and Posterity, if we neglected to exert ourselves by every Effort in our Power to prevent our Condition, tho' truly deplorable, from becoming perfectly desperate; which we are convinc'd must necessarily be the Consequence, if a total Separation from, and Independency of the Government of Great-Britain should be resolv'd upon, declared, and attempted in this Province.

We do not presume, Gentlemen, to dictate to you, or even to instruct you; we address you as Fellow-Subjects and Fellow-Sufferers, zealous for the Rights of America in general, but particularly anxious for the real Welfare of New-Jersey; as such we trust that you will be too deeply impress'd with the Recollection of the peculiar Happiness and Prosperity heretofore enjoyed by the Inhabitants of this Continent, connected with and subject to the Government of Great-Britain, not to dread the Consequences of a declar'd Separation from that Country. We trust, Gentlemen, that you will have the Honour, the

¹ Hugh Gaïne was a printer and bookseller in New York, in 1750, and in 1752 began to publish a weekly paper called the *Mercury*. He espoused the royal cause when the Revolutionary War broke out and the paper was edited in that interest. He was allowed, after the war, to remain in New York, but had to abandon the publication of his paper. He died in New York, April 25th, 1807.

Interest, Safety and Welfare, of this your native Country, too much at Heart, to suffer this once flourishing and happy Province, to the reproachful and calamitous Consequences of an avowed Separation.

Permit us also, Gentlemen, to suggest, that we cannot but think, that any precipitate Resolves to change our present constitutional Form of Government, must, in their Consequences, operate to retard and obstruct what we are persuaded you, Gentlemen, as well as ourselves, cannot wish to loose Sight of, as the primary and constant Object of the present unhappy Dispute, namely, a safe, honourable, and lasting Reconciliation with Great-Britain on constitutional Principles. To effect which desirable End, we apprehend the Union of the Colonies was recommended—for which Purpose alone was the Continental Congress delegated, and their Authority hitherto submitted to, and upon the same Hopes of Peace and Reconciliation we are daily impatiently expecting Commissioners from his Majesty. From these Considerations, Gentlemen, we were convince'd that Sentiments of Separation and Independence must be not only highly impolitic, but may be of the most dangerous and destructive Consequences; add to which, Gentlemen, as we have the Satisfaction to see the General Assembly of this Province legally conven'd, and from Time to Time duly meeting and in the full exercise of their legislative Authority and Jurisdiction, and as the principal Officers of Government in this Colony are now amongst us and engaged in the Duties of their Station, our Courts of Justice and publick Offices open, and Business there conducted with Order and Regularity, our present established Mode of Government we are convince'd will continue as it has hitherto been experienced to be, fully sufficient to the Exigencies of our Affairs, and best conduce to the Happiness and Safety of the People of New-Jersey.

That you, Gentlemen, may join in Sentiments and Opinion with us on the present Occasion, and strenuously adhere to, maintain, and assert our present Mode of Government as founded on the British Constitution, and established and confirm'd by the Laws of the Land, is the sincere and hearty Prayer of, &c.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 24, 1776.*

Sandy-Hook, June 21, 1776. This Morning about 4 o'Clock we attacked the Light House with about 300 Men; they were strongly reinforced being (as I saw a Boat go on board from Long-Island) previously informed of our Design. I continued the Attack for two Hours with Field Pieces and small Arms, being all that Time between two smart Fires from the Shipping and the Light House, but could make no impression on the Walls. I then returned to my Camp at the South End of the Cedars, which I have occupied two Days and Nights, and after refreshing my Men, sent out 50 to see for Game, they have this Minute attacked them with Small arms, and seven Boats are making from the Land to the Ships. My Men are all well, and in high Spirits, not one of them being either killed or wounded.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 24, 1776.*

THE FLYING MACHINE

THAT plies between Hackensack and Hoebuck, intends to set off on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, from Hackensack at 7 o'Clock in the Morning; and to set off from Hoebuck the same Days, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for this Season. The Subscriber humbly thanks the Public for their past favours, and hopes a Continuance of the same. Passengers carried at Three Shilling each, and Baggage at a reasonable Rate.

ANDREW VAN BUSKIRK.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 24, 1776.*

To be SOLD,

FIVE Plantations at Squire's-Point,¹ in Sussex County, in New-Jersey, containing 1800 Acres of Land, also, a very good Grist-Mill, with two Pair of Stones, and one of the best Streams in America, in a very good Wheat Country, to be sold separate or together, as suits the Purchasers. For farther Particulars enquire of Garret Rapalje, living on the Premises.

Also, Nine Thousand Acres of Land, about 60 Miles back of Esopus, in Delaware; is very good Land, in a well settled Country, and will be sold reasonable. Enquire of Mr. James Stewart, at New-York, or Garret Rapalje, at Squire's-Point. Also, a Shop to be Let, opposite the Fly-Market. Enquire of

JAMES STEWART.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 24, 1776.

WANTED.

A Clerk at an Iron Works in the Jersies,² a good Accomptant, who has undoubted Recommendations for Sobriety and Fidelity, will meet with suitable Encouragement. None else need apply. Enquire of the Printer.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 24, 1776.

¹ Doubtless in Byram township, at Brookland, or Brooklyn, the outlet of Lake Hopatcong, formerly called "Brooklyn Pond" It was probably given the name by Garret Rapalje, "living on the premises," who was of the well-known Brooklyn family, descendants of Joris Jansen de Rapalie, a Huguenot, who came from Rochelle, in France, to America, in 1623, settled at Fort Orange (Albany) in 1637, bought 335 acres in the present city of Brooklyn, where he lived thereafter. Garret Rapalje, mentioned above, was probably a son of George, and was born at Brooklyn, May 31st, 1730, and married Helen Denys, of New Utrecht. He seems to have located at Lake Hopatcong before the Revolution, and had a four-fire bar-iron forge there as will be seen by an advertisement of a later date in this volume. Before the close of the war he returned to Brooklyn with his family. After the war he was an importing merchant in New York, and finally removed to New Orleans.—*Riker's Annals of Newtown*, 267-70; *History of Sussex and Warren Counties*, 461.

² Probably at Brooklyn forge, mentioned in the next preceding note.

THE Residue of the real and personal Estate of Mr. Philip French,¹ of the City of New-Brunswick, consisting of Houses and Lands, Negroes, and some household Furniture, is adjourned to Monday the Fifth Day of August next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of said Day, and to be held at the House of said Mr. Philip French.

THOMAS SKINNER, late Sheriff.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 24, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

RUN-away last Thursday from the Subscriber, at Newark, a certain Negro Fellow named Jack, about 25 years old, a square well-built Fellow, pretty black, Guiney born, and spoke bad English: He took with him several Sorts of Cloths, his Master's Gun, and a Grenadier's Sword, with Brass Mountings: He is supposed to have had on a good Beaver Hat cocked in the Fashion, a light coloured fine Cloth Jacket, without Sleeves, and may wear a Blanket Coat, he has a Scar right down his Forehead to his Nose, his country Mark, can handle a File, and understands the Brass Founder's Business. Whoever takes up the said Fellow, and delivers him to Mrs. Wilkins, near Ogden's Furnace, in Newark, shall have the above reward; or in New-York, to

JACOB WILKINS.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 25, 1776.

Allen's Town, New-Jersey, June 15, 1776.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

Whereas a certain *John Kelly*, a deserter from one of the Jersey battalions, a thick well set fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has by collusion and artifice induced my

¹ For some account of Philip French, see 1 *N. J. Archives*, XII, 79.

servant *William Richardson*, an English lad, about 20 years of age, to sign an indenture on himself to him the said *Kelly*, and have gone off together. I do hereby offer the reward of THREE POUNDS, to any person who shall take up either of the above persons, and shall secure them in any goal in this or the neighbouring provinces, and give notice thereof to me

EDWARD GRIFFEES

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 26, 1776.

New-York, July 1. The Number of Transports now at Sandy-Hook, we hear amounts to 113 Sail, and we have not the least reason to doubt, that General Howe is in this Fleet.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, July 1, 1776.

June 24, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS Reward

RUN-AWAY from Batsto Furnace¹ last Night, two Spanish Servant Men, one of them named Francis Berrara, about 30 years of Age, about six Feet two Inches high, black Hair, brown Eyes, and thin Visage, takes a Quantity of Snuff, his fore Teeth remarkably wide, and has a down Look: Had on, and took with him, one blue Cloth short Coat, one light brown Duffles under Jacket, one Pair of new Oznabrigs Trowsers, Oznabrigs Shirt, a Pair of half worn Shoes, and half worn Hat with a broad Brim. The other named Francis Rodrigo, but generally goes by the name of Joseph, about five Feet five or six Inches high, yellow Complexion, black Hair, and brown Eyes: Had on, and took with him, one blue Cloth short Coat, light brown Duffles under Jacket,

¹ Batsto furnace, in Burlington county, was built about 1766, by Charles Read, who held many offices under the Provincial Government. It cast shot and shells for the Continental army.—*History of the Manufacture of Iron in All Ages*, by James M. Swank, 2d ed., p. 136.

one Pair dove-coloured Plush Breeches, one Pair new Oznabrigs Trowsers, Oznabrigs Shirt, one Pair half-worn Shoes, and an old Hat.

Whoever takes up the above Runaways, and secures them in any Gaol, so that their Master, Mr. John Cox,¹ of Burlington, may have them again, or deliver them at Batsto Furnace, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable Charges.

JOSEPH BALL.

N. B. This is the second Time Berrara has run away. Batsto Furnace is at the Forks of Little-Egg Harbour. —*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, July 1, 1776.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at Capt Kendal Cole's near Haddonfield, in New Jersey, on Monday, the 8th day of July instant, at Ten o'clock in the morning.

Between sixty and seventy CATTLE, a large part of which will consist of four years old steers and spayed heifers; the remainder dry cows, oxen, bulls, young cattle, and cows and calves; at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, July 1st, 1776.

Taken out of the house of Mrs. RACHEL STILLE² at Trenton, the beginning of April, a small OAK BOX, about 22 inches long, about 18 inches wide, and 6 or 7 inches deep, with a lock and hinges, and was corded up, with a direction on it, *For Captain Thomson, at St. Jeans*. Whoever has taken it through mistake, or otherwise are requested to return it to MRS. STILLE or SAMUEL TUCKER, Esq; at Trenton, where they shall be paid

¹ See note, p. 98.

² Mrs Stille was the widow of Pontius Dillare Stille, a well-known citizen of Trenton, N. J., before the war. He lived in a frame house, still standing, on the southeast corner of what is now Warren and Perry streets. His house was used during the time of the Hessian occupation of Trenton as the headquarter guard-house.

Two Dollars reward, and no questions asked.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 3, 1776.

A Silver-Faced Watch, larger than the common size, maker's name James Gerrard, London, No. 1919, was Lost out of the subscriber's house on the ninth inst. It is supposed to be stolen by a person in company with two others, who were known to pass by early that morning. Any person who shall have it offered to him for sale, is desired to stop it, and on delivering it to Joseph Steward in Hanover township, Burlington county, New-Jersey, or to the printer, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, July 6, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Saturday the first of June last, out of a pasture near the Point-House, on Gloucester Road, a brown MARE, about twelve or thirteen hands high, seven or eight years old, a natural trotter, has a small star in her forehead ; the property of the subscriber. Whoever secures the said Mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, but if stolen and the thief convicted, shall have the above Reward, paid by

Edward Laskey

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, July 8, 1776.

The fleet from Halifax, we informed our readers in our last was arrived at Sandy-Hook, to the amount of one hundred and thirteen sail. 'Tis difficult from their situation to ascertain their number, but we suppose it does not exceed one hundred and thirty sail.

Part of the army is now encamped on Staten-Island, and, we have not the least reason to doubt, will endeavor

to secure the north side thereof by entrenchments, whilst the shipping protects the other parts of it.

As soon as the troops landed, they paraded the north shore, and on Wednesday morning made their appearance near Elizabeth-Town point, but the country being soon alarmed, they retreated, took up the floor of the draw-bridge in the salt meadows, and immediately threw up some works.

Their near approach to Elizabeth-Town point greatly alarmed the inhabitants of Essex county, and particularly the people of Elizabeth-Town and Newark, but they are now in a condition to receive them whenever they may think proper to approach.

Two young men from Elizabeth-Town crossed the river in a canoe last Thursday, and fired upon the regulars; but a number of them rushing out of the woods, they were obliged to retreat and cross the river again.

We hear two men of war now lay near Amboy, in order it is supposed, to stop all navigation that way.

A large number of Tories in Monmouth county, New-Jersey, having taken up arms on purpose to assist the ministerial army on their arrival in that province have encamped in a clear swamp near that place. A detachment of Colonel Mill's battalion are ordered to disperse and disarm them.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, July 9, 1776.

July 1, 1776.

Whereas an Advertisement, addressed to the Public, appeared in the Gazette some time past, signed *Thomas Janney*, requesting the Favour of the Public to cross at the Old Trenton Ferry, where he now lives, and asserting that the difference of the distance between the Old and New Ferry is more than a mile in favour of the Old, whereas the true difference, on a strict survey, is no more than half a mile and sixty rood, and as the subscriber

hath lately come to the New Ferry, and provided a more commodious Boat than has ever been heretofore at either Ferry, as well as being the sole cause of lowering the Ferriage more than one third of the former price, which is a very great saving to the public, he flatters himself he will be indulged with their custom, which he will endeavour to merit by his particular care and attention, and is the public's most obliged humble servant,

THOMAS HARVEY.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 10, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

Run away, on the 8th of July instant, from the subscriber, in Chester township, Burlington county, New-Jersey, an Irish servant man, named *Morris M'Quaid*, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well set fellow, fresh colour, black hair, grey eyes, and is very quarrelsome when in liquor; had on and took with him, when he went away, a silk handkerchief, felt hat, an old dorsettee jacket, a thick grey ditto two old shirts, one check the other ozenbrigs, a pair of whitish breeches, two pair of tow trowsers, a pair of calf skin shoes too big for him. It is likely he will change his name, and go towards York. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

SETH LIPPINCOTT.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 10, 1776.

¹ Probably son of Nathaniel (born 5th mo. 2d, 1713, son of Thomas Lippincott and Mary Haines) Lippincott and Mary, daughter of John and Mary Engle, whom he married 4th mo., 1736. Nathaniel removed to Montgomery county, Penna.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, NEW-JERSEY,
BURLINGTON, July 4, 1776.

Resolved, That, in order to prevent a failure of justice, all judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, and other inferior officers of the late government within this colony, proceed in the execution of their several offices under the authority of the People, until the intended legislature, of the several officers of the new government be settled and perfected, having respect to the present constitution of New-Jersey, as by the Congress of late ordained, and the others of the Continental and Provincial Congresses; and that all actions, suits and processes be continued; altering only the stile and form thereof, according to the terms by the said constitution prescribed in the further prosecution thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,

WM. PATERSON,¹ Secretary.

—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, July 10, 1776.

Shrewsbury, 6th Mo. 29, 1776.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS the store of the subscriber was broke open last night, and the following goods stolen; viz. A parcel of hats made by Edward Brooks and Abbet Williams, amongst which is, one small English castor; about fifteen pounds in Continental money of different bills; some silver, Maryland, Jersey and New-York money, and about thirty shillings in coppers. Also one piece of white drilling, containing about eighteen yards; one piece of striped linen, blue, white and yellow, one piece of peach coloured lute-string, containing twenty yards; one piece of silk and cotton, containing

¹ See note, p. 41.

eight yards and a quarter, or thereabouts, with a narrow red stripe in it; several broken dozen of shoe and knee buckles; several pieces of ribbands; two or three hundred pair of brass sleeve buttons, New-England make; two remnants, one of pink, and the other of white Persian, and several sorts of merchandize that cannot be recollected. Whoever takes up and secures the person or persons who committed the robbery, so that he or they may be brought to justice, and the goods returned, shall receive the above reward, paid by

EDMUND WILLIAMS.

—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, July 10, 1776.

Hartford, (in Connecticut) July 8. Last Wednesday passed through this place, Governor Franklin¹ of New-Jersey, on his way to Governor Trumbull at Lebanon, and last Saturday he returned from Lebanon to Wallingford, where he is stationed.

Bordentown, July 9, 1776.

Notice is hereby given, That the BORDENTOWN STAGE Boat will leave the Crooked Billet wharf every Sunday morning only, and that passengers and goods will be conveyed to Powlas Hook, opposite to the city of New-York, from whence the stages will return again as speedily as possible, the usual rout being interrupted by the enemies fleet.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, July 11, 1776.

TRENTON, July 8.

The declaration of Independence was this day proclaimed here, together with the new constitution of the colony of late, established, and the resolve of the Provincial Congress for continuing the administration of justice during the interim.

¹ See note, p. 109.

The members of the Provincial Congress, the gentlemen of the Committee, the officers and privates of the Militia under arms and a large concourse of the inhabitants attended on this great and solemn occasion. The declaration and other proceedings were received with loud acclamations.

The people are now convinced of what we ought long since to have known, that our enemies have left us no middle way between perfect freedom and abject slavery. In the field we hope, as well as in Council, the inhabitants of New-Jersey will be found ever ready to support the Freedom and Independance of America.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, July 15, 1776.

Extract of a letter from Princeton, dated the 10th inst.

“Last night Nassau Hall was grandly illuminated, and INDEPENDANCY proclaimed under a triple volley of musketry, and universal acclamation for the prosperity of the UNITED STATES. The ceremony was conducted with the greatest decorum.”—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, July 15, 1776.

TO BE SOLD

A Valuable Plantation in the Corporation of Burlington, called Mount Airy, the property of Drury Wake, Esq; containing three hundred acres, forty of which are meadow now under improvement, and may be rendered very valuable at the small expence of maintaining a bank of about sixteen rods. The situation is really elegant for a Gentleman's rural retreat, having an extensive front on the banks of the Delaware, with the benefit of a shad fishery near the door, and good angling for perch and rock.

The mansion is a decent frame, with a spacious piazza

and two good parlours, a large kitchen and a small room adjoining on the ground floor, two good bed-chambers and garret over them, and roomy cellars paved with brick, standing in the center of two orchards, having an interval well adapted for an elegant garden; it commands a fine prospect both up and down the river, as likewise of the cities of Burlington and Bristol, each of which is but a mile and a half distant. The rest of the plantation lies back from the river in a compact square. There are two tenants houses on the premises, one situated on the water-side, equally as pleasant as the above described, the other almost at the extent of the farm, called Silver-spring Valley, has a view of the meadows downwards, and is backed by an extent of woodland of sixty acres; is a compleat situation for an overseer without giving interruption to a Gentleman's retirement. For further particulars enquire of DANIEL ELLIS, Esq; at Burlington, or of DRURY WAKE, Esq; on the premises.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July 15, 1776.*

June 20, 1776.

These are to notify the creditors of the subscriber to meet at Gloucester, at the house of William Hugg, on the eighteenth day of July next, before Samuel Harrison and John Hinchman, Esquires, to shew cause, if any they have, why his body should not be released from confinement, agreeable to an Act of Assembly of the province of New-Jersey, made for the relief of insolvent debtors.

BENJAMIN COLLINS

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July 15, 1776.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of JOHN PARKER, late of the township of Evesham, in the County of Burlington, that they be and appear before the Subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court, at the

House of John Cox, in Moore's-town, on the first Day of August next, with their Accounts. And all those who are indebted to the said PARKER are desired to attend at that Time and Place, and pay off their respective Debts to prevent Trouble, as we are determined to settle with the Creditors as soon as possible.

July 1, 1776.

JOHN COX

R. S. SMITH

REECE EDWARDS.

} Auditors

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 17, 1776.

Amwell, July 2, 1776.

To be SOLD at private SALE

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, West-New-Jersey, adjoining the river Delaware, near Howell's Ferry, containing about 340 acres, about 15 acres of good meadow made, as also about 40 acres of excellent lowland, near one half the farm is cleared, the woodland is well timbered; there is a good stone dwelling house, a large barn, waggon shed, and other necessary outhouses thereon; a good well at the door, a large bearing orchard of fruit trees; as also a valuable pasture lot, within 3 miles of the above farm, containing 74 acres, suitable for a large stock; should the purchaser want a large stock of cattle, &c. he may be supplied by the subscriber. The terms of sale will be made easy. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase may apply to DAVID CHAMBERS,¹ on the premises.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 17, 1776.

Last Thursday was married Mr. WILLIAM GAMBLE of Constitution Hill, in New-Jersey, to Miss ELIZABETH

¹ David Chambers, of Amwell, was the Colonel of the Third Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Militia, and also Colonel of a regiment of New Jersey State Troops, organized in the counties of Somerset, Sussex and Hunterdon.

TALLMAN, daughter of Peter Tallman, Esqr.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, July 17, 1776.

New-York, July 15. Last Friday morning it was reported in town, that Lord Howe was arrived at Sandy Hook, with a large fleet from England : Between one and two o'clock P. M. two ships hove in sight and joined the fleet at the Watering Place ; about an hour after a ship supposed to be the Phoenix of 44 guns, a frigate of 28, and three tenders, got under way at Staten-Island, and stood up for this city. The army soon took the alarm, and in a few minutes every man was at his station, well provided with all necessaries for a vigorous defence, but as soon as the ships came near Bedlow's Island, they inclined towards the Jersey shore, to avoid our batteries that then began to play upon them from every quarter on both sides of the river, and notwithstanding they must have received considerable damage, they stood their course up Hudson's river firing several broadsides as they went along, without either killing or wounding any of our people, who on the occasion behaved with uncommon bravery. A strong southerly wind, and the tide of flood facilitated the ships getting above the batteries near the town, but we hear they were roughly handled about 12 miles up the river, from whence they have not yet attempted to return, but we hear laid at Tarry-Town, about 50 miles up the river, on Saturday evening.

Several shot went thro' different houses in the town ; two into the house of Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Powlis Hook.

Last Wednesday noon a soldier belonging to one of the regiments on Staten-Island, being in liquor, and having wandered from his companions, got upon the meadows near Elizabeth-Town Point, which being observed by Col.

Smith, who had the command that day at the Point, he sent over a party of men who took him prisoner.

Philadelphia, July 17. Since our last the Militia of this City, with a number of companies from the other parts of the province, have marched for New-Jersey.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1776.

The good people of this city and province, and of the province of New-Jersey, are earnestly desired to send all the old sheets and other old linen they can possibly spare to Dr. Shippen, jun. for the use of the Jersey Hospital. None will refuse complying with this request, when they consider that the lint and bandages made of this linen may be used in dressing and curing the wounds of their own fathers, husbands, brethren, or sons.

The good people of New-Jersey are desired to send their donations to Dr. Cowel¹ in Trenton, Dr. Bainbridge² in Princeton, Dr. Cochran³ in New-Brunswick, Mr. C.

¹ David Cowell was graduated from Princeton in 1763, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and settled in Trenton, where he practiced until his death, December 18th, 1783. For two years he was senior physician and surgeon in military hospitals.—*Hist. Presbyterian Church in Trenton*, by John Hall, D.D., New York, 1859, p. 291.

² Absalom Bainbridge, fourth son of Edmund and Abigail Bainbridge, was graduated from Princeton in 1762. After preparing to practice medicine he married Mary, daughter of John Taylor, Sheriff of Monmouth county. He practiced for six years in his native village, Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville), near Trenton, and then (about 1774) removed to Princeton. In 1777 or 1778, being a Loyalist, he removed to Flatbush, L. I., and thence to New York, where he practiced more than twenty years. In 1778 he was Surgeon in the New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists). He was President of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1773, and after his removal to New York was one of the earliest members of the New York Medical Society. He died in New York, June 23d, 1807, aged sixty-five, and was buried with his wife in one of the vaults of Trinity Church. His fifth child was Commodore William Bainbridge, of the U. S. Navy.—*History of Medicine and Medical Men in New Jersey*, by Stephen Wickes, M.D., Newark, 1859, p. 131. He was the maternal grandfather of the Rev. John Maclean, D.D., for many years President of Princeton College.—*Princeton College During the Eighteenth Century*, by Samuel Davies Alexander, New York, p. 76.—W. N.

³ John Cochran, son of James Cochran, a native of the North of Ireland, was born in Chester county, Pa., September 1st, 1730, studied medicine with Dr. Thompson, of Lancaster, and served in the war of 1758 (between England and France) as Surgeon's Mate in the hospital department. At the close of the war he settled in Albany, N. Y., where he married Gertrude, sister of General Schuyler. He soon

Pettit¹ in Amboy, and the Rev. Mr. Caldwell² in Elizabeth-Town.

—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, July 17, 1776.

Philadelphia, July 17. Extract of a letter from Princeton, dated the 10th inst.

“Last night Nassau Hall was grandly illuminated, and INDEPENDENCY proclaimed under a triple volley of musketry, and universal acclamation for the prosperity of the UNITED STATES. The ceremony was conducted with the greatest decorum.”

after removed to New Brunswick, N. J., where he acquired a great reputation. He was one of the founders of the New Jersey Medical Society, in 1766, and in 1769 was elected President. He was driven from his home by the British, who burned his house. He volunteered for hospital service, and on the strong recommendation of Washington to Congress, was, April 10th, 1777, commissioned Physician and Surgeon-General in the Middle Department, and in 1781 was commissioned Director-General of the Hospitals of the United States, being attached to headquarters, on Washington's staff. At the close of the war Washington gave him his headquarters furniture. He removed to New York, where he resumed his practice, until President Washington, retaining “a cheerful recollection of his past services,” appointed him Commissioner of Loans for the State of New York, an office he retained until disabled by a stroke of paralysis, when he resigned and removed to Schenectady, N. Y., where he died, April 6th, 1807. Washington and Lafayette addressed him familiarly as “Dear Doctor Bones”—*Wickes*, 204-10; *Sparks's Washington*, VII., 192; *Irving's Washington*, III., 477; *American Historical Record*, III., 173, 289 (with portrait).—*W. N.*

¹ See note, p. 109.

² The famous “Fighting Parson,” of Elizabethtown. His father, John Caldwell, came from the County Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., but soon removed to Charlotte county, Va., where James was born, in April, 1734. John Caldwell Calhoun, the prominent South Carolinian, was a great-grandson of John Caldwell. James was prepared for college by the Rev. John Todd, a protegee of the Rev. Samuel Davies, and entered Princeton, graduating in 1759. He studied theology under President Davies, and was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, July 29th, 1760. In 1761 he was called to Elizabethtown, and was installed in March, 1762. A year later he married Hannah, daughter of John Ogden, of Newark. In 1769 he was chosen one of the Trustees of Princeton College. At the beginning of the Revolution, in May, 1776, he went as Chaplain of Colonel Dayton's regiment of his townsmen, and thenceforward, until his death, he was active in the service of his country, being Chaplain of the Jersey Brigade and Assistant Commissary-General. His church was burned down by the enemy, January 25th, 1780, and on June 8th, 1780, during the British advance on Springfield, his wife was murdered by a British soldier, as she sat in her room at Connecticut Farms, where the family had taken refuge. In the fall of that year he was elected to represent Essex county in the State Council. On November 24th, 1781, a soldier stationed at Elizabethtown shot him, for which he was hanged, January 29th following, at Westfield.—*History of Elizabethtown*, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D., New York, 1868, pp. 513-36.—*W. N.*

Yesterday the first battalion of the Maryland regulars, commanded by Col. Smallwood, arrived in this city, on their way to the Jerseys, where they are to compose part of the Flying-Camp.

On the 13th instant, after a short illness, died at Burlington, in the 56th year of his age, SAMUEL SMITH,¹ Esq; a worthy and useful member of the community.

New-York, July 22. Yesterday several Discharges of Cannon and Musketry was heard in this City, and by the Appearance of a Cloud of Smoak over Bergen Point, it is imagined our People on the Jersey Shore, have had a Skirmish with the Enemy, from Staten-Island.

On Monday next will be published, printed and sold by R. Aitken, printer and bookseller, opposite the London Coffee-house, Front-street, price one shilling and sixpence.

The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men, in a SERMON preached at Princetown on the 17th of May, 1776, being the General Fast appointed by the Congress through the United Colonies. To which is added an address to the Natives of Scotland residing in America. By John Witherspoon,² D.D, President of the College of New-Jersey.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, July 20, 1776.

¹ Samuel Smith, the eminent historian, of New Jersey, born 12th mo. 13th, 1720 (March 13th. 1721, N. S.), eldest son of Richard Smith, of Burlington. A sketch of him is given in 1 *N. J. Archives*, IX., 394.

² Dr. John Witherspoon was born in Scotland, February 5th, 1723. He was forty-two years of age when he came to Princeton College as its sixth President. He brought to the office a great reputation for scholarship and profound learning. When the Revolutionary War opened he espoused the cause of liberty and spoke and wrote, urging instant action towards independency. In 1776 he became a member of the Continental Congress, and he signed the Declaration of Independence. He died at Princeton, November 15th, 1794.

DESERTED the 13th Instant, from Capt. George Anderson's¹ Company, in Col. Silas Newcomb's² Battalion of Jersey Forces, now stationed at New-York, a certain James Britt, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high. Had on when he deserted, an old Wool Hat bound with yellow Binding, a coarse blue short Coat, had no under Jacket, old Leather Breeches, his Shirt very dirty, and of a lightish Colour, coarse light blue Stockings, pretty good Shoes, and old Brass Buckles. Perhaps he may buy other Cloaths, as he had just received his Bounty for Inlistment (if not already laid out in Rum.) He is an ill looking Fellow, of a very dark Complexion, seems to be very still; had short black Hair, and a crooked Nose. Whoever apprehends the said Deserter, so that he may be brought to the said Company, shall be paid Two Dollars Reward, by

JOSEPH BORDEN, Jun.³ Lieut.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, July 22, 1776.*

TO BE LET,

And entered on immediately.

A Blacksmith's Shop and Tools, near Salem, in West-Jersey, in a very good place, for country business, there

¹ George Anderson was a Captain in the First Regiment, Burlington County Militia. He was also a Captain in Colonel Silas Newcomb's Regiment of Heard's Brigade, which was detached from the militia of New Jersey to reinforce the army at New York. He took part in the battle of Long Island, August 27th, 1776.

² Silas Newcomb was the Colonel of the First Battalion, Cumberland County, New Jersey, Militia; was Colonel of a regiment in General Heard's Brigade, which was detached from the militia of the State to reinforce the army at New York, and with this regiment he took part in the battle of Long Island, August 27th, 1776. He was also Colonel of the First Battalion, Second Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, and then Brigadier-General of the New Jersey militia.

³ Joseph Borden, Jr., was also the commanding officer of a troop of light horse, Burlington county, New Jersey, militia. He was a very ardent patriot. He acted as Aide-de-Camp to General David Forman in the battle of Germantown, and was severely wounded. He died at his residence in Bordentown, N. J., October 16th, 1788, at the age of thirty-three. His widow and his only daughter, Elizabeth, took part in the beautiful ceremonies at the Assunpink bridge as Washington passed through Trenton to be inaugurated first President of the United States.

being many able farmers round : It will suit none but a single man. Any person may be informed of the particulars by applying to JOSEPH SMITH, on the premises. —*The Pennsylvania Packet*, July 22, 1776.

New-Jersey, July 22, 1776.

WANTED,

A Good Journeyman Fuller, at the Fulling-Mill, belonging to JOHN GLOVER, in the Township of Newtown, and County of Gloucester, on the Road from Haddonfield to Gloucester. Good Wages will be given for one that understands the Business.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 24, 1776.

Princeton, East-Jersey, Seventh Month 19, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 10th instant, a chestnut sorrel HORSE, with a small star and snip, the mane wore off under the collar, paces and trots, about six years old last spring, shod all round, about $14\frac{1}{2}$ hands high. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Forty Shillings for the horse only, paid by

ROBERT WHITE

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 24, 1776.

Evesham, Burlington county, West-New-Jersey, July 19, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

Stole out of the house of the subscriber, on the night of the first instant, an old fashioned Silver faced WATCH No 1460, makers name *William Clayton, London*; the public in general and watch-makers in particular, are requested to be particular about examining such watch,

on the crystal of which was a dimple. Whoever secures said watch for the owner, shall have *Thirty Shillings* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the watch and thief, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ISAAC HAINES, senior

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 24, 1776.

THREE DOLLARS, Reward.

Run away, on the 15th of this instant July, at night, from the subscriber, in the township of Deptford, Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, a Dutch servant man, named *Engel Bertclasen*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, about 29 years of age, light complexion, bushy hair of a lightish colour, lately had a cut on his right instep, not quite well; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, with a button and loop, a blue jacket, lately turned, with tight cuffs, new blue lining in the fore parts, one cloth coloured homespun ditto without sleeves, a homespun shirt, with a large patch on the back, one new pair of homespun trowsers, new buckskin breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, new neats leather shoes, and a pair of new copper buckles; a little blue bag, with a book and razor, besides sundry other things. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JAMES BROWN.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 24, 1776.

In the CONVENTION of the STATE of NEW-JERSEY

Trenton, July 18, 1776.

WHEREAS it is necessary in these times of danger, that crimes should receive their due punishment, and the safety of the people more especially requires, that all persons who shall be found so wicked

as to devise the destruction of good government, or to aid or assist the avowed enemies of the state, be punished with death : Therefore be it resolved and ordained by the authority of the same, that all persons abiding within this State of New-Jersey, and deriving protection from the laws thereof, do owe allegiance to the government of this State, as of late established on the authority of the people, and are to be deemed as members of this State ; and that all persons passing through, visiting, or making a temporary stay in this State being entitled to the protection of the law during such passage, visitation, or temporary stay, during the same time owe allegiance to this Government.

And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and every person or persons, members of, or owing allegiance to this Government, as before described, who, from and after the date hereof, shall levy war against this state within the same, or be adherent to the King of Great-Britain, or others, the enemies of this state, within the same, or to the enemies of the United States of North-America, giving to him or them aid or comfort, shall be adjudged guilty of High Treason, and suffer the pains and penalties thereof, in like manner as by the ancient laws of this state he or they should have suffered in cases of high treason.

And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and every person or persons, who, from and after the date hereof, shall be found guilty of reviling the Government of this state, as by this Convention established, or of other seditious speeches or practices, shall be punished in like manner as by the former laws of this state such person or persons might or ought to have been punished for such seditious speeches and practices against the Government then in being.

And be it further resolved and ordained, That all and

every person or persons, who, from and after the date hereof, shall be found guilty of counterfeiting or altering the Continental Bills of Credit issued by the late Provincial Congress of this state, or the Assemblies, Conventions, or Congresses of any of the United States of North-America, or altering the same, knowing them to be counterfeit or altered, shall be adjudged felons, and be punished with death, in like manner as persons found guilty of counterfeiting or knowingly uttering the former Bills of Credit of this State, might or should have been.

Provided always, That no person or persons shall suffer death, or other pain or penalty for any of the offences aforesaid, until he or they shall have been first found guilty of the same offence or offences whereof he or they shall be charged and accused in a due course of law, and by the verdict of a jury.

Provided also, That nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be construed to divest any Committee of the power they now possess of examining and committing any offenders; so that they do not proceed to the infliction of punishment for any of the offences in this Ordinance contained, but leave the same to be determined in due course of law in manner aforesaid

A true Copy. By order of the Convention,

SAMUEL TUCKER,¹ President

Attested, WM PATERSON,² Sec.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, July 29, 1776.*

Philadelphia, July 24. Since our last a great number of troops from Maryland and the different counties of this Province, have passed through this city on their way to the Jerseys, where, no doubt, if Howe gives them an opportunity, they will prove to the world they deserve Liberty.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, July 29, 1776.*

¹ See note, p. 11.

² See note, p. 41.

New-York, July 29. An old Gentleman between 60 and 70, now does Duty in the Militia near Newark, in New-Jersey, is the Father of about 15 Children now alive, 9 of which are in the Continental Army, from Captains to Privates.

Several Cannon were fired last Thursday Afternoon, from our Battery at Amboy, at a Number of Boats from Staten Island, bound to Sandy-Hook, supposed to join Part of the Ministerial Fleet laying there; This brought on a Cannonade from the Encampment of the Regulars near Billop's Point, on the Island, which continued very hot on both Sides for near an Hour; The Boats got clear, but many of the Regulars were seen to fall, and several carried off, supposed to be wounded. On our Side, a Soldier belonging to one of the Philadelphia Battalions was Killed, and one wounded; a Horse in a Carriage had his Head shot off in the Street, and some Damage was done the Houses.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, July 29, 1776.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, New-Jersey,

Trenton, July 15, 1776.

THE general Election for Members of Council and Assembly, and for Sheriffs and Coroners in the Colony of New-Jersey, will begin on Tuesday the 13th of August next, at the several Places in each County, in which the last Elections for the Members of Provincial Congress were held.

By Order of Congress,

SAMUEL TUCKER¹ President

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, July 29, 1776.

TRENTON FERRY, July 15, 1776.

Mr. *Thomas Harvey*, the proprietor of the new ferry, on the Pennsylvania side, has thought proper to address

¹ See note, p. 11.

the public, by way of answer to me, that the assertion (as he terms it) which I made respecting the distance between his new ferry and the old Trenton ferry, where I now live, is false, the true difference being only half a mile and sixty rood, instead of a mile or more—I can only repeat my first assertion to be true on an actual mensuration, and which may appear from an authentic map of both ferries, and the roads leading to each, now in my possession. By this map it also appears that the river at *Mr. Harvey's* ferry is at least 110 yards wider than the old ferry, a circumstance *Mr. Harvey* has thought necessary to be silent upon, and even by his own shew of the true distance, he allows it to be near $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, a round he expects the public to take to oblige, not themselves, but him. It is readily acknowledged that *Mr. Harvey* may have been the sole cause of lowering the ferriage to what it is, but he should have been candid enough at the same time to place this to the account of his *interest*, and not to any *particular merit or public spirit* of his own. The rates at both ferries being now the same, the public will determine whether a mile saved in travelling is not an object of more consequence to them, than going that distance round to sacrifice to his *merit*, especially when the subscriber cannot but flatter himself that the boats and attendance at the old ferry, together with his attention and care to oblige and merit the favours of the public, cannot nor shall be exceeded by *Mr. Harvey*, at his new one.

THOMAS JANNEY.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 31, 1776.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp at

Elizabeth-Town, July 25.

“Yesterday nine of our rifle-men crossed the river, in order to harass some regulars who were throwing up a

kind of breast-work on a bridge, for their centries, who kept firing on our men for some time, without doing any execution, till one of the brave fellows went within a few yards of the enemy, and desired them to surrender; at that instant he received a ball through his head, which killed him on the spot. The Colonel sent over a Flag of Truce to the commanding officer on the island, desiring leave to bring off his man, which the officer very politely agreed to, and let him take man, rifle, and all his accoutrements.—After talking a little, he enquired what news was stirring? On being told that Gen. Clinton had been defeated at Carolina, he bore it very well; but on being acquainted that Lord Dunmore had been driven from Gwyn's Island, he looked very much confused."

Another letter of the same date says, "This morning we had a deserter from the Asia, who says that 2000 Highlanders have arrived within these few days, and that the enemy intend attacking New-York as soon as possible."

On Friday evening arrived in this city from Canada, Brigadier GENERAL SULLIVAN.¹

We hear that one of the Continental Frigates lately launched in this city is called the DELAWARE and the other the RANDOLPH, in honour of the late illustrious senator of that name.

On Sunday last Brigadier General Ewing² set off from

¹ John Sullivan was born in Berwick, Maine, February 17th, 1740, of Irish parentage, and practiced law in New Hampshire before the war. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774, in June, 1775, was made a Brigadier-General of the Continental Army, took part in the siege of Boston, was promoted to be a Major-General and was captured at the battle of Long Island, August 27th. 1776. He took a prominent part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown and Brandywine. In 1779 he led the destructive expedition into the country of the Six Nations. He resigned in 1780, and was again returned to the Continental Congress. In 1789 he was a U. S. Judge for his State and he died in 1795.

² James Ewing was a resident of York county, Pa. He took part in Forbes' expedition to Fort Duquesne and on July 4th, 1776, was made a Brigadier-General of Pennsylvania Militia. He was assigned a part, with his command, in the surprise at Trenton, but he was prevented by the ice from crossing the Delaware river. He died March 1st, 1806.

this city to join the Flying Camp in New-Jersey.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 31, 1776.

Run away from the subscriber, in Springfield, Burlington county, West-New-Jersey, on the 28th day of June last, an English servant boy, named *Joseph Harris*, about 5 feet high, of a yellow complexion, straight brown hair, dark eyes; he talks much on the English dialect, and is a cunning, lying, deceitful fellow; he is 16 years of age; had on and took with him, a pretty good felt hat, an old patched shirt, and a new pair of tow trowsers; if he has any shoes or jacket is uncertain. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and if brought home reasonable charges allowed by

JACOB SHINN.

N. B. All persons are desired not to entertain, conceal, or convey him away at their peril.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 31, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Pittsgrove township, Salem county, West-New-Jersey, on Sunday, the 21st day of July, a servant man named WILLIAM BLACKMORE, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, short light hair, is knock-kneed, and turns his toes out in his walk, he came from the West of England, and talks upon that dialect, is very talkative and impudent, and inclines to swear, fond of company, and apt to get in liquor; has a large scar in the calf of his leg, occasioned by a scald; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, without sleeves, or lining, old buckskin breeches, broke before, coarse thread stockings, old shoes, an old fine shirt, a half worn beaver hat, scalloped and cocked up (which he

stole) he had with him a tow and linen shirt, also an iron collar round his neck, on one shank of which was marked I. H. and on the other W. B. he covers it with his shirt, but may easily be discovered ; it is likely he will change his name, as he has done before ; it is expected he will endeavour to get on board some of the king's ships, as he is a great tory. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

July 21, 1776.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, and all gentlemen of the army, and navy are requested not to enlist him

The subscriber lost, on Monday last, either in Philadelphia, or on the road to Salem, a silver tipt shagreen case, with 5 lancets ; any person that may find the same, and will deliver it to Mr. Benjamin Davids, in Philadelphia, or Mr. William Eldridge, in Gloucester county, or the subscriber I.H. shall receive Half a Dollar reward. —*The Pennsylvania Gazette, July 31, 1776.*

Ran away from the subscriber at Atsion iron-works,¹ in the province of West-New-Jersey, on Wednesday the 31st of July last, JOHN FISHER, an English indentured servant. He is sixteen years of age, about five feet four inches high, slender made, small legs, large feet, a little knock-kneed, much marked with the small-pox, and has a surly

¹An act of the Legislature, passed June 20th, 1765, empowered John Estell to erect a dam across the Atsion river, at Atsion, and probably in the following year Charles Read erected Atsion furnace, about the same time that he erected Batsto and Taunton furnaces, in the same neighborhood. These furnaces were operated by Read until the assignment of his property, June 2d, 1778. Subsequently, water was brought from Machesautuxen branch to the Atsion furnace pond by means of "Salter's ditch." The Atsion furnace was continued by various subsequent owners until the supply of bog ore became so scarce and the expense of transportation so great that the works were no longer profitable. The history of Atsion and Batsto furnaces is fully detailed in the papers in a notable suit in chancery decided in 1801.—W. N.

countenance. He had on, when he went away, a spotted swanskin jacket, osnabrug trousers with two patches on one of the knees. It is supposed he took with him a scarlet jacket, and a new ruff castor hat. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any jail, shall receive THREE POUNDS Reward.

LAWRENCE SALTAR

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, August 1, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good frame Dwelling-house, with a good Garden Lot, containing a quarter of an acre, in a pleasant situation, about a quarter of a mile from Trenton, on the main road leading to Penington and Amwell, fit to accommodate a small family, and may be entered upon immediately Enquire of the Printer, or of Alexander Carr Jun.¹ in Trenton.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, August 5, 1776.

Philadelphia, July 27. Extract of a letter from the Camp at Elizabeth-Town, dated July 25.

“Yesterday a rifle-man crossed the river, and when within fifteen yards of the enemy’s out posts, desired them to surrender; at that instant he received a ball thro’ his head, which killed him on the spot. This morning we had a deserter from the Asia, who says that 2000 Highlanders have arrived within these few days, and that the enemy intended attacking New-York as soon as possible.”

The Militia of this State continue to pass thro’ this city daily in Companies on their way to New-Jersey. It is thought that Pennsylvania will send 20,000 men to the assistance of our neighbors.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, August 5, 1776.

¹ Alexander Carr, Jr., was a chairmaker, and he resided on the property referred to, now part of the premises owned by the Trenton Water Works.

New-York, August 5. Extract of a Letter from Fort Montgomery, dated July 23, 1776.

"The Ships of War in the North-River, are now at Haverstraw. 'Tis evident their designs are frustrated, not expecting we were so well prepared to receive them.
* * * Last Thursday a Man made his Escape from on board the Rose, by swimming. He is well known here by Officers and Men from Boston, in the Train. He was taken last Summer by the Rose, in going to the West-Indies. He says, * * * That the most Damage they received was in passing the Battery at Powles-Hook and the Blue Bell. The Cook of the Ship had a Leg shot off, some others wounded, a 12 Pounder lodged in their Fore-Mast, one came through her Quarter Galley into the Cabbin, and that her Shrouds and Rigging suffered much. The Phoenix's Damage he could not tell, only that she had received a Shot in her Bowsprit. What he saw he declared. As he was a Prisoner, 'tis not likely they would let him know their Disasters "

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, August 1.

"Last Night arrived an Account of the Capture of the Brig Richmond, by the Sloop Congress (fitted out of this Place) she was bound from London and Nevis for Halifax, and had on board the following Articles, viz. 1078 Joes, 672 Guineas, 15 Moidores; 41 Hogshead Rum, 6 Hogsheads, 5 Tierces, and 5 Barrels Sugar; 1 Hogshead Loaf Sugar; 24 Hogshead Prize Molasses; 3 Cases Drugs, and a Trunk of Irish Linen. The Brig is safe arrived at Egg-Harbour, the Gold they had in the Water Cask."—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, Aug. 5, 1776.

The Public are desired to take Notice, That no Person whatever, either Male or Female, above the Age of 14 years, will be permitted to pass any of the Ferries in the

State of New-Jersey. without a proper pass from the Place they leave.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, Aug. 5, 1776.

WANTED.

A Good Miller.—A single Person will be most agreeable. Also a good Fuller, that can be well recommended to make all Kinds of Cloth. Enquire of Mr. Stephen Rapalje, Merchant, in New-York, or to Mr. Garret Rapalje, at Squire's Point, who will give good encouragement.

Strayed or Stolen.

LAST Night from the Subscriber, out of the Pasture of John Hampton, at Woodbridge, a dunn Horse, about 14 Hands high, six years old, or seven, a black List along his Back, a Blaze down his Face, natural Paßer, shod all round, and has a Lump on his off Shoulder Blade. Whoever takes up and sends said Horse to Mr. John Hampton, or secures him so that the Owner may have him again, shall have 20s. Reward, paid by

JOHN MILLER

Woodbridge, 1st August, 1776.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, August 5, 1776.

New-York, August 8.

We hear from Elizabeth-Town, that on a late alarm there, when an immediate attack of the regulars was expected, and every man capable of bearing arms was summoned to defend it, there were three or four young men, brothers, going out from one house, when an elderly lady, mother, or grand-mother, to the young men, who, without betraying the least signs of timidity, had, with a resolute calmness, encouraged and assisted them to arm, when they were ready to go, and just setting out,

addressed them thus, "My children, I have a few words
"to say to you, you are going out, in a just cause, to
"fight for the rights and liberties of your country; you
"have my blessing and prayers, that God will protect
"and assist you. But if you fall; his will be done.
"Let me beg of you, my children, that if you fall, it
"may be like men; and that your wounds may not be
"in your back parts."—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*,
August 10, 1776.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, August 7.

"Capt. Fowler in a sloop belonging to your city, is
arrived at Egg-Harbour with 4000l. worth of indigo, in
12 or 13 days from Charlestown."—*New York Gazette and*
Weekly Mercury, August 12, 1776.

TO BE SOLD

A Valuable Tract of Land, containing about 1500
acres, situate on the branches of Morris's River, West-
New-Jersey, adjoining land of Amos Strettle, Thomas
Sutton, John Leopard, and John Howard, is about 25
miles from Gloucester. For further particulars enquire
of JOHN HART, Vendue master, in Philadelphia, or
WILLIAM HALL, at Port-Penn.—*The Pennsylvania*
Packet, August 13, 1776.

PHILADELPHIA

In CONVENTION of the State of New-Jersey,
Brunswick, August 2, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the several County Committees
within this State, do cause inventories and appraisements
to be made of the estates real as well as personal, of all
such persons within their respective bounds, as have, or
shall have absconded from their homes, and joined them-

selves to the enemies of this State, causing all perishable articles to be sold, and the monies arising therefrom, and all other the goods and estates of such persons, that they keep in safe and secure custody, until the further order of this Convention, or the determination of other proper judicature; provided, that the said Committees be empowered to leave any part of the said estate in the hands of the relations or friends of such absconding persons, taking such security as they may think proper for the return thereof, or of the value.

August 3.

WHEREAS, by the arrival of the enemy in the neighborhood of this State, the burden is become much greater to the Militia thereof, numbers being obliged to leave their families, and to march to the defence of their country; so that prior ordinances for regulating the Militia are become inadequate, it be highly just and equitable proportionally to increase the sums formerly directed to be paid, by those who refuse to bear arms for the protection of the State; and also to inflict greater punishments on those who, although they have associated, or been directed to be enrolled for the defence of their country, yet neglect to attend on days appointed for mustering, and are unwilling, at this time of great danger, to step forth with their countrymen, to oppose the enemies of freedom. It is therefore

Resolved and Ordained, That all able bodied persons, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years, who, on any account, refuse to bear arms, do pay, as an equivalent for their actual service, the sum of twenty shillings proclamation money monthly and every month during the present alarming time, and until proper measures shall be taken by the future legislature to render the burden and expence equal to the inhabitants of this State; and

that all persons directed to be enrolled by former ordinances, both officers and privates, who neglect to attend on days of muster, do pay double the sums directed by an ordinance of the late Congress, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1775; all which sums shall be recovered and applied by the officers of the militia, in such manner as the aforesaid ordinance directs, with respect to the fines inflicted on officers and privates of the militia, without regard to religious denomination, any in said ordinance to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Resolved further, That all persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty years directed to be enrolled as aforesaid, who shall neglect to attend when called upon at the time of an alarm, or when ordered to meet in consequence of a requisition of the deputies, Commander in Chief, or any of the Brigadier-Generals of this State, for the purpose of raising levies for the army, or detaching part of the militia for the defence of the States, or who shall refuse to march when detached in their proper turns, or to provide persons to march in their stead, do pay if a Colonel twenty pounds, a Lieutenant Colonel fifteen pounds, a Major twelve pounds, a Captain eight pounds, a Lieutenant and Ensign six pounds, a non-commissioned officer and private, three pounds for every such neglect, to be recovered in manner aforesaid, and to be applied as follows: The fines of Field Officers, to be equally divided among the non-commissioned officers and privates of the detachment, which march from the battalion; and the fines of Captains, subalterns, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the detachment, which marches from the company to which the delinquents respectively belong.

Extract from the Minutes

WILLIAM PATERSON, Secretary.¹

¹See note, p. 41.

Notwithstanding the great numbers of troops which have for some time passed thro' this city for the Camp opposite Statten Island, the town is continually full, not being able to get them off as fast as they arrive.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, August 13th, 1776.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the County of Cumberland, New-Jersey.

GENTLEMEN,

As the Time is near at Hand for electing a Sheriff in said County for the ensuing Year, I beg the favor of not being set up as a Candidate for said Office, as I intirely decline standing any longer, even were I sure of every Vote in said County : it being so very disagreeable to me to distress poor People in these times of public Calamity ; therefore please to elect some other Person to serve, instead of, Gentlemen,

Your Friend and humble Servant

DAVID BOWEN, present Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, August 14, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

Run-away from the subscriber, living in Upper Penns Neck, Salem county, West Jersey, on Monday the 12th of August, a Scotch servant man, named JAMES DICK, a thick well-set fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a sandy complexion, his beard almost red when long, had on when he went away, tow shirt and trowsers, an old twilled cloth jacket, and an old beaver hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CARNEY, jun.

N. B. It is supposed that he has his first indenture, as his old time was ended the first of June last, but has been judged to serve three years for expence and runaway time.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, August 14, 1776.

Philadelphia, August 14. Extract of a letter from an officer in the Second Battalion of Philadelphia, dated Amboy, August 12, 9 o'Clock, A. M.

"We have now in sight upwards of 60 sail of top-sail vessels coming into Sandy-Hook ;—I suppose many more will appear, for every quarter of an hour they make their appearance round the Highlands. I suppose this their grand fleet.—Our Battalion is ordered for New-York.—Saturday Col. Miles's¹ two battalions, and this morning, Col. Atlee's² battalion, and part of the Jersey militia, marched for New-York ; and in a few days most of the troops that are here will march for the same place, where they are in a great want of men.

P. S. Half after ten o'clock, 90 sail in sight"—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, August 14, 1776.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town Point, (New-Jersey)

August 7.

"I was ordered by Col. Chevalier to wait on two gentlemen (Messrs. Maddison and Johnson) one of whom a is

¹ Samuel Miles was the Colonel of the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, Continental Line. His regiment fought bravely at the battle of Long Island, August 27th, 1776, and was entirely broken up by the large number of men who were killed, wounded or captured. Colonel Miles was made a prisoner, and was exchanged April 20th, 1778. Afterwards he was made a Deputy Quartermaster-General of Pennsylvania. In 1783 he was a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and in 1790 Mayor of Philadelphia. He died in 1805.

² Samuel J. Atlee was in the Forbes campaign of 1758 as a Lieutenant. On March 21st, 1776, he was commissioned Colonel of a musketry battalion called by his name. He fought his battalion at the battle of Long Island, August 27th, 1776, was taken prisoner by the British and not exchanged until August 6th, 1778. He was afterwards a member of the Continental Congress, and died in Philadelphia in November, 1786.

clergyman, and both natives of Augusta county, Virginia, who arrived in the Lord Hyde Packet, from Falmouth, at Staten-Island, the 29th of July, and have brought papers from London to the 23d of May, which are now here, and kept for the use of General Washington, who, it is said, will be in town to-morrow. The above-mentioned gentlemen left the island this morning, with Lord Howe's approbation, and inform, that Lord Cornwallis and General Clinton, with all the troops, arrived there on Thursday last from Carolina, as a reinforcement preparatory to the attack on New-York, which these gentlemen say would, in their opinion be made in less than a week, without waiting for the remainder of the foreigners, who were hourly looked for, having sailed three days before this ship.—That the troops now on the island amount to about 12,000, and those expected will make the enemy 20,000 strong.”—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, August 14, 1776.

IN CONVENTION of the State of New-Jersey.

Brunswick, August 16, 1776.

Ordered, That the Committee of the several counties, towns, and districts in this State do make out lists of the prisoners of war, which now are or have been resident within their districts, and transmit the same to this Convention, or the future legislature of this State, without delay.

Extract from the Minutes.

WILLIAM PATERSON,¹ Secretary.

¹ See note, p. 41.

ALL persons indebted to SAMUEL SHAW,¹ Attorney at Law, late of the town of Woodbury, in the county of Gloucester, for Costs of Suit, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH ELLIS, Esquire.

—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, August 21, 1776.

WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER and CLOTHIER that understands his business well, such a person, by applying to the subscriber living in Cumberland County, New-Jersey, will meet with good encouragement, by

EPHRAIM SEELEY

—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, August 21, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Thursday night, the 9th of August instant, from Ezekiel Rose's pasture at Belmont, in Hunterdon county, West-New-Jersey, near Coryell's Ferry, a chestnut sorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, trots and gallops but paces none, one of her hind hoofs white on the inside of the leg, shod before, shoes are steel corked, and branded with the Letters M. L. she is in good order, and about nine years old. Whoever takes the above mare and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall have SIX POUNDS reward, or for the mare only THREE Pounds, and all reasonable charges, paid by

EZEKIEL ROSE.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, August 21, 1776.

¹ Samuel L. Shaw was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, May 12th, 1773.

Trenton August 12, 1776.

Four Dollars Reward.

Deserted this day, from Capt. Swink's company a young man, named *Edward Roberts*, aged 20 or 21 years, about five feet five or six inches high. Whoever takes up said deserter and brings him to the camp at Amboy, and delivers him to the Captain, or to any other Captain in the service, so as I may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

CAPTAIN MARTIN SWINK.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, August 21, 1776.*

Eighth-Month 19, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS *Reward.*

Strayed from out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Deptford township, Gloucester county, West-New-Jersey, on the 8th instant, a BAY HORSE, near 15 hands high, 7 years old, paces and trots, a low carriage, dark mane and tail. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the owner shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL LADD.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, August 21, 1776.*

In CONVENTION of the State of New-Jersey, Brunswick, August 10, 1776.

Resolved, That to prevent Desertion, no person or persons belonging to, or coming from, the army in the State of New-Jersey, be permitted to go over any of the ferries in, or travel through said State, without a pass,

signed either by General Mercer,¹ General Dickinson,² General Livingston,³ Colonel Griffin⁴ or Colonel Biddle⁵: And all persons in general, and in particular the members of Committees, Militia officers, and owners or keepers of ferries, are strictly enjoined to carry this resolution into effect, by apprehending and securing every person belonging to, or coming from, said army, who shall not have a pass signed as above directed, until he can be conducted to the army aforesaid.

That no troops in service of the United States, or of any of them, nor their baggage, ammunition, or their other waggons or carriages, shall pay for passing any of the ferries within this State, more than one third part of

¹ Hugh Mercer, a physician and soldier, was born in Scotland, and was an Assistant Surgeon in the army of Prince Charles Edward in 1745. He came to America and was severely wounded at the battle of Monongahela. In 1775 he raised and was made Colonel of the Third Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, and in June, 1776, was made a Brigadier-General. At the battle of Princeton, January 3d, 1777, he was repeatedly bayoneted and died January 12th.

² Philemon Dickinson was the commanding officer of the militia of New Jersey, during the entire War of the Revolution. He was born in Maryland in 1739, was made a Brigadier-General October 19th, 1775, a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1776, and a member of the committee which drafted the patriotic Constitution of July 2d, 1776. He was promoted Major-General June 6th, 1777. He distinguished himself in many of the battles of the war, and was specially mentioned by General Washington in his report to Congress for good service at the battle of Monmouth. He was a U. S. Senator from 1790-3. He died at his country seat, "The Hermitage," near Trenton, N. J., February 4th, 1809.

³ William Livingston was born in Albany, N. Y., November 30th, 1723, graduated at Yale College in 1741, and was admitted to the bar in 1748. In 1760 he settled in Elizabeth-Town, N. J., was elected a member of the First Continental Congress in 1774, in June, 1776, commissioned a Brigadier-General of the New Jersey Militia, and in August elected the first Governor of New Jersey under the Constitution of July 2d, 1776. He was fourteen times elected Governor, and died in office, July 25th, 1790. He was a keen writer and an ardent patriot.

⁴ Samuel Griffin was Adjutant-General of the militia in and around the city of Philadelphia during the fall and winter of 1776. He took charge of an expedition in December, 1776, to make a diversion in favor of Washington's attack on Rall at Trenton, by marching up with about 600 militia from Philadelphia, and feigning an attack on Colonel von Donop at Mount Holly and Bordentown. He succeeded in his object.

⁵ Clement Biddle, a Quaker, who lived in Philadelphia, and who signed the non-importation resolution and joined the army in 1775. He was, in June, 1776, made Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster of the Flying Camp. He was at the battles of Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine and Monmouth. After the war Washington made him U. S. Marshal for Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia, July 14th, 1814.

the ferriage paid by such as are not in said service, and to prevent a misconstruction of this *Resolve*, it is hereby declared that Commissaries and other persons supplying the army with provisions, stores, &c. are not intended to be included in said *Resolve*, so as to receive any private benefit from the same.

August 20.

Resolved, That all persons who have received any public money of, or are indebted to this Convention, or any Congress, or Committee of Safety of this State, do account for the same to the future Legislature of said State, or such person or persons as they shall nominate and appoint.

August 21.

Whereas some doubts have arisen, whether the several Committees in this State will not expire on the meeting of the Legislative Council and Assembly; Be it therefore resolved, That the said Committees shall continue to execute the duty of their offices as heretofore, until otherwise ordered by the future Legislature of this State.

Whereas the late ordinance of this Convention, directing, That all able-bodied men, without exception, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, should be forthwith enrolled, and deemed to be the Militia of this State, one half of which were ordered into immediate service, hath not pointed out either the mode of levying the fines paying by such as do not go out in their proper turn, or the use to which the same, when levied shall be appropriated.

Resolved therefore, That the said fines shall be recovered by the Captains of the Companies in which the delinquents are enrolled, in the manner directed by an ordinance of the late Congress, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1775.

Resolved, That the fines payable by those who have been or shall be enrolled in consequence of the late ordinance of this Convention, passed the 11th of this instant, be appropriated to such public use, as the future Legislature of this State shall direct; and that the fines payable by those formerly enrolled be appropriated, as is directed by the Resolves of this Convention, bearing date the 3d of this instant.

Resolved, That the Captains shall respectively be accountable for the amount of the fines levied in pursuance of the ordinance aforesaid, of the 11th instant, to the future Legislature, or to such person or persons as they shall nominate and appoint.

And whereas this Convention have been given to understand, that divers persons have been extremely aggrieved by excessive distresses for fines incurred by breach of the several Militia Ordinances, goods to a great value having been seized for small fines; therefore resolved, That all persons, who shall hereafter be aggrieved by such excessive distresses, be entitled to recover damages in like manner as for excessive distresses at Common Law.

Extracts from the Minutes,

WILLIAM PATERSON,¹ Secretary.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, August 27, 1776.

Philadelphia, August 28. On Wednesday the 7th instant, the Committee of Inspection for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey; the officers of the militia, & a great number of other inhabitants, having met at Bridge-Town, went into procession to the Court House, where the *Declaration of Independency*, the *Constitution of New-Jersey*, and *Treason Ordinance*, were publicly read, and unanimously approved of: These were

¹ See note, p. 41.

followed with a spirited address by Dr. ELMER¹ Chairman of the Committee, after which the peace officers staves, on which were depicted the King's coats of arms, with other ensigns of royalty, were burnt in the street. The whole was conducted with the greatest decency and regularity.

The following being the substance of the before-mentioned address is published at the particular request of the committee and all present.

Gentlemen of the Committee, Officers of the Militia, and Gentlemen Spectators.

From what has now been read you see, the long wished for, but much dreaded period has arrived : in which the connexion between Great-Britain and America is totally dissolved, and these colonies declared free and independent states. As this is an event of the greatest importance, it must afford satisfaction to every intelligent person, to reflect, that it was brought about by unavoidable necessity on our part, and has been conducted with a prudence and moderation, becoming the wisest and best of men.

With the independency of the American states, a new era in politics has commenced. Every consideration respecting propriety or impropriety of a separation from Britain, is now entirely out of the question ; and we have now no more to do with the King and people of England, than we have with the King and people of France or Spain. No people under Heaven, were ever favored with

¹ Ebenezer Elmer was a native of Cumberland county, N. J. He studied medicine, but at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he was commissioned an Ensign in the Third Battalion of the New Jersey Continentals. In the Second Establishment of the Line he was made a Surgeon's Mate, and afterwards Surgeon of the Second Regiment, in which office he served with distinguished ability to the close of the war. He was Adjutant-General of the State in 1804, and during the War of 1812, as Brigadier-General, commanded a brigade of militia. He was Vice President of the Council of the State, and for six years a member of Congress. He died October 18th, 1843. See *Bateman's History of Medical Men of Cumberland County, Elmer's Biography of Elmer Family.*

a fairer opportunity, of laying a sure foundation for future grandeur and happiness than we. The plan of government established in most states and kingdoms of the world, has been the effect of chance or necessity, ours of sober reason and cool deliberation, our future happiness or misery therefore, as a people, will depend entirely upon ourselves. If actuated by principles of virtue and genuine patriotism, we make the welfare of our country the sole aim of all our actions; If we entrust none but persons of abilities and integrity, with the management of our public affairs; If we carefully guard against corruption and undue influence, in the several departments of government; If we are steady and zealous in putting the laws in strict execution; the spirit and principles of our new constitution, which we have just now heard read, may be preserved for a long time; but if faction and party spirit, the destruction of popular governments, take place, anarchy and confusion will soon ensue, and we shall either fall an easy prey to a foreign enemy, or some factious and aspiring *Demagogue*, possessed of popular talents and shining qualities, a *Julius Caesar*, or an *Oliver Cromwell*, will spring up among ourselves, who, taking advantage of our political animosities, will lay violent hands on the government, and sacrifice the liberties of his country to his own ambitious and domineering humour. *God* grant that neither of these may ever be the unhappy fate of this or any of the united states! To prevent which, while we are striving to defend ourselves, against the unjust encroachments of a foreign and unnatural enemy, let us not neglect, to keep a strict and jealous eye, over our own internal police and constitution. Let the fate of *Greece*, *Rome*, *Carthage* and *Great-Britain*, warn us of our danger; and the loss of liberty in all those states, for want of timely guarding against the introduction of tyranny and usurpation, be a standing admonition to us, to avoid the rock on which they have all shipwrecked.

Let us, as honest citizens and sincere lovers of our country exert ourselves in the defence of our state and in support of our new constitution ; but, while we strive to vindicate the glorious cause of liberty on the one hand, let us on the other hand, carefully guard against running into the contrary extreme, of disorder and licentiousness.

In our present situation, engaged in a bloody and dangerous war with the power of Great-Britain, for the defence of our lives, our liberties, our property, and every thing that is dear and valuable, every member of this state, who enjoys the benefits of its civil government, is absolutely bound, by the immutable law of self-preservation, the laws of God and of society, to assist in protecting and defending it. This is so plain and self-evident a proposition, that I am persuaded, every person here present, makes it the rule of his conduct on all occasions ; and consequently, in a time of such imminent danger, will be extremely careful, at our ensuing election, not to entrust any one with the management of our public affairs, who has not, by his vigilance and activity in the cause of liberty, *proved himself* to be a true friend to his country. The success, gentlemen, of our present glorious struggle wholly depends upon this single circumstance. For though the situation and extent of the united states of America, and our numberless internal resources, are sufficient to enable us to bid defiance to all Europe ; yet, should we be so careless about our own safety, as to entrust the affairs of our state, while the bayonet is pointed at our breasts, to persons whose conduct discovers them to be enemies to their country, or whose religious principles will not suffer them to lift a hand for our defence, our ruin will inevitably follow.

As it is impossible for any one, possessed of the spirit of a man who is a friend to the united states, and whose conscience does not furnish him with an excuse, to stand

by, an idle spectator, while his country is struggling and bleeding in her own necessary defence; all such inactive persons ought therefore to be shunned as enemies or despised as cowards. And as I have reason to believe that many who plead conscience as an excuse are sincere in their pretensions, and as every man's conscience ought to be free from compulsion, this single consideration should restrain us from forcing such into any of the departments of government. For to put such persons, at this time, in places of public trust, is actually to deprive them of liberty of conscience; for we thereby compel them either to betray the trust reposed in them, or to act contrary to the dictates of their own consciences.—A dilemma in which, act as they will, their conduct must be criminal. Besides, if we consulted only our own safety, it is plain, that to entrust the affairs of our government, at this juncture, to such people, is as dangerous, as to entrust the management of a ship, in a violent storm, to an infant or an idiot.

As a friend to my country and a lover of liberty, I thought it my duty to address you on this occasion; and having now, as a faithful member of society, discharged my duty I shall leave you to the exercise of your own judgment, and conclude with a request, that you would conduct yourselves this day, in such a manner, as to convince the public that your abhorrence of the cruel and bloody *Nero* of Britain, and his despicable minions of tyranny and oppression, arises, not from the mere impulse of blind passion and prejudice, but, from sober reason and reflexion; and while we rejoice in being formally emancipated from our haughty and imperious *Task masters*, let us remember, that the final termination of this grand event is not likely to be brought about, without shedding the blood of many of our dear friends

and countrymen.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, August 28, 1776.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 26.

“Our people at Elizabeth-town, and the enemy on Staten Island, cannonaded each other yesterday afternoon without doing any damage, except disturbing the congregation.”—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, August 28, 1776.

Head Quarters, Woodbridge 25th August, 1776.

(Orders)

The battalions of Associators from the city of Philadelphia, having compleated six weeks military service for the defence of the colony of New-Jersey, are hereby agreeable to orders of Convention, relieved from further duty on this station, and directed to proceed to Philadelphia as soon as the necessary accommodations for their march can be procured. General Mercer takes this opportunity to return his hearty thanks to those gentlemen, for the readiness with which they have on every occasion executed such parts of military service as that station required.

H. MERCER,¹

Brigadier General.

—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, August 28, 1776.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated August 22, 1776.

“This night we have reason to expect the grand attack from our barbarian enemies, the reason why, follow. The night before last, a lad went over to Staten Island, supped there with a friend, and got safe back again undiscovered, soon after he went to General Wash-

¹ See note, p. 170.

ington and upon good authority reported,—That the English army amounting to 15 or 20,000, had embarked, and were in readiness for an engagement—That seven ships of the line, and a number of other vessels of war were to surround this city and cover their landing,—That the Hessians being 15,000 were to remain on the island and attack Perth-Amboy, Elizabeth-town point, and Bergen, while the main body were doing their best here.”—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, August 28, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

In the City of Burlington, at public vendue, on Friday the thirtieth day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A BRICK HOUSE and LOT, pleasantly situate on the river Delaware, the aforesaid lot extending back as far as Pearl Street, late the property of ABRAHAM COTTNAM,¹ Esq; and to be Sold by

ELIZABETH ANN COTTNAM	} Executors
ROBERT HOOPS and	
GEORGE COTTNAM.	

—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, August 28, 1776.

Doctor Yeldall, whose abilities are well known through most parts of the United States of America, is to be consulted at his medicinal ware-house three doors above the Bank meeting-house in Front street. Those that live in the country, by sending account of their disorders, may have advice and medicines. Those in the city, or parts adjacent, may be waited on at their houses; and on Mondays any poor person may be supplied gratis.

¹ See note, p. 59.

For the benefit of others be it made public, that I had a large wen growing on my neck for five years, during which I applied to several surgeons, but they all told me I should bleed to death that instant it was cut, but hearing that Dr. Yeldall performed a great many of the like, I applied to him, who took it off with very little trouble, and without the loss of a tea-cup full of blood.

BENJAMIN WILSON, Elizabeth-town, New-Jersey.
—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, August 31, 1776.

Woolwich, Gloucester County Aug. 7, 76.

Strayed away the 31st of July last, from the subscriber, two miles above Raccoon Creek Bridge on the Salem road, a likely dark brindled milch Cow, in good order, three years old last spring, has a white belly and hind legs above the seamed joint, a large white place in her forehead between her eyes and horns, some white above her fore hoofs, and two plain wrinkles above the root of her horns: She had on a middling sized old bell marked L. F. with a new collar and iron buckle. It is supposed she is gone towards the Capes of Delaware where she lately came from. I having bought her at Joseph Abber's vendue the 6th day of July last. Whoever takes up said Cow and brings her to the owner, or secures her in pasture and gives timely notice thereof, shall be well rewarded by

DANIEL SMITH, Wheelwright.
—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, September 3, 1776.

Batsto, New-Jersey, August 27, 1776.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from Batsto-Furnace, three servant men, one of them named FRANCIS LAWRENCE PIDGINETT, a Portuguese about five feet seven or eight inches high, stoops in his walk, yellow complexion, mid-

dling long black hair, brown eyes, black beard and chews tobacco; he had on and took with him one blue cloth short coat, one brown duffil under jacket, one pair of light coloured worsted plush breeches, oznabrigs shirt and trousers, new hat and old shoes.

MATTHEW SERONE, a Frenchman, by trade a shoemaker, about thirty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, dark complexion, black hair tied behind, grey eyes, black beard, and has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw.

EMANUEL RODRIGUES, a Spaniard, about thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, short black hair, black eyes and dark complexion. Both Serone and Rodrigues took with them the same kind and same coloured cloaths with Pidginett.—And on the 24th of June the two following ran away, viz. FRANCIS BERRARA, a Spaniard, about thirty years of age, six feet two inches high, black hair, brown eyes, thin visage, takes a great deal of snuff, his fore teeth remarkably wide, and has a down look. JOSEPH RODRIGO, about five feet five or six inches high, yellow complexion, black hair and black eyes.

JOSEPH LOVETT, a Frenchman, who ran away July 14th, about five feet nine or ten inches high, long brown hair, fair complexion, grey and thin visage; these three last took with them the same kind and same coloured cloaths of Pidginett. Whoever takes up the above run-aways and secures them in any goal, so that their master (Mr John Cox of Philadelphia) may have them again, or delivers them at Batsto Furnace, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for each of them, and all reasonable charges.

JOSEPH BALL.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, September 3, 1776.*

Freehold, Monmouth County, August 15, 1776.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, a brown bay MARE, three years old, about thirteen hands and a half high, with a little white on one foot, heavy quartered and round bodied, a natural trotter, and was seen taken; the thief is a lad about fifteen years old, named DANIEL ROBERSON, but sometimes calls himself SMITH; he had on an old leather hat, brown coat, tow shirt, and a pair of oznabrigs trowsers, but it could not be learnt that he had any other cloaths with him: He is uncommon small of his age. Whoever takes up and secures said thief and mare, so that the thief may be brought to justice and the owner get the mare, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN FORMAN.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, September 3, 1776.

New-York, August 29. The great, the important day, big with the fate of America and liberty, seems to draw near! The British troops began to land on Long-Island last Thursday, nearly their whole force, supposed to be more than 20,000 British and foreign troops. They marched through the small town of New-Utrecht, in their way to Flat-Bush, another town about five miles from this city, near which they encamped; but were much harassed by our riflemen. Scouting parties were sent from our army to the adjoining woods, but were rather scanty in their numbers, considering the extent of ground they had to guard. The British forces, in three divisions, taking three different roads, and the advantage of the night, almost surrounded the whole of our parties, who, though encircled with more than treble their number, bravely fought their way through the enemy, killing

great numbers of them, and brought off some prisoners. The New-York first battalion behaved with great bravery. Lord Sterling's¹ brigade sustained the hottest of the enemy's fire; it consisted of Col. Miles's two battalions, Col. Atlee's, Col. Smallwood's, and Col. Hatch's regiments; they were all surrounded by the enemy, and had to fight their way through the blaze of their fire—they fought and fell like Romans! The major part of Col. Atlee's and Col. Piper's regiments are missing. Doctor Davis and his mate were both taken prisoners as they were dressing a wounded person in the woods. Col. Miles is missing (a truly amiable character) and supposed to be slain. * * * Our killed, wounded and missing are imagined to be about 1000, but for our encouragement the missing are hourly coming in.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 27, 1776.

"P. S. The first battalion of New-York, Col. Lasher, & the Pennsylvania and Maryland battalions, behaved with the greatest bravery, even to a fault: They were commanded by Lord Sterling."

Extract of a letter from New-York,

Wednesday morning, August 28.

"The Generals Sullivan, Lord Sterling and Parsons are yet missing."

Extract of a letter from New-York,

Friday morning, August 30.

"By a flag received yesterday from the enemy, we are informed Lord Sterling and General Sullivan were made prisoners."

¹ William Alexander, called Lord Stirling, was born in New York City in 1726. He claimed of the British Government the earldom of Stirling, but was not recognized. He was Colonel of the First Battalion, New Jersey Continental Line, in 1775; made Brigadier-General, and afterwards Major-General, in the Continental Army. He distinguished himself at the battles of Long Island (where he was taken prisoner), Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He died at Albany, New York, January 15th, 1783. See *Duer's Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling*, published by N. J. Hist. Soc.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated August 31.

“General Sullivan came here yesterday upon his parole, and informs us, that Lord Sterling, himself, Col. Miles and Atlee were all taken by the enemy.”—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, September 4, 1776.

Cumberland County, West-New-Jersey,

August 26, 1776.

WAS committed to Cumberland goal, on the twenty-third of August, the following men: JOEL BENNET and JAMES HENDRICKSON, who appears to be Deserters from Capt. Nathaniel Smith's Company of Artillery of Baltimore, by an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Journal* bearing date August 13th, 1776, and he is hereby desired to send for them in a short time, or they will be discharged with paying cost.

JOHN SAULLARD, Goaler.

—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, September 4, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Perth Amboy, the 13th ult. out of Capt. Jacob Fauns's company, belonging to the Flying Camp, JOHN HIMES, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark coloured hair, brown complexion, full faced, well set, and round shouldered, this country born, and makes his home in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia. Likewise, WILLIAM BRYAN, (deserted the 2d of September out of the above company) about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, well set, lately came from Maryland, and says he is a free man. Had on, a pair of coarse leggings, but no shoes.

WHOEVER apprehends the abovementioned Deserters, or either of them, shall receive SIX DOLLARS for John

Himes, and FOUR DOLLARS for William Bryan, or the above Reward for both, if delivered to the Gaoler of this city, or to my quarters in Second Street, above the Barracks, at the sign of the blue ball, paid by Jacob Fauns, Captain.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, September 4, 1776.

Perth-Amboy, August 29, 1776.

THIRTY-SIX POUNDS REWARD.

DESERTED from Capt. John Edwards' company, in the 5th battalion of Philadelphia county Militia commanded by Col. John Bull, now lying at Perth-Amboy, in New-Jersey, the following persons, viz. THOMAS VANDERSLICE, CADWALADER JONES, JOSEPH SHAMBOUGH, ANDREW BELL, ABRAM SKEEN, WILLIAM GROVES, and JOHN SHRACK, all well made strait young men, about (or pretty near) six feet high. Also JOHN BRYAN, a thick well set fellow; JOHN BATHURST, of a swarthy complexion; JACOB TANEY, a well set fellow; DANIEL TANEY, a fresh coloured young fellow; and GEORGE HIGH, all formerly Associators, and living in New-Providence township, where it is suspected they are now gone. The two first mentioned deserted in Philadelphia three weeks ago, and the rest went all together last night. Whoever takes up and secures said deserters, so that they be brought back again, shall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for each, paid by

JOHN EDWARDS, Captain

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, September 10th, 1776.

Gloucester County, New-Jersey, August 24, 1776.

Run away from the subscriber, living in the township of Newton, in said county, a Dutch servant, named *Hans Hendriat Christian Bremer*, about 19 or 20 years old,

about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, darkish yellow hair, dark eyes, peaked nose low between his eyes, a down look, speaks broken English; expected he had on a new castor hat, a striped woolen jacket, a white linen shirt, an old pair of trousers, new homespun thread stockings, good shoes and plated buckles carved. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, besides reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL CLEMENT.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 11, 1776.

Philadelphia, September 11.

We hear that the Legislature of New-Jersey, have appointed the Hon. William Livingston,¹ Esq; Governor of that State.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 11, 1776.

Gloucester County, West New Jersey, Sep. 10, 1776.

Run away from the subscriber living in the township of Gloucester, an English servant lad named RICHARD SNELL, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, very dark complexion, straight brown hair; had on, and took with him, a light coloured cloth jacket, a striped under ditto, two new brown homespun shirts, two pair of tow trousers, half worn, a good felt hat, hob-nailed shoes, with large square brass buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB ROBERTS

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 11, 1776.

Philadelphia, September 19. By some accounts from Powles Hook, we learn that early on Sunday morning

¹ See note, p. 170.

last several of the enemy's ships passed by New-York up the North river, which occasioned a heavy firing from our batteries at that place, but with what effect we do not know.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, September 12, 1776.

DEATHS,—Col. Philip Johnston,¹ of New Jersey. This gentleman, we hear, in the late action on Long-Island, behaved with remarkable intrepidity and fortitude. By the well directed fire from his battalion the enemy were several times repulsed, and lanes were made through them, until he received a ball in his breast, which put an end to the life of as brave an officer as ever commanded a battalion. General Sullivan,² who was close to him when he fell, says that no man could behave with more firmness during the whole action. As he sacrificed his life in defence of the invaded rights and liberties of his country, his memory must be dear to every American who is not insensible of its sufferings.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, September 12, 1776.

Amboy, September 5, 1776.

The first and third divisions of artillery of the Philadelphia Associators having served with cheerfulness and alacrity at this post, and otherwise discharged their duty as good soldiers, from the time of the first march of the troops from Philadelphia, are hereby regularly discharged from their present station at Amboy, and to return to

¹ Philip Johnston was a son of Judge Samuel Johnston, of Sidney, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War. He commanded a battalion of General Heard's Brigade, New Jersey Militia, at the battle of Long Island, August 27th, 1776, and was killed on his thirty-fifth birthday. See *Johnston's Campaign of 1776*, p. 196, and *N. J. Historical Society Proceedings*, Vol. IV, p. 187.

² See note, p. 156.

their families with my hearty thanks in behalf of the public.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU,¹ Brig. Gen.

To Samuel Mifflin,² Esq ; Colonel of the train of artillery at Philadelphia.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, September 14, 1776.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Ran away on Friday, the 6th inst. (September) from the subscriber; living in Pitts-Grove, one mile below the Sweed Meeting house, in Salem County, West-Jersey, a mulatto man named PETER, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout and well made, is fond of strong liquor, and when drunk very saucy and talks a great deal of his abilities as a farmer ; he formerly lived with David Franks, Esq ; of Philadelphia, and was purchased of him about five years ago by his present master. As he was seen going towards Salem it is probable he may make for Penn's Neck. He had on and took with him, a light mixed superfine cloth coat and waistcoat, a red hair plush jacket, a white jacket with a belt before, green calimanco breeches, a holland shirt, three stocks, a pair of white plain cotton stockings, a pair of light coloured silk ditto, a pair of tow trowsers, one red spotted and one black silk handkerchief, a pair of pumps, one of which is patched on the side, square silver shoe buckles, and an old hat. Whoever secures, the said fellow in any gaol so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, or to Samuel Purviance and Sons in Philadelphia.

SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, September 17, 1776.

¹ Daniel Roberdeau was a prominent citizen of Philadelphia before the war ; was elected Colonel of the Second Battalion of Pennsylvania Associators in 1775, and first Brigadier-General of the Pennsylvania troops March 4th, 1776. In February, 1777, General Roberdeau was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and served therein until 1779. After the war he removed to Virginia, and died in Winchester, January 5th, 1795.

² Samuel Mifflin was commissioned Colonel of a Philadelphia regiment of artillery in July, 1776, but did not long remain in service.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

Was Stolen from the subscriber, living in Greenwich township, Sussex county, New-Jersey, near Easton, out of his pasture, on Friday night the 6th of September inst. a black HORSE, with a small star in his forehead, has some white under his belly, which he got by a hurt jumping fences, he is 5 years old, 14 hands high, or something better, in good order, a natural trotter, but has been learnt to go a sort of a shuffling travel, he gallops well, shod before, a short switch tail, lately trimmed by his ears. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horse, and all reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS BARBER.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, September 18, 1776.*

Run from the subscriber, living in Lower Alloway's Creek township, Salem county, New-Jersey, on the first of September inst. a servant lad, named *Charles Hollingsworth*, about 15 years of age, of low size, but middling thick; had on, and took with him, a blue duffil jacket without sleeves, a tow shirt and trowsers the shirt patched on the shoulders with brown tow cloth; had an old wool hat on, light brown hair, pale complexion, with freckled skin; Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM DRAKE

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, September 18, 1776.**Haddonfield, Ninth-Month 10, 1776.*

All persons who are indebted to the estate of WILLIAM HAMPTON, late of the township and county of Gloucester deceased, or to the subscriber, for goods purchased

at the vendue made of the goods and chattels of said deceased, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment; Such who have just demands on said estate are desired to bring them in, that a settlement may be made, by

THOMAS REDMAN, Executor.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 18, 1776.

Philadelphia, September 21. Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the British army to a person in London, dated March 3, 1776.

"4th March. Bad news from New-York this morning. A man who calls himself Lord Sterling¹ (I believe one of his family has a right to the title, but passed eldest, and this gentleman plays alone) he put himself at the head of three thousand men, in conjunction with that arch rebel (Lee) and has driven all the well-effected people from the town of New-York. If something is not speedily done, his Britannic Majesty's American dominions will probably be confined within a very narrow compass."—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, September 21, 1776.

Elizabeth-Town, September 21, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.*

Whereas the subscriber, on the 14th instant, hired a grey Mare, or rather white, somewhat flea bitten, about twelve years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a natural trotter and trots very fast with a half worn hunting saddle, a common bridle, the seat piece covered with ferriting, unto a certain JOHN LOVE to go from this town to Amboy, and to have returned the same night; and as said Love nor mare have not yet returned, but have since been seen at Princeton, under pretence of going express to the Continental Congress, it gives reason to expect that

¹ See note, p. 182.

he intends to wrong the owner by not returning his property. The said Love is about five feet ten inches high, about thirty years of age, a fair complexion, with short brown hair, and appears to have been born in Yorkshire, in England; had on a blue coat with red facings and very small buttons, white jacket, breeches and stockings. Whoever apprehends said Low,¹ and returns him to the gaoler of Elizabeth-Town, in East-New-Jersey, with the mare, bridle and saddle, shall have the above Reward, with all reasonable charges, or THREE DOLLARS for the mare, saddle &c. paid by

BENJAMIN MILLER.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, September 24, 1776.

Mount-Holly, September 23, 1776.

JOHN SHIELDS,

Has opened a new store at the upper end of Mount Holly (in the House where the late Mr. John Woolman² lived) where he proposes to keep a neat Assortment of Dry and Wet Goods, suitable to that Part of the Country, whose Custom he hopes to obtain by the Moderation of his Prices.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 25, 1776.

Was Found, on the 27th of August, in the Church at Princeton, a KNAPSACK, marked T. D. Whoever has lost the same, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to Captain JACOB LEECH, in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county.
—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 25, 1776.

¹ As printed in the paper, it is uncertain whether the name is Love or Low.

² The famous Friend, whose journal is so highly commended by Charles Lamb.

Roads-Town, Cumberland County, New Jersey,
Sep. 14, 1776

To be LETT by the Subscriber, in said Town.

Two Brick Houses, two stories high; one of which is a large house, with 2 rooms below and 3 on the upper floor, a cellar under the whole, and a brick kitchen joining thereto, with garden and pump of excellent water, and 4 acres of land joining the house, with stables and other out-houses. The other is a well-finished house, with a good kitchen, joiners shop, barn and chair-house, with a small lot of land, and part of an excellent pump of water near the door. They would either suit any gentleman for private way of life, a doctor, or any other calling, especially a ship joiner, the subscriber having found it by experience to be a very good place for that business, for many years past:

DANIEL BOWEN

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, September 25, 1776.*

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS

A Valuable tract of Land and marsh, situate in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, between Egg-Harbour and Tuckahoe rivers; containing in one tract about 1000 acres, on which is erected a good two story frame dwelling, with a stone cellar, a large barn, and several good apple orchards, about 50 acres of cleared land, which is of very good soil, and a swamp that contains about 100 acres, which will make excellent meadow, about 10 acres whereof is nearly cleared, the whole may be drained and kept dry at a very small expense; said swamp has in it a large quantity of beach, white oak, and sassafras timber, and is within about 3 miles from several landing places on Egg-Harbour and Tuckahoe rivers; likewise about 12 acres of cedar-swamp, about 3 miles from said premises, which will be sold therewith; a large quantity of very good salt marsh adjoining the premises, and is very conveni-

ent for raising cattle; also about 100 acres of land and cedar-swamp at the head of Tuckahoe, about 10 miles from the above place, and about 5 miles from several saw-mills, and about 80 acres of salt marsh down the river, convenient for getting hay to Cape May, or Egg-Harbour. The Subscriber will sell the whole together or in parts, as may best suit the purchasers; any person inclining to buy, may be informed, by applying to David Bacon in Philadelphia, or to Job Bacon, near said city, or to William Griscom, in Haddonfield, to Joseph Ingersull, adjoining the premises, or to the subscribers, one at Greenwich, the other at Salem, New-Jersey, who will give their attendance at said premises, when desired.

EVERATT GRISCOM,

WILLIAM GRISCOM, jun.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 25, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Evesham, in the county of Burlington, on Monday, the 9th of September inst. a Negroe man, named Moses, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a thick set fellow, had on when he went away, a short light coloured coat, with binding of the same colour, a pair of strong new shoes, with large plated buckles, homespun linen trousers, a black stock with steel buckle. He also stole, and took with him, a blue great coat, with white metal buttons; the other part of his clothes not known. As he has been endeavouring to prevail upon the Negroes in this Neighbourhood to go with him, and join the ministerial army, it is hoped every lover of his country will endeavour to apprehend so daring a villain. Whoever will secure him in any goal in this State, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

CHARLES READ.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 25, 1776.

¹ For sketches of Charles Read, see 1 N. J. Archives, IX., 451; X., 426.

TO BE LETT

A Fulling-Mill and Appurtenances, in good order, on that never-failing stream of water, Crosswick's creek, in Monmouth county, New-Jersey. A person that understands the business well, may command as much work as he can manage. For further particulars, enquire of JACOB SHOEMAKER, in Philadelphia or RICHARD WALN on the premises. August 16, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 25, 1776.

Newark, September 28. Tuesday evening last arrived at Elizabeth-town, from Quebec, in 4 transports, about 420 of our People that had been taken prisoners at different times in Canada.

Wednesday last, Brigadier General Sullivan,¹ who was lately taken by the King's troops on Long-Island, was exchanged for General Prescott, who commanded at Chamble. General M'Donald would not be accepted for Lord Stirling.

Sunday last a number of the regulars embarked in boats from New York island, near Greenwich, and it was supposed intended to attack Powles-Hook, but in the afternoon they disembarked, and gave over the attempt for that time. Monday the Roebuck with three other ships came too, opposite our battery at that post, and after discharging about 100 cannon, landed near 500 men, our people having evacuated the place some hours before, and carried off their artillery, &c. They are now advantageously posted on the heights at the mill about one mile from the enemy, and are busy throwing up entrenchments, having been reinforced with about 4000 men.

Last Sunday Morning departed this Life at Elizabeth-Town, in this State, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. Garret Noel, many years an eminent bookseller, in the

¹ See note, p. 156.

city of New York. He was a kind husband, and tender parent, and justly esteemed and beloved by all that knew him.

Died last Sunday, at this place, in the 7th year of her age, Miss Katey Hake, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Hake, late of the city of New-York, merchant. If from the brightest morn, we might promise the fairest day, if from the most beautiful bud, we might presage the finest flower; then might her fond parents have promised themselves the most sincere and lasting joy parental nature is capable of, but alas! the sun that begins his course with the utmost splendor, is too frequently soon enveloped in clouds, and the ruthless hand of death makes no distinction but points his dart where it will wound the deepest, at the fairest bud. The delicate, sympathysing few, whose hearts have bled on such a stroke, will more easily conceive, than it can be expressed, what the disconsolate mother suffers on this occasion.

“Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
She sparkl’d, was exhal’d, and went to heaven.”

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, September 28, 1776.

A small PARCEL of
Sherry Wine and Muscovado
Sugars.

To be sold by Ten Eyck and Seaman, at Col. John Zabriskie’s at the New Bridge, Hackinsack; The same may be conveyed from thence by Water to Newark and Elizabeth-Town.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, September 28, 1776.

STRAYED from the pasture of Mr. Mathias Wynants, of Chatham, in New Jersey, about 8 weeks since, a brindle heiffer, with a calf about 9 weeks old at

this time. Her marks a half crop on the under side of the left ear, she is supposed to have gone towards Raway or Woodbridge with several other creatures that broke out of a pasture together, and probably is some where on the road. She is the property of Ezekeal Ball, and whoever takes the said heiffer and calf, and returns them to the owner shall have two dollars reward, paid by Mr. Mathias Wynants, or Dr. Ball at Chatham, or the owner at Tuskin¹-Hall, at Newark Farms.

EZEKEAL BALL.

Who has an excellent CHAIR HORSE to dispose of.

AN assortment of dry goods (not before exposed to sale) just opening at the house of Mr. John Dixen, near Mr. Horton's² Meeting House, in Morris County, New-Jersey, among which are sheetings, a variety of linens white and check, tapes, Scotch and marking thread, diapers, tickers, callicoes, chintzes, lawn, gauzes, a large assortment of muslins, a quantity of handkerchiefs, linen, cotton, and Barcelona black cravats, sham garnets, silk and thread lace, peelongs, persians, montreal, ribbons, serrits; silk, cotton and worsted hose, furniture check, broad cloths, swanskins, kerseys, ratteens,

¹ Edward Ball, of Newark, Sheriff of Essex county in 1693, had a son Thomas, whose son Ezekiel built Tusken or Tuskin (Tuscan) Hall, at Newark Farms, known more recently as Middleville. The property was in what is now the southern part of South Orange township, a short distance west of Clinton, and but three or four miles from Newark, on Springfield avenue. The name is perpetuated by Tuscan Road, which runs through the old farm. Ezekiel came to be most generally known by the name of his place, and was commonly called "Tuscan" Ball. See *Littell's Passaic Valley Family Records*, 31; *History of Essex and Hudson Counties*, 787. Ezekiel Ball, Jr., son of David Ball, of Rahway, removed to Middletown, Ohio, where he left numerous descendants.—*W. N.*

² Rev. Azariah Horton was the first regular pastor at South Hanover (afterwards Bottle Hill and now Madison). He graduated at Yale College in 1735, was ordained in 1741, and served as a missionary to the Indians until his call to Madison, in 1751. He resigned his charge in 1776, but volunteering to nurse the soldiers suffering with small-pox, he caught the disease and died, March 27th, 1777. The meeting-house stood on the crown of the hill, south of the burying-ground, in Madison, within about one hundred yards of the Morris and Essex railroad. John Dixon's name appears as that of an officer of the church in 1778.—*E. D. H.*

flannels, embossed serges, linceys, worsted and hair plush, plain and striped camblets, camblettees, durants, shaloons, cailimancoes, lastings, thimbles, knitting pins, penknives, coarse and fine combs, gartering, paper boxes, wool cards, mohair and buttons, &c. &c.

N. B. A small assortment of the above goods, particularly such articles as will suit the army, is opened at Mr. John Halstead's, in Elizabeth-Town.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, September 28, 1776.

MADEIRA WINES

Of the very best Quality.

TO be sold, by the pipe, quarter cask, or five gallons, by Dr. Atwood, at the house of Joseph Riggs, Esq ; in Newark ;—also, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, alspice, &c. Turlington's balsam, Bateman's drops, Haerlem oil, British oil, Anderson's pills, Hooper's pills, Lockyer's pills, James's fever powders, Hill's balsam of honey, a paste for preserving the teeth and gums, Greenough's tincture for the teeth, Boerhagg's balsam, &c. Drugs and Medicines in general. Marble mortars of all sizes.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, September 28, 1776.

Mount Washington, 8th September 1776.

DESERTED from Col. Forman's regt of the Jersey new levies, from Capt. John Webster's company, between the first and seventh of this Inst. viz. John Dennis, Phenias Kent, Peter Augustun, Gersham Dunn, Edward Ridgway, Abraham Smock, Jonathan Allin, Bursun Burcaw, and Nathaniel Hodsun. From Capt. Haddin's company, Solomon Tharp. From Capt. Abraham Wooley's company, Jacob Wood, Nathan Lyon, Nathan Sutton, Charles Vandike, and James Tallman. From Capt. Peter Wikoff's company, Isaac Childes. Whoever takes up

and returns said deserters, shall receive Forty Shillings New-Jersey money, for each, from the subscriber.

DAVID FORMAN,¹ Col.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, September 28, 1776. Printed at Newark, in East-New-Jersey.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the city of Burlington, in state of New-Jersey, on Tuesday evening the 24th of September inst. a certain JAMES LANNING country born, a saddler by trade, about 21 or 22 years of age, a slender made fellow, fair complexion, light hair, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high; he generally wears a uniform coat, blue turned up with red, but has a variety of clothing with him, the particulars not known to the subscribers. It is supposed from several circumstances that he intends going to sea in some vessel from Philadelphia, in company with a young man of his acquaintance from Hunterdon County; all masters of vessels are therefore particularly requested not to carry him off—He has in his possession a considerable sum of money, sundry goods, and papers of value, all belonging to the county of Burlington; It is therefore hoped that all friends to their country will aid in apprehending such an atrocious villain, who (under cover of friendship to the American cause) has been guilty of deceiving and defrauding the Public.—And whoever apprehends and secures him in any gaol shall be entitled to the above Reward, and reasonable

¹ David Forman was Colonel of one of the additional Continental regiments, in February, 1777, and was also commissioned Brigadier-General of the New Jersey Militia, March 5th, 1777. He commanded the New Jersey Militia at the battle of Germantown. He was a most ardent patriot, and he was called "Black David" by the Tory inhabitants of Monmouth county, N. J., whom he persecuted with all the vindictiveness of his strong nature.

charges if brought into this county and properly secured, from

PETER TALLMAN,

Chairman of the Committee.¹

EDWARD THOMAS, and

SAMUEL RODGERS Jun.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, October 1, 1776.

Just published and to be sold by ISAAC COLLINS, at his Printing office in Burlington.

THE BURLINGTON

ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1777.

Containing besides the usual Astronomical Observations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter in prose and verse.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, October 1, 1776.

NEWARK, (East New Jersey) Sept. 21.

Since our last, printed in New York the ninth instant, we have collected the following intelligence relative to the fleet and armies of our enemies, viz. That a battery was opened on a point of land on Long Island, opposite the east end of Blackwell's Island, which cannonaded our fort at Hoorn's Hook for several days, but to little purpose, we having no more than two men killed and four wounded. Wednesday the eleventh, a number of the enemy took possession of Bahanna and Montrefour's islands, from whence it was imagined they intended to land either at Harlem or Morrissania—Thursday the 12th, two ships of war made their appearance at Hell-gate, having come through the Sound,—Friday the 13th, a

¹The Burlington County Committee of Observation, appointed by the citizens of the county, February 14th, 1775. Tallman was a Lieutenant in Spencer's Regiment, Continental Army.

signal gun was fired from the Admiral's ship at three o'clock, P. M. when the Phœnix and Roebuck of forty four guns each, the Orpheus of thirty, and another frigate, got under way, and went up the East river, through a very hot fire from all our batteries. Saturday the 14th, in the evening, four other frigates and two transports run up the East river to join those that went the day before.— Sunday the 15th, the Asia, and two other ships of war proceeded up the North river, but were roughly handled by our battery at Powles Hook ;¹ and the next morning, by daylight, the Asia came down much faster than she went up, three ships of war being nearly all destroyed by four of our fire ships that run in among them, and nothing prevented their total destruction but a gale of wind, that sprung up at that instant. The same day, about eleven o'clock, the enemy effected the landing of a number of men near Mr. Stuyvesant's house in the Bowery, about two miles from the city, under cover of a most tremendous fire from eight or ten ships of war, and in a few hours after took possession of the city of New-York.

We hear that the English troops attacked part of our army near the Blue Ball, last Monday, about four o'clock in the afternoon ; that the enemy was twice repulsed, and beat back near two miles, leaving behind them many killed and taken prisoners, with three field pieces, some luggage, &c &c. More authentic accounts of these affairs are hourly expected, when they shall be published in due season.

Wednesday last the Asia went up the North river again.

The same day there was a smart firing from Bergen point, at two tenders, a sloop and a schooner that lay near Shutter's island, at the mouth of Newark bay.

¹ Now Jersey City, N. J.

Yesterday morning, a very heavy firing was heard on York island, at Bergen town.

We hear there are no more than one thousand of the King's troops now in New-York, and those principally Englishmen.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, October 1, 1776.

SPEECH of His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,¹
Esquire, Governor, Captain-General and Commander
in Chief in and over the State of NEW-JERSEY, and
Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same:

To the COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY of the said State, at
a Session of the General Assembly at Princeton.

Gentlemen of the Council and General Assembly,

CONSIDERING how long the hand of oppression had been stretched out against us; while the most assiduous applications for redress were either totally disregarded or treated with insult:—How long the system of despotism concerted for our ruin had been insidiously pursued, and was at length attempted to be enforced by the violence of war; reason and conscience must have approved the measure had we sooner abjured that allegiance, from which, not only by the denial of protection, but the hostile assaults on our persons and properties, we were clearly absolved. It may however, afford some consolation to every man duly regardful of the convictions of his own mind, and the honor and reputation of his country; that America deferred this important step, till the decisive alternative of absolute submission or utter destruction, announced by a numerous fleet and army, had

¹ See note, p. 170.

extinguished all hope of obtaining justice; and the whole continent, save a few self-interested individuals, were unanimous in the separation. In a word, till the most scrupulous conscience could, on the maturest reflection, find itself justified before God and Man, in renouncing those tyrants who, after having ravaged a great part of *Asia*, and dissipated in venality and riot, the treasures extorted from its innocent inhabitants by the hand of rapine and blood; finally meant to prolong their luxury and corruption by appropriating to themselves the hard-earned competence of the *American* world.

Thus constrained to assert our own Independence and dissolve all political connection with a nation insatiate with plunder, and deaf to the voice of reason, of justice and humanity; the late "Representatives of the Colony of New-Jersey in congress assembled, did, pursuant to the advice of the Honorable the Continental Congress, the supreme Council of the American Colonies, agree upon the form of a Constitution;" which by tacit acquiescence and open approbation, hath since received the assent and concurrence of the good people of this state, to whose consideration it was for that purpose submitted. Agreeable to this Constitution, you, Gentlemen, have been chosen the Legislative Council and Assembly of this state; and being jointly met, have, in farther pursuance of it, proceeded to the choice of a Governor.

Having conferred that honor upon one who feels himself very unequal to the task; but at the same time upon one, who, having during the whole contest, taken an active part in opposing the meditated bondage, now disdains, in its most perilous period to shrink from a station which must render him peculiarly obnoxious to the common enemy; he can with great sincerity assure you, that it shall be his constant endeavour faithfully to discharge the trust reposed in him.

He is moreover confident, that how greatly soever you may find yourselves deceived in the favorable opinion you may have been pleased to entertain of his abilities, he will never give you any reason to call in question the rectitude of his intentions.

Gentlemen,

In the present situation of affairs, it is absolutely necessary to turn our first attention to the operations of war.

The pay of our Militia lately called out for the defence of New-York (which has acquired signal renown by the spirit and alacrity with which it engaged in the common cause) admits of no delay.

That of half our Militia now on duty, will be due in a few days.

Some farther regulations respecting the better ordering the Militia, merit your speedy attention.

A law for regulating the impressing of such articles as the exigencies of the service require, is of great importance.

No allowance having been made for the provender of the light horse when in actual service, and it being impossible from their perpetual station, and being frequently employed as expresses, for the Commissaries to provide them, it is reasonable the men should be allowed an equivalent for keeping their horses themselves.

The fixing the seat of government in some convenient and plentiful part of the state, calls for your seasonable deliberation.

Such other matters as may occur to me during the session, and appear more particularly conducive to give vigour to the executive branch of the Constitution, I shall take the liberty to lay before you.

To enable me, Gentlemen, the more successfully to

execute the arduous office wherewith your unsought and unexpected predeliction hath invested me, it affects me with singular pleasure, to find both Houses composed of the most respectable characters. This affords a happy presage of your zeal and unanimity, in promoting the true emolument of that state of which the *uncorrupted* voice of a free people, has made you the guardians and protectors. As it is our indispensable duty, may it be our invariable aim, to exhibit to our constituents, the brightest examples of a disinterested love for the common weal; and be inflexible in our resolution to know neither friend nor favorite, whenever his solicitations appear incompatible with the general good. In our public capacities we ought to rise superior to all private attachment or resentment, and make the intrinsic merit of every candidate for an office our sole rule for his promotion. Let us, Gentlemen, both by precept and practice, encourage a spirit of economy, industry, and patriotism; and that public integrity and righteousness which cannot fail to *exalt a nation*; setting our faces at the same time like a flint against that dissoluteness of manners and political corruption which will ever be *the reproach of any people*, May the foundation of our infant state be laid in virtue and the fear of God; and the superstructure will rise glorious and endure for ages. Then may we humbly expect the blessing of *the Most High, who divides to the nations their inheritance, and SEPARATES the sons of ADAM*.^{*} In fine, Gentlemen, while we are applauded by the whole impartial world, for demolishing the *old* fabric. rotten and ruinous as it was; let us unitedly strive to approve ourselves master builders, by giving beauty, strength and stability to the *new*.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Princeton, Sept. 11, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, October 1, 1776. No. 258.*

^{*} *Deut. xxxii., 3.*

NEWARK. (*New-Jersey*) September 28.

Sunday last a number of the regulars embarked in boats from New York Island near Greenwich, and it was supposed intended to attack Powles Hook, but in the afternoon they disembarked and gave over the attempt for that time.—Monday the Roebuck and three other ships came to opposite our battery at that post, and after discharging about 100 cannon, landed near 500 men, our people having evacuated the place some hours before, and carried off their artillery, &c. They are now advantageously posted on the heights at the mill about one mile from the enemy, and are busy throwing up entrenchments having been reinforced with about 4000 men.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.

By a letter from Newark, in New Jersey, we learn, that besides the damage said to be done by the fire in New-York, Pearl street was all destroyed; and that several persons were in jail on that account. The letter adds, that a number of transports with troops, among which were Burgoyne's light horse,¹ had arrived at New-York.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, October 8, 1776.

To *his EXCELLENCY WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.*

The ADDRESS of the Council of the said State,
May it please your Excellency,

WE, the Council of the State of New-Jersey, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your appointment to the government, and to return you our most cordial thanks for your truly patriotic speech.

¹ Sixteenth Regiment British Light Dragoons.

The impartial and disinterested part of the world will agree with your Excellency, that the separation of America from Great-Britain is fully justifiable before God and man ; A separation at once expedient, inevitable, and essentially necessary to our very existence as freemen. America, indeed, was compelled to break off all union with a nation which, contaminated with luxury, and insatiate with plunder, had concerted a system of despotism for her ruin. All America regrets the necessity, at the same time that all America applauds the rectitude and spirit of the measure. The British nation too, if not totally immersed in venality and corruption, must applaud an action which accords so eminently with the true spirit of their own constitution ; An action, that owes its birth to the same principle, which was so signally displayed in the memorable Revolution. What, however, is peculiarly worthy of remark in the progress of the present contest, is, that wonderful preparation of circumstances, and singular combination of causes, which gradually brought on the separation, and disposed the minds of men for an event so truly important.

The constitution framed by the late Convention, although not entirely perfect, has, however, equitably and justly decided on most of the principal points whereon the happiness of this society depends ; and therefore hath met with general approbation. Upon so respectable and honourable a bottom the present Legislature is founded ; which, in the most unbiassed manner, hath chosen your Excellency to preside over the State, and, by that choice, hath, at this perilous period, clearly shown how much they admire your virtues, and what confidence they repose in your abilities.

The several important matters, recommended by your Excellency, merit our serious and deliberate consideration ; and in conjunction with the General Assembly, we

shall take such steps, and pass such laws, as may appear most conducive to the public weal.

We join your Excellency in sentiment as to the disinterestedness and integrity so indispensibly requisite in all our proceedings: Certainly, as public men, we are to know neither friend nor favorite, fear nor resentment. Sensible that, especially in the infancy of our civil institution, much depends upon the selection of proper persons to occupy the various departments in the State, your Excellency may be assured that we shall be particularly cautious in our choice. Stationed as we are, the guardians and protectors of the State, the general good should be the sole object of attention, and of course, in the appointment of officers, intrinsic merit should be the sole rule of promotion. These, Sir, were the considerations which influenced us in the appointment of such officers as have been already elected: and we trust will continue to be the rule of our conduct.

No time ever required more economy, industry, patriotism, purity of manners and true devotion than the present; and the experience of all ages, with the recent example of Great-Britain, hath effectually taught us, how essentially necessary it is to the weal of the State to inculcate these excellent qualifications, both by precept and example.

By order of the House,

JOHN STEVENS, V. P.

Princeton, Sept. 28, 1776.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM greatly obliged to you for your kind congratulations on my appointment to the government; and for the favorable sentiments you are pleased to express concern-

ing me. As every office is only honourable in proportion to the public good it enables the person sustaining it to do, and the officer himself in proportion to the good he actually does, I can assure you that the reflection of having promoted the true interest of this State to the extent of my wishes and of your expectation, will afford me more satisfaction than can result from any external splendor, or the most illustrious titles.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, October 8, 1776. No. 259.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

Deserted from Captain Matthew Smith's company Sept. 28, 1776, from Princeton, a certain *James Mellone*, about 50 years of age, a dark looking fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, wears a brown hunting shirt and trousers, without fringe, an old felt hat, old shoes; brown hair, hollow eyes, has been fighting, and has a black eye. Whoever secures said deserter so that he may be brought to the regiment at Kingsbridge, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL SIMPSON, Lieut.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, October 9, 1776.

Philadelphia, October 9. Extract of a letter from head-quarters at Bergen, Oct. 4.

“To-morrow we evacuate Bergen—a measure, which will at first be condemned and afterwards approved of. For my own part, I am sorry that the enemy should possess another inch of American ground, but prudence requires a further sacrifice. The reasons of leaving this place, I take to be these, Bergen is a narrow neck of land, accessable on three sides by water, and exposed to a variety of attacks in different places at one and the same time. A large body of the enemy might infallibly take

possession of the place whenever they pleased, unless we kept a stronger force than our numbers will allow. The spot itself is not an object of their arms, if they attacked, it would be to cut off those who defended it, and secure the grain and military stores. These have been removed, and when we are gone, a naked spot is all they will find. No other damage will follow, except a depression of some people's spirits, who unacquainted with places, circumstances, and the secret reasons of such relinquishments, are apt to despond as if every thing was lost. We go to Fort Constitution as soon as we have seen the troops marched off. We shall leave a guard of observation behind us, this may prevent the enemy's discovering our removal for a day or two."—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, October 9, 1776.

New-York, October 14. It is said that the titular Lord Stirling, who was lately exchanged for Governor Brown of the Bahama Islands, was sent reconnoitering the other Day in Front of the Rebel Lines.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, October 14, 1776.

Philadelphia, October 16. By express from General Lee, at Amboy, dispatched on Saturday last, we learn that the enemy had evacuated Staten-Island, and that our people had again taken possession of it.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, October 16, 1776.

The General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, lately sitting at Princetown, adjourned on Tuesday last to the 13th of November next, then to meet at the city of Burlington.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, October 16, 1776.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey.

A NEGRO MAN named Ben, about three and twenty years old, five feet six inches high, country born, lived lately in the lower parts of Maryland. He is lame in one of his feet. Had on an old hat, an old blue coat, a red jacket and buckskin breeches. Whoever secures said Negro so that the subscriber may have him again, or brings him home, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS SCOTT.

N. B. Whoever takes up said NEGRO, is desired to acquaint the subscriber by advertising him in the *Pennsylvania Journal*.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, October 16, 1776.

To BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER.

A HOUSE and Lot in the town of Haddonfield in the county of Gloucester in West-Jersey. The house is two story high, has three rooms on a floor; the lot containing two and a quarter acres of land, chief of it excellent good orchard, for terms apply to JOSEPH ROWAND, living in Coles-town in the aforesaid county.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, October 16, 1776.

WAS left at the house of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in the city of Burlington, New-Jersey, a short time ago, a considerable sum of money by some person unknown, the owner by describing the money and the sum, may by applying to the subscriber and paying for this advertisement have it again.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, October 16, 1776.

New-York, October 21. A Body of the Rebels skulked over on Saturday sen'night from the New-Jersey Shore, to Staten-Island, and, after cowardly setting Fire to two or three Farm-Houses, skulked back again to their former Station. Probably, from their Conduct, it may be judged, that these were the People, who about the middle of last August, committed such an Act of villainous Barbarity, as cannot be recited without Indignation. A very little Boy, belonging to an Officer of the Army, was playing by himself, upon the Shore of Staten-Island opposite the Jerseys, when about seven or eight of the Rifle Men or *Ragged Men*, came down slyly, and discharged their Musquets upon him. Immediately upon the poor Creature's falling; they gave three Cheers and retired. This was a most cruel, dastardly, and infamous Murder upon a defenceless innocent Child. Such Poltroons will always run away at the Appearance and Approach of Men!

Another Body of Rebels came over from New-Jersey to Staten-Island in the Night of the 15th Instant, and attacked a small Post of the Troops, who did not perceive them, till they were advanced close to the Centinels. In the Skirmish, it is said, near twenty Soldiers were killed and wounded or missing. The Number of the Rebels in killed and wounded, is yet unknown.

On Friday 65 Sail of Vessels, under Convoy of the Diamond and Ambuscade, with the second Division of the Hessians, and 1000 Waldeckers, under the command of the Generals Kniphausen and Schmidtz, and a Number of Recruits for the British Troops, in all about 8000 effective Men, arrived off Sandy-Hook. They sailed from Plymouth-Sound the 27th of last July. In the Fleet are several Victuallers and Vessels laden with Draught Horses for the Train, and Baggage of the Army.

A few Days since died in New-Jersey, Mr. HENRY WILMOT, Merchant, and late Chairman to the General Committee in this City.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, October 21, 1776.

To his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq; Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

The ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY of the said State.

May it please your Excellency,

WHILST we anticipate the blessings of a government founded on freedom, having for its sole object the happiness of the people, it affords the most pleasing reflection that all our measures for attaining that great end are strongly marked with deliberation and firmness, and will bear the strictest scrutiny of reason and conscience. To those disposed to trace the hand of approving Heaven in our deliverance from the galling yoke of slavery, the unparalleled unanimity of the American States in resisting the encroachments of despotism, and refusing the insidious offers of precarious peace—the rejection of our petitions, tho' fraught with unrefuted reasoning and clear demonstration, joined to the infatuated policy of our enemy, and the success of our arms, afford the most unequivocal marks of Providential Agency; whilst our willingness even to relinquish some of our indubitable rights for the sake of peace—our patience under repeated injuries and insults—the declaration of our rights, and consequent independence, long delayed—plainly evince to the impartial world our aversion to shedding human blood. But, compelled by the insatiate plunderers of the east to assert our freedom, we have burst the bands of political slavery, and arisen into a life of liberty. Thus situate, we cannot evince more fully to the world the purity of our intentions, and our sense of the value of our purchase, than by placing in the most conspicuous points of view those Gentlemen who have taken an early and decisive part in our glorious struggle for freedom.

Our conviction of the rectitude of your Excellency's intentions stands confessed, by your appointment to the office of Chief Magistrate of this free State. But whilst we feel our own inadequacy to the business assigned us by our country, we must acknowledge, with your Excellency, that your task is arduous indeed ! and intreat you to look up, with us, to the indulgent Parent of the Universe, who, when the end proposed is stamped with his approbation, can make the abilities keep pace with the will.

Convinced, with your Excellency, of the necessity of a well regulated militia for the defence of a free State, and of their being duly paid for their service, our earliest attention shall be given to that most important business ; and permit us, Sir, to assure you, that whilst we have aught to bestow, the voice of murmuring for services unpaid, or merit unrewarded, shall not be heard in this State.

If, in fixing the seat of government according to the local circumstances and convenience of the various parts of this State, we should appoint a place agreeable to your Excellency, it will double our satisfaction. The law mentioned, and such other salutary regulations as may occur to your Excellency during this session, when communicated to us, shall meet with all due attention.

Your obliging mention of the importance of the station in which the uncorrupted voice of our constituents hath placed us, demands our acknowledgments, and will, we hope, spirit us to such exertions in our duty, as may redound to the benefit of the State : And we assure you, with sincerity, that laying aside all private attachments and resentment, it shall be our study to cultivate that harmony between the branches of the legislature, that spirit of economy, industry and patriotism, so justly recommended, and so essential to the public welfare ; and that whilst

our heaven-directed Generals and soldiers, with an ardour peculiar to freemen, brave the dangers of well-fought fields, against the lawless sons of rapine and plunder, ours shall be the important task, in conjunction with your Excellency and the Honourable Council, to give our cool deliberations and useful resolves, the most unambiguous marks of that spirit which ought to animate a senate of freemen.

We hope that no situation in life can make us lose sight of that evident truth, so loudly proclaimed in the historic page, that dissoluteness of manners and political corruption are inseparable companions in the destruction of kingdoms; whilst the concurring testimony of the inspired penman will enforce on the most obdurate heart, that *righteousness exalteth a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people*. Determined to employ the talents given in procuring, and transmitting inviolate to posterity, the fair inheritance of civil and religious liberty, though bought at the price of life, we will look, for the permanency and stability of our new government, to him who bringeth Princes to nothing, and teacheth Senators wisdom.

By order of the House,

House of Assembly,

JOHN HART,¹ Speaker.

Sept. 24, 1776.

¹ The cyclopædias and other compilations are singularly inaccurate and imperfect in their accounts of this distinguished character. John Hart, son of Captain Edward Hart, who came from Stonington, Conn., was baptized in the Presbyterian church at Hopewell, N. J., "12th Mo. 21st, 1713"—March 4th, 1714, N. S. He had little or no education, but was greatly esteemed and trusted by his neighbors, who elected him to the Assembly in 1761, re-elected him in 1768, and sent him to the Provincial Congress of 1775-6, of which body he was chosen Vice President, June 15th, 1776. One week later he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and so became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, but served in the Congress only that one session. In August, 1776, he was elected to the first Assembly under the State Constitution, and on August 28th was unanimously chosen Speaker, in which office he was continued until the first session of 1778, when he was compelled by failing health to retire from active life. He died May 11th, 1779, at his home in Hopewell. The fullest sketch of his life is given in 1 *N. J. Archives*, IX., 269, note. For an eloquent and accurate delineation of the man's personal characteristics, see oration by Gov. Joel Parker, at the dedication of the monument to John Hart, July 4th, 1865. The most detailed account of his descendants is by Dr. John R. Stevenson, of Haddonfield, N. J., in *N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, XXI., 36-39. See also Cooley's *Genealogy of Early Settlers in Trenton and Ewing*, Trenton, 1883, pp. 105-114.—*W. N.*

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to make the following REPLY

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR kind and affectionate address deserves my cordial thanks; and I feel myself most agreeably affected with your obliging assurances of paying all due attention to the laws and regulations recommended to your consideration.

I heartily participate with you in the pleasure of tracing that conspicuous Providential Agency, which has hitherto frustrated the sanguinary purposes of our enemies; and which, that it is not more generally and devoutly acknowledged, is greatly to be deplored. But while with pious gratitude we survey the frequent interpositions of heaven in our behalf, we ought to remember that as the disbelief of an over ruling Providence is atheism so an absolute confidence of having our deliverance wrought out by the immediate hand of God, without our own exertions, is the most culpable presumption. Let us therefore inflexibly persevere in exerting our most strenuous efforts, in an humble and rational dependence on the great Governor of the World, and we have the fairest prospect of surmounting all our difficulties, and of seeing our merciless oppressors involved in that destruction which they have so long been meditating for others.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, October 22, 1776. No. 261.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD,

DESERTED from Perth Amboy, from Colonel Moore's¹ regiment of the Flying Camp, MICHAEL WANE, a slender man, about five feet eight inches high, has lost part of one of the fingers of his left hand, is much given to drink, and seldom looks a man in the face; had on a light coloured frock, yellow breeches, old hat, &c. NICHOLAS SMITH, five feet eight or nine inches high,

¹ Colonel James Moore, Chester county, Pennsylvania, Regiment of Associators.

is at times apt to be very saucy, and has a very indifferent countenance; had on a white frock, leather breeches, old hat, yarn stockings, &c. JOHN ARES, about five feet five inches high, and is possessed of every bad quality described in the other two without any of their good ones, if they have any: He has black eyes and hair, a purple frock and trowsers, old hat, good shoes, &c.—Whoever takes up any of the above described persons, and returns them to their respective corps, shall for each of them receive THREE POUNDS, and for the whole of them NINE POUNDS, and reasonable charges paid by
THOMAS HOLME, Captain.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, October 22, 1776.

To be SOLD by Private Sale.

That noted and well-accustomed TAVERN in Swedesborough, near the main landing on Raccoon-creek, in the county of Gloucester, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Salem, with two acres of land, a good two story stone-house, three rooms on a floor, with a good cedar log-house adjoining, a cellar under it a pump of good water near the door, good stables, and sheds, with other out-houses, and a good paled garden: It is very convenient to get hay in the summer. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser. The terms of sale may be known, by applying to JOHN RAMBO, on the premises—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, October 23, 1776.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Hardiston, Sussex county, in New-Jersey, on the night of the 28th of September last, a dark bay horse (with saddle and bridle) near 14 hands high, branded on the near fore shoulder D. has a bald face, and 3 white feet, is 7 years old. Sup-

posed to be stolen by a certain person who called his name John Cooper, but it is very probable that he will change his name, as he has since called it John Huffman; had on, when he went away, a check woollen shirt, over a white linen shirt, and a double breasted under jacket; he stole a blue and white mixed coloured coat, but it is likely that he will change his clothes; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, and black hair, a middling well built fellow, has a down look, and has had the small-pox, has a scar above his left eye, he is of a Dutch descent, and can speak both Dutch and English. Whoever takes up said thief and horse, and secures them, so that the owner may have his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PETER MARTIN.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, October 23, 1776.

Philadelphia, October 23. Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, (late Fort Constitution, but now altered by General orders) dated October 20.

"Yesterday's affair was honorable to us—Three regiments Glover's, Reed's, and Shepherd's¹ of Massachusetts under Col. Glover, who commanded the brigade, were advanced under cover to receive the enemy marching out towards the country. Col. Shepherd was well covered under a wall, and at 30 or 40 yards gave their grenadiers and infantry an unexpected heavy fire, then a second and third, which broke the enemy so much, that they ran away as fast as they could in confusion. They returned with field pieces and out flanked our party, which occasioned our people to retreat to a short distance, where

¹ Colonel John Glover's Fourteenth Regiment, Continental Infantry, of Massachusetts; Colonel Joseph Read's Thirteenth Regiment, Continental Infantry, of Massachusetts; Colonel William Shepard's Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Continental Line.

they rallied well and kept their ground against their cannonade and numbers. Our men behaved with remarkable spirit and coolness, and I think are in a good way to do great things. We lost a few, 30 or 40 killed and wounded.—Two deserters from the enemy say they lost 1,000, but really I have the best opinions to believe they lost 150 or upwards, as our men fired with great coolness at a good distance. They are trying to surround us, it won't be easy, and I am mistaken if they don't meet some severe rubbers."—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, October 23, 1776.

Princeton, October 26, 1776.

THE Students of the College of New-Jersey, and all who intend to enter there this fall, are desired to take notice, that the Vacation will be up and College Orders begin to take place on Monday the 4th of November. They are also desired to remember, that on Wednesday the 6th the Chambers will be fixed and assigned, so that those who do not appear that day will lose all claim from their former possession, unless they have leave of absence previously asked and obtained. The Grammar School will begin at the same time, where boys are taught the Languages, Writing and Arithmetic with the utmost care.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, October 23, 1776.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN out of the Pasture of the Subscriber,
on Saturday night the 5th instant.

ONE black HORSE, five years old, about fifteen hands high, well-set, with a small star in his forehead ;
and one dark brown MARE, three years old, about fifteen hands high, with a star in her forehead, a white streak down her nose, one wall eye, and all four of her

feet white. Whoever takes up and secures the said HORSE and MARE so that the owner may have them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

LUCAS WESSELS.¹

Aquacanock, New-Jersey, October 8.

—*Pennsylvania Journal, and Weekly Advertiser, October 23, 1776.*

Philadelphia, October 24.

Extract of a letter from Shrewsbury, dated October 19, 1776.

Two ships of war are now passing our quarter, and standing along shore to the southward. We suppose they are bound to the capes. A fleet of sixty four sail now lies at Sandy hook, inward bound.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, October 24, 1776.*

The Hon. the Congress have promoted Col. Maxwell² of *New-Jersey*, and Col. Smallwood³ of Maryland, to the rank of Brigadiers General in the army of the United States.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, October 29, 1776.*

¹ Lucas Wessels was a currier and tanner by trade, whose tannery was on a brook which, until 1894, flowed under the Erie railway tracks and Main avenue, a few rods north of the main station of that railway, in the city of Passaic, his place of business being now occupied by that station. He was prominent in the Acquackanonk Church in his day.

² William Maxwell; see p. 5.

³ William Smallwood was elected Colonel of the Maryland Battalion of the Continental Line, January 2d, 1776, and in July joined General Washington at New York. He fought bravely at the battle of Long Island, and again at White Plains, where he was badly wounded. Congress elected him a Brigadier-General in the Continental Army October 23d, 1776. He gained great distinction in the battle of Camden, and received the thanks of Congress. On September 15th, 1777, he was made a Major-General, and after the war elected to Congress. He was also Governor of Maryland, and died February 14th, 1792.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP

For cash or short credit,

A FULL BLOODED MARE, with foal by Lofty.
Enquire of the subscriber near Princeton, New Jersey.

THOMAS TOBIN.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, October 29, 1776.

Philadelphia, October 30. Extract of a letter from
Fort Lee, October 20.

“A party of the enemy, on Friday last, marched from their lines into the country. The Brigade commanded by Col. Glover, was posted athwart their way, and gave them a severe reception. The third fire they fled; but being reinforced with two thousand men they returned to the fight, and a close warm engagement ensued, which continued a considerable time, till Col. Glover had orders to retire which was done with great coolness and regularity. We had a few men killed and about 30 wounded; among the latter was Col. Shepherd, a brave young officer, who was shot through the neck; but the wound is not dangerous. By accounts from deserters and the spectators of the action, the enemy had about 150 killed and wounded. This little affair has heightened the spirits of the army, which were high before, and every soldier carries confidence in his looks and bids defiance to the blood-hounds of Britain.¹

General Washington and the main body of the army now lie near the enemy. Howe moves forward by a slow motion towards the northward. He seems desirous to get between us and New-England, as if he was apprehensive of our running away; but perhaps he will find to his cost that he has a much more formidable army to

¹ The fight at Pelham Manor, New York, October 18th, 1776.

contend with now, than when he landed on Long-Island. There will be only one thousand left on York island to garrison fort Washington. Col. Magaw will command. Several mortars and pieces of cannon have been sent here, with great part of the General's baggage. He himself has taken the field. All the sick have likewise come over."

Head Quarters, Perth Amboy, October 8, 1776.

Colonel SLOUGH'S¹ BATTALION of PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATORS having done their duty as good soldiers, are hereby dismissed the service of the States, and are permitted to return home from Elizabeth-Town on Monday next.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, Deputy Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Elizabeth-Town, October 14, 1776.

Colonel Slough will be so good as to return my thanks to the officers and soldiers of the Battalion under his command, for their decent and orderly behaviour since their occupying the post at the Point-House, as his Battalion is now discharged from farther duty at this post; I take this opportunity to wish them safe home to their respective families and friends.

MATTHIAS WILLIAMSON, Brigadier General.²

Head-Quarters, Elizabeth-Town, October 14, 1776.

SIR,

I request the favour of you to return my sincere thanks to the officers and soldiers of Colonel Slough's Battalion that turned out volunteers with you yesterday and joined

¹ Colonel Matthias Slough's Battalion, of Lancaster county.

² Matthias Williamson was a Brigadier-General of the New Jersey Militia, and also commanded a brigade of New Jersey State Troops. He resigned February 6th, 1777, and was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General and afterwards Quartermaster-General of the State. He was taken prisoner at Elizabethtown, January 25th, 1780, and confined for four months.

us in our excursion to Staten-Island, for their orderly and soldier-like behaviour while on that service, and they may depend, I shall always mention them with that regard and honour which their spirited conduct on that occasion entitles them to receive.

I am, with the greatest esteem, your most obedient
Seryant

MATTHIAS WILLIAMSON, Brigadier General.

Major Philip Brussel of Colonel Slough's Battalion, Lancaster.

October 30.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Chesnutt, of Gloucester county, New-Jersey, deceased, are desired to take notice, that if they don't discharge the same in a few days, their notes, &c. will be put in suit, as the money is wanted to pay off legacies.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Executor.

Said Snowden has a good house in Spruce-street, near Second-street, for sale.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, October 30, 1776.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED away, or Stolen from a stable in Amboy, A BLACK HORSE, about fourteen hands and one inch high, his mane and tail thick and woolly, hind legs crooked, one fore leg thicker than the other, owing to a strain, but not observable without particular notice, the horse trots remarkably fast, but is apt to be taken with a lameness in the fore leg. A SADDLE and BRIDLE were also missing about the same time; the stirrups and bridle furniture are silver washed, the saddle quilted, and the saddle-cloth with green stripes. Whoever will deliver the said horse, saddle and bridle to Mr. Hicks, at Amboy; or Mr. Vorhees, at Brunswick; or Mr. Graham, at Elizabeth-

Town ; or Mr. William Carson, in Third-street, Philadelphia, tavern-keeper, shall receive the above reward.

September 27, 1776.

—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, October 30, 1776.

New Brunswick, October 28, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or Stolen from Amboy, on the 19th or 20th of last month, a black Stallion, near fifteen hands high, has a white face and feet, small eyes and ears, paces, trots and gallops, is slack of courage, and goes something near with his hind legs—Whoever secures said horse and gives information to the subscribers, so that they may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PETER AND JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, November 5, 1776.

Left in the stable of Minne V. Voorhies,¹ of New-Brunswick, about the middle of July last, an old black HORSE, about fifteen hands high. The owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold to pay charges.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, November 5, 1776.

London, August 5. Extract of a letter from the Honourable General Howe, &c.

“Governor Franklin,² who for a long time maintained his ground in Jersey (*I suppose under pretence of being*

¹ Minne Van Voorhies was a descendant of Minne Lucasse, son of Lucas Stevens Van Voorhees and Jannetje Minnes. Minne Van Voorhies, first, removed from Flatlands, L. I., to the vicinity of New Brunswick, N. J., where, in 1720, he owned a large tract of land on the south side of the Raritan river, including the mills on Lawrence brook. His will, dated September 20th, 1733, was proved November 15th, 1733. His fourth child was Johannes, baptized March 28th, 1725. The latter's first child was Minne, born February 25th, 1754 ; he was Assistant Commissary in the General Hospital, Continental Army, April 19th, 1777 ; Commissary, August 5th, 1777 ; Captain and Quartermaster. He died August 3d, 1794, unmarried, and was buried in the Reformed Dutch churchyard at New Brunswick.—*W. N.*

² See note, p. 109.

a friend to America, but now discovered) has been lately taken into custody (*by a most loyal people*) at Amboy, and is now prisoner at Connecticut."

Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, October 25, 1776.

"Head-Quarters is now above 20 miles from this place, and we have but little news we can depend upon till a day or two after the transaction." * * *

Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, October 27, 1776.

"This morning about 7 o'clock two frigates moved up the North River, and came to an anchor near Bourdett's Ferry, apparently with an intention to stop the ferry-way, and cut off the communication between this place and Fort Washington." * * * —*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, November 6, 1776.

Philadelphia, November 13. Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, November 10.

"The enemy have not decamped, as was reported, but are still at Dobb's Ferry. Part of our army have come this side the river. General Washington will cross to-day. Deserters confirm the suspicions of the enemy's design to pay us a visit in the Jerseys; but the attempt is so dangerous, and so long delayed, that I can scarcely believe it is seriously in agitation. Yesterday Col. Magaw's men killed thirteen Hessians and an officer, and stripped them.—This little enterprize gives spirit to our Men, and insensibly reduce the number of the enemy." —*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, November 13, 1776.

Philad. Nov. 10, 1776.

Wood Cutters wanted at Batsto Furnace, at the Fork of Little Egg-harbour, in West New-Jersey, where sober industrious men may make great wages, by cutting pine

wood at two shillings and sixpence per cord, which will be given by the manager of the works, or the owner in Philadelphia.

N. B. Wanted also on freight, a number of shallops to go round to Egg-harbour for iron.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, November 14, 1776.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE, &c. of Oct. 18.

BERGEN (New-Jersey) Sept. 25, 1776.

To the Printer,

As many false accounts of transactions in our armies are, by some means or other, published in gazettes, &c. at a distance, some of which are prejudicial to the common cause, it has been thought a particular account of what has passed at Powles-Hook (opposite New-York) since the evacuation of that city by our troops, may be acceptable to your readers. If you are of the same opinion the following extract from the journal of Col. Durkee's¹ Chaplain (who was an eye witness of all that passed) is at your service.

POWLES-HOOK,² Sept. 15, 1776.

After Long-island was evacuated, it was judged impossible to hold the city of New-York, and for several days the artillery and stores of every kind had been removed, and last night the sick were ordered to Newark, in the Jerseys; but most of them could be got no farther than this place and Hoebuck, and as there is but one house at each of these places, many were obliged to lie in the open air till this morning, whose distress, when I walked

¹ John Durkee entered the Continental service as Major of the Third Connecticut Regiment; became Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, and of the First Connecticut Regiment; was wounded at the battle of Monmouth, June 28th, 1778. He died May 29th, 1782. This chaplain's name was the Rev. Benjamin Boardman, of Middle Haddam, Connecticut.

² Now Jersey City, N. J.

out at day-break, gave me a livelier idea of the horror of war than any thing I ever met with before—the commandant ordered them every thing for their comfort that the place afforded, and immediately forwarded them to the place appointed and prepared for them.

About eight this morning, three large ships came to sail, and made up towards the Hook. The garrison consisting of the 20th Continental regiment (Col. Durkee's) and a regiment of Jersey militia (Col. Duychinck's¹) were ordered into our works. Soon after they had taken their posts, the ships came up near Jersey shore, to avoid our shot from the grand battery, the removal of the cannon from which they were ignorant of; and as they passed up the North river, kept up an incessant fire upon us; their shot, a great part of which was grape, raked the whole Hook, but providentially one horse was all the loss we sustained by it. The fire was briskly returned from our battery by Capt. Dana, who commanded a company of the train on this station.

It gave me great pleasure to see the spirit of the troops around me, who were evidently animated by the whistling of the enemy's shot, which often struck so near as to cover them with dust.

About eleven o'clock, a furious cannonade was heard a little above New York, and before Night numbers came over from the city, and informed that it was evacuated by our troops, and about sunset we saw the tyrant's flag flying on fort George.

Having received intelligence that a number of our troops were in the city, and the enemy spread, across the island, above it, two small parties were ordered to assist them in making their escape, Two Captains, with about

¹ John Duychinck was Major of the Second Regiment of Middlesex at the beginning of the Revolutionary War; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the same August 1st, 1776; transferred to the Third Regiment nine days thereafter and then deserted to the enemy.

forty men, two brass howitzers, and about two tons of military stores were brought off by one of them; the other party consisting of five men only, were fired upon by the enemy (supposed the Tories) who have committed a number of robberies on the friends of America) when one Jesse Squire¹ of Norwich was wounded, who, together with another man, fell into their hands.

16th. About two o'clock this morning an attempt was made to burn the ships that passed up the North river yesterday, and anchored about three miles above us; one of them, the *Renown* of fifty guns, was grappled, but broke her grappling and came down by us again—another cannonade ensued, but no damage was received on our side.

The brave Col. Duychinck, who did all he could to retain his men, could now keep his regiment no longer, but was obliged to retreat to Bergen, from which time Col. Durkee was left on the Hook with only a part of his regiment, consisting of about three hundred effective men.

17th. An express arrived with information that Col. Williams from Connecticut was ordered to reinforce us, and might be expected the next day, but was not able to join us till our retreat to Bergen the 23d.

This day a large quantity of lead, musket ball, and buck shot was discovered in a suspected house about a mile and half above us, and brought down to this place and properly secured for the United States.—Towards night the *Renown* returned back to her station up the North river, but kept near the Eastern shore, to avoid the shot from our battery, which however kept up a brisk fire upon her as long as she was within reach.

¹ Jesse Squire, a soldier of Lieut. Beriah Bill's Company of Colonel John Durkee's Connecticut Regiment.

18th. Nothing material happened here. Just at evening intelligence was received that the brave Lieut. Col. Knowlton¹ of our regiment was killed, in the action that happened a little below Kingsbridge on Monday, as he was fighting with undaunted courage at the head of a body of rangers, the command of which was assigned him. The joy the success of that action would have occasioned, was greatly lessened in this department, by the loss of an officer so greatly respected and beloved.

20th. The Renown returned back again to the fleet, and though she passed close in with New-York shore, yet as there was very little wind, about forty shot from our battery were fired at her, many of which took effect. She lay all next day upon a careen to repair.

21st. At two this morning we were waked by the guards, who informed us that New-York was on fire. As the fire began at the south-east end of the city, a little east of the grand battery, it was spread by a strong south wind, first on the East river, and then northward, across the Broadway, opposite to the old English church (if I mistake not the name) from thence it consumed all before it, between Broadway and the North river, near to the college, laying about one third part of the city in ashes (the opinion of those best acquainted with it) and had not the wind, as it veered to the west, died away, the remainder of that nest of vipers would have been destroyed.

This evening a seaman, who said he belonged to Providence, that he was taken and obliged to fight against his countrymen on board the Roebuck, made his escape by swimming from New-York to this place. He informed

¹ Thomas Knowlton was born in November, 1740, in West Boxford, Mass.; was a private in Captain Durkee's company in the French War; a Captain in the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775; afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Continental Infantry. He was killed at the battle of Harlem Plains, September 16th, 1776. General Washington spoke of him as "a valuable and gallant officer and an honor to any country." See *N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register*, January, 1861.

that the men on board the Roebuck were very sickly, that they had lost an hundred since they left the capes of Virginia. He also gave notice that preparation had been made to attack this post; that a number of large ships were to come up and endeavour to silence our batteries, while a large body of troops in boats, which we discovered on the opposite shore above us, and endeavour to cut off our retreat; that it was to have been executed this morning, but the fire prevented.

22d. As no reinforcement could be sent us, we received orders this morning to remove our artillery, stores and baggage, and hold ourselves in readiness to retreat, and before night most of them were removed.

About nine, A. M. we saw the enemy embarking in flat bottomed boats about two miles above us, who appeared in large numbers on the shore, after their boats, about thirty, were full. Four ships at the same time came to sail below, and stood up towards us, but they soon came to anchor again, and the boats which had pushed off returned back. Had they come at this time, we must either have retired and left them large quantities of artillery stores, or fought their army and navy at the same time with our small detachment, and that under every disadvantage, but they thought fit to retire to get more strength, as appeared afterwards, though they could not be ignorant of our weakness, the men being paraded every day in full view of them.

23d. At one o'clock P. M. having removed every thing of value, we were ordered to retreat from the Hook. As soon as we began our march four ships came up and anchored near the shore around the Hook, at the same time a great number of boats and floating batteries came down from just above New-York, the latter ran up into the cove, opposite the causeway that leads to Bergen. After taking a considerable time to see that there was

nobody to hurt them, they began a most furious cannonade on our empty works, which continued till they had wearied themselves. In a word, they dared to come much nearer, and displayed the boasted British valour in much brighter colours than ever they had while there remained a single man to oppose them.

Meanwhile our little battalion retreated, with drums beating and colours flying, to Bergen, and before night the brave Britons ventured on shore, and took possession of our evacuated works, where they have taken every precaution to prevent our formidable detachment from returning and driving them from a post which, with so great a display of heroism, they have got possession of.

The post we now possess covers the Jersies. Here we are reinforced by a number of regiments, more are daily coming in, the sick are recovering, the troops in high spirits, and we have no fear but we shall be able to maintain our ground against all the banditti of George the r——.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, November 19, 1776.*

NEW JERSEY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL TUCKER, Esquire, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the state of New-Jersey.

The ADDRESS of the GRAND JURY of the county of Burlington, in the said state ;

Having for some time past witnessed an interruption of the free enjoyment of our civil liberties by the hand of British tyranny and usurpation, the Grand Jury for the county of Burlington cannot forbear expressing their unfeigned satisfaction at the opening of the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey. The Constitution, as lately formed by the Honorable Convention of this state, gives us the utmost satisfaction, and, as we believe, the county we represent. We flatter ourselves that in due

season, under the divine protection, we shall be enabled to baffle the designs of our cruel enemy and reap the benefits thereof. Conscious, however, of the goodness of our cause, and the rectitude of our intentions, the Grand Jury for the county of Burlington are determined to do their part for the support and relief of their much injured country.

We congratulate you, Sir, on your appointment as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this state: We have no doubt of your integrity and assiduity, and can only wish your country had called you to so important an office in times less perilous and dangerous: But, Sir, let the peril and difficulty of the times be a criterion to distinguish who are real friends to their country and who are not.

Signed by order of the Grand Jury,

November 13 1776.

W. POTTS, Foreman.

THE ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Most cordially thank you for your address, Your firmness in the cause of freedom is very agreeable to me, and am happy to find the Grand Jury for the opulent county of Burlington are determined to support their rights as freemen under our new and happy Constitution, in which they may rely on every assistance in my power.

Your good opinion of me affords me sensible pleasure, and hope my future conduct will be such as will meet with the approbation of every freeman in the state of New-Jersey.

SAMUEL TUCKER¹

November 13, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, November 19, 1776.*

The Committee of the county of Essex think it proper to inform the inhabitants of it, that they have received

¹ See note, p. 11.

intelligence by a letter from his Excellency General Washington, at the White Plains, dated the 7th instant, that General Howe, with the army under his command had retreated from that place, with an intention, as he supposed, of sending a detachment of his troops into the Jerseys: The General therefore advises all those who live near the water, to be ready to move their stock, grain, carriages and other effects back into the country.—He adds, if it is not done the calamities we must suffer will be beyond all description, and the advantages the enemy will receive immensely great. They have treated all here without discrimination, the distinction of Whig and Tory has been lost in one general scene of ravage and desolation. The article of forage is of great importance to them; not a blade, he says should be left; what cannot with convenience be removed, must be consumed without the least hesitation. They have further intelligence, by a letter of this day from General Mercer, at Fort Lee, per express, that General Green had just received advice from General Washington, that he was now fully convinced the enemy intended to cross the North River, and make an incursion into this State, desiring we may be prepared in the best manner possible to defeat the design of their coming.

The Committee taking into consideration the present alarming situation of this country, recommend it to all the inhabitants who live near the water, or the great roads leading through the country, to remove, as soon as possible, their stock, grain, hay, carriages, and other effects, into some place of safety back into the country, that they may not fall into the enemy's hands.

By order of the Committee

WILLIAM BURNET,² Chairman

Newark, November 10, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, November 19, 1776.*

² See note, p. 17.

Philadelphia, November 20. Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, November 13.

"Last night I went tory hunting with a party of 50 men, but the birds had flown before we arrived: however, we were repaid by a sight of the enemy's encampment, whose fires being very numerous, and greatly extended, exhibited a delightful appearance.

Lord Sterling's brigade and Col. Hand's begin their march this day from Brunswick, and are not to halt till they reach it. They will be ready to prevent any attempts on the Amboy shore, and give you assistance if the enemy should be so mad as to think of Philadelphia.

"I was just now interrupted by the sergeant of the guard we left at the river side opposite to the ships. He informs me, they have taken a *red hot tory* coming from the enemy's vessels, so our expedition was not entirely fruitless."

Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, Nov. 14, 1776.

"The enemy at Kingsbridge have been reinforced with only one regiment, who are encamped near Fort Independence. This morning a Hessian soldier deserted to Fort Washington, the very first that has done so—He encourages us to hope that many of his countrymen will follow his example, as soon as they are *assured* the Americans will not hang them for meddling in the present war; a notion that has been so industriously planted, and is firmly rooted, that it will be difficult to eradicate it. Tomorrow his excellency goes to Hackensack, where he will fix his quarters till his presence may be necessary elsewhere."

On Wednesday last 100 sail of vessels, left Sandy Hook, and put to sea, but whether they have troops on board is uncertain. Various are the conjectures of their destination, but the prevailing opinion is, that they are

empty transports, and are bound to Ireland for provisions, for the British troops.

We hear the honourable corporation of New-Haven College has conferred the degree of Divinity on the Rev. Mr. Richard Treat of Abington, and the Rev. Mr. McWhorter, of New-Ark, New-Jersey.

On Wednesday the 30th of October, died of a nervous fever, in East New-Jersey, JAMES EDEN, Esq; Major to Col. Ewings¹ battalion of the Maryland Flying Camp. He was taken sick at the camp near White Plains, from whence he was removed across the North-river, and died a few days after.

WAS FOUND,

In a Tent, at Elizabeth-Town, August the 17th.

A New FUR HAT. The owner is desired to call for said hat, and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to JOHN COROTHERS, in West-Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, or to JOHN FORBES, tavern-keeper, at the sign of the Bull's Head, in Front-street in Carlisle.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, November 20, 1776.

To be Sold, on the Premises,

On Tuesday, the third day of December next, for cash to the highest bidder.

That noted Plantation, belonging to the estate of the late Capt. Howard,² situated on the post road about a mile

¹ Colonel Thomas Ewing's Third Battalion, Maryland Flying Camp, in brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Rezin Beall. See *Saffell's Records of Revolutionary War*, p. 238.

² Captain William Howard, an officer in the British army for some years prior to the Revolution, owned and resided on a farm a little to the east of Princeton, and still known as the Castle Howard farm, after the Captain. He probably built the main part of the stone mansion, which with additions made by Col. John Beatty, a subsequent owner, is still standing. Captain Howard was a decided Whig, but in his later years was laid up with the gout. His wife, on the other hand, was fond of entertaining British officers, which moved him to have painted in large letters over his mantel, "No Tory talk here." On his death, in 1776, his wife returned to England.—*Hageman's History of Princeton*, I., 95.

from Princeton, containing 160 acres, with a proper proportion of meadow, pasture, arable and woodland, 21 acres of the latter being about three miles from the buildings, which consist of an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, barn, stables, coach, pidgeon and other out-houses; there is an inclosed garden, and a good well of water; also a good apple orchard, and a great variety of fruit trees: A considerable part of the fence is well laid stone, and the other part in good repair. The pleasant and healthy situation of this seat is too well known to need mentioning.—At the same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, sheep and hogs; hay, waggons, a cart, plows, and a variety of other farming utensils; together with beds, tables, looking-glasses, and a quantity of other genteel household and kitchen furniture.—Possession of the farm may be had, and a good title given, as soon as the purchaser pleases.—The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

N. B. There is a crop of wheat in the ground.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, November 20, 1776.

On the evening of the 14th of August last, at Perth Amboy, there was an alarm, that the enemy was expected to make an attack on the town that night; shortly after there was a report spread that Captain JAMES HAIR, of the first battalion of Chester county militia, stationed at said town, acted the part of a coward, by running away, and hiding himself in the time of danger. We whose names are hereunto subscribed, field officers of said battalion, do certify, that we made enquiry and examined several evidences, touching the said report, and do find that it is false and without foundation; and further, that the said Captain discharged his duty that night, and at other times as an officer ought to do.

JAMES MOORE, Colonel

Nov. 6.

JOSEPH PARK, Lieut. Colonel.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, November 20, 1776.

New-Jersey, Roxbury, Morris County.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms.

Two Hundred and Twenty Acres of good LAND, lying within half a mile of a village, called Flanders, in said town, and within three miles of two Presbyterian Meeting-Houses,¹ one mile from two good grist-mills, and half a mile from a good saw-mill; on the land is a good framed house, two log-houses, one barn, a young bearing orchard, consisting of 160 grafted trees, a meadow off which may be mown 14 tons of good English hay, much more may be made; about 70 acres of upland cleared, the whole under fence, the remainder well timbered. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. A good title will be given by

KENNEDY DALZELL.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, November 20, 1776.*

Whereas ANN CARSLACK, wife of David Carslack, of Nottingham, in the county of Burlington, West-New-Jersey, hath some time past gone away from me, her husband, without any reasonable cause whatsoever for so doing, and carried with her sundry of my effects, some of which were under execution some time before. I do hereby give public notice to her, if she returns to me she shall have the best of usage, and all former difference shall be buried in utter oblivion; if not, I do hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, or to entertain or harbour her, or conceal any of the goods she took from me; for such as do, may expect to be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law, by

August 2, 1776.

DAVID CARSLACK.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, November 20, 1776.*

¹ One of these churches was doubtless at Chester or Roxbury, as it was then called, in Morris county. The location of the other is doubtful, but probably German Valley is meant.—*E. D. H.*

TO BE SOLD.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing near 300 Acres, situate in West-New-Jersey, near Trenton; bounded by Sunpink¹ Creek, Land of Mr. John Coleman, and others; and known by the Name of the Bear Swamp; above 100 Acres of good Meadow may be made; the greatest Part of said Tract is well timbered. For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. RICHARD HALL, in Elfrith's-Alley, Philadelphia; Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS, in Southwark; or of ANDREW EDGE, at the Yellow-Springs, Chester County, who will give an indisputable Title to the Purchaser.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, November 20, 1776.

Philadelphia, November 27. Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, Nov. 17.

“The enemy have been busy all day, in removing the stores at Fort Washington, and have burnt several houses, for what reason we cannot conjecture. As this post, which was intended to keep the communication open, has now become useless it will probably be abandoned as soon as the stores can be removed. Whether the army will move higher up the river or westward into the country, I imagine is not yet agreed on.”

From New-Jersey we learn, that immediately after the surrender of Fort Washington it was determined to evacuate Fort Lee, which was nearly accomplished, when the enemy, on Thursday morning last, sent a body of men across the North-River, 3 or 4 miles above it, which the guard at Fort Lee having notice of, retreated to Hackinsack, and from thence to Acquaconack² Bridge, when the enemy took possession of the Fort, and, we are

¹ Assunpink.

² Now Passaic.

told, have since sent a party to Hackinsack, where they remained when the last accounts came away.

Extract of a letter from Newark, Nov. 23.

“You have no doubt heard all the particulars of our retreat from Fort Lee to Hackinsack, from Hackinsack to Aquaconack, and from thence to this place. Nothing material has happened in the fighting way: We lost some of our large mortars, part of our cannon and stores at Fort Lee, as well as at Hackinsack. I believe the Generals intend to make a stand at this place. I hope these losses, will rouse the virtue of America; if she does not exert herself now, she deserves not the independence she has declared. I have still hopes of success—I heard a great man say many months ago, that America would not purchase her freedom at so cheap a rate as was imagined—nor is it proper she should, what costs us a little, we do not value enough.”—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, November 27, 1776.

Extract of a letter from New-Ark, dated November 25.

“I have just time enough to inform you, that there is very good intelligence that the enemy intend to *make a push for* PHILADELPHIA. We hear part of their force is embarked, either to go up the *Delaware*, and make their attacks on both sides at once, or else to amuse the Southern States, and prevent their sending any assistance to Philadelphia; we have not force enough to oppose their march by land: We look to New-Jersey and Pennsylvania for their militia, and on their spirit depends the preservation of America—If in this hour of adversity they shrink from danger, they deserve to be slaves indeed! If the freedom that success will ensure us, if the misery that awaits our subjection, will not rouse them, why let them sleep on till they awake in bondage.”

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE STEEL-FURNACE at Trentown,¹ being a substantial stone building, and may be entered upon at New-Year's day. For terms apply to STEPHEN SEWELL, or JOHN PEMBERTON.

Philadelphia, 11th month, 27th day, 1776.

—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, November 27, 1776.

Stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, at the North Branch, Somerset county, and province of New-Jersey, on Sunday night the 17th of this instant November, a dark bay MARE, somewhat inclined to brown, full 15 hands high, a natural trotter, will go a slow travelling pace, her off hind foot white between fetlock and hoof, 6 years old past, with no other mark or brand except her main mostly inclining to hang on the near side of her neck; the mare when stolen with foal. Whoever takes up said mare and thief and secures the thief in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be paid a reward of Fifteen Pounds proc. and for mare alone Five Pounds proc. with all reasonable charges when

¹ Stacy Potts, grandson of Mahlon Stacy, built this steel-works in 1776, just back of the barracks, on Petty's run, near Warren street. Steel was made in this establishment during the Revolution, but the enterprise declined soon after. It is said that steel was made in New Jersey as early as 1750, but the statement is somewhat doubtful. Peter Hasenclever, the great ironmaster of northern New Jersey, claimed to have made steel directly from the ore, about 1765-67. At that period crucible steel had not been invented, the iron being usually if not always made into pig then into bars, and then into steel, known as blister steel. The steel-furnace at Trenton, was probably the first considerable building erected in New Jersey, for the purpose. No steel was made in New York until 1776. In 1810 the steel product of the entire United States was but 917 tons; so late as 1831 there were only fourteen blister steel furnaces in the country, with a capacity of 1,600 tons, which was half the annual consumption.—*W. N.*

delivered to the subscriber, or any other person duly authorized to receive her

Nov. 19, 1776. ANDRIS TEN EICK, *Tertius*¹

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, November 27, 1776.

North Branch, November 21, 1776.

Stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, near Old Bromly Mill, in Somerset county, province of New-Jersey, on Sunday night the 17th instant, a dark sorrel HORSE, 3 years old past, without brand, his natural marks a bald face down to his nose, his hind feet white, a natural trotter, about 14 hands 3 inches high, when stolen was shod. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures the thief in any goal, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be paid a reward of Fifteen Pounds proc. and for horse alone, Five Pounds proc. with all reasonable charges when delivered to the subscriber, or any other person duly authorized to receive him.

PETER WORTMAN.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, November 27, 1776.

Came to the plantation, in the upper part of Trenton, on the 3d of August last, a black HORSE, near 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, three white feet, branded on the near thigh but cannot distinguish what letter, shod all round, a natural pacer. The owner coming for him, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, November 27, 1776.

¹Andries Ten Eick, Tertius, was a great-grandson of Derick Ten Eyck (son of Coenraed), who was baptized January 26th, 1653, in New Amsterdam; married Aefje Boelen, from Amsterdam, March 14th, 1675. Among his children was Andries, first, baptized May 4th, 1681, and was among the early settlers on the North Branch of the Raritan. Andries, tertius or third, enlisted, June 23d, 1775, in the company of Capt. Jacob Ten Eyck, in Bridgewater township, Somerset county, New Jersey, Militia.—W. N.

Copy of a letter sent by Governor Livingston, of New Jersey, to the Colonels of militia in that province.

Burlington, Nov. —, 1776.

Sir,

General Howe,¹ after having been presented with the fairest opportunity to come to a general engagement with the brave troops of the United States, at the White Plains, thought proper to decline a battle, and suddenly retreated towards New York. In his return thither he invested, with a numerous army, Fort Washington, and, by the mere dint of numbers, possessed himself of that garrison with considerable slaughter on his side, reported to be equal to the number of prisoners he took in the fortress. This being the only thing of consequence effected by the British arms, during a whole summer's campaign (the Americans having had the advantage in almost every skirmish) the enemy, despairing of conquest, seem determined to plunder; and, reduced to the greatest straits for want of forage and provisions, will, as there is reason to apprehend, endeavor to make an incursion into this state, to supply those necessaries. To check their progress, General Washington (whose fame is deservedly above applause) has transported a considerable body of Continental troops to the eastern parts of this state, who, with the assistance of our militia, will doubtless, be able to give them such a reception as their rashness deserves.

As the war, in which we are engaged, is founded on the principles of self defence and self preservation, and

¹ William Howe, for three years the British Commander in America, was born in England August 10th, 1729. He commanded the British forces at the battle of Bunker Hill and after the defeat of the American Army at the battle of Long Island, took possession of the city of New York. He defeated the American Army at the battle of Brandywine, occupied the city of Philadelphia, repulsed the attack of General Washington at Germantown, and spent the winter of 1777-78 in idleness, and was superseded in May, 1778 by Sir Henry Clinton. He died in Plymouth, England, July 12th, 1814.

to save ourselves and posterity from the most ignominious slavery, and is therefore, on the part of America, the most just and glorious, and warranted by the immutable law of God—As we have pledged our words and honor to support the cause with our lives and fortunes, and have now an opportunity to evince to the world, that such assurances were not the inconsiderate effusions of the boasting bravo, but the cool declarations of the determined hero, now glorying in being called out to manifest his valour, and avenge the indignities offered to his injured country—As the eyes of all Europe are fixed on the brave Americans, as a people resolved, at all hazards, to maintain that Independance, which British injustice, and British cruelty compelled them to adopt—As we ought not to be unwilling to do for our descendants what our ancestors have done for us; nor can be so base as to surrender, without a struggle, that inestimable jewel, liberty, to a ruffian band of mercenaries hired for our destruction, which may be so easily preserved by those vigorous efforts, which it is in our power to make—It is expected that the militia of New-Jersey will not forfeit, by any unworthy conduct, the favorable sentiments entertained of their prowess; but that, ambitious of emulating the fortitude of their gallant brethren of South-Carolina, who have acquired immortal honor by repelling the enemy's attack on Charlestown, they will shew, on this important occasion, a spirit becoming a people disdaining slavery, and ready to risk their lives in the cause of freedom, of virtue and posterity. In full confidence of not being disappointed in those expectations, you are hereby directed to have the battalion, under your command, ready to march on the shortest notice.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, November 28, 1776.

Philadelphia, December 7. We hear from good authority that the main body of our army is at Princeton, to which place Gen. Washington has returned from Trenton. And that the detachment from Gen. Howe's army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Vaughn, still continues at Brunswick.

The English soldiers, it seems, were so jealous of the plunder the Hessians got, that they likewise insisted upon the same privilege, which Gen. Howe was obliged to allow, in order to pacify them, and prevent a mutiny. And now the devastation they make, wherever they come, is not to be equaled in history. They make no distinction, Whig or Tory is all one to them.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, December 7, 1776.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 19.

The main body of the enemy's forces are yet at Trenton, from which place they send out parties of infantry and cavalry to harrass the country, and procure provisions. Last week five hundred Hessians, and a party of light horse, took possession of the city of Burlington, but the rowgallies, belonging to this state, obliged them to abandon it in a few hours. A large body of them was since seen at Coryell's ferry, about five miles above Trenton, and smaller parties in different parts of the Jersies. However, as a line of communication is formed on this side Delaware, for more than forty miles, the armies under Generals Gates,¹ Sullivan,² and Arnold,³ having certainly

¹ General Horatio Gates, see p. 80.

² General John Sullivan, see p. 156.

³ Benedict Arnold was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 14th, 1741. When a boy he enlisted in the Connecticut force to resist invasion, but deserted. He was wounded in the assault on Quebec December 31st, 1775. In the battle of Stillwater, October 7th, 1777, he gained great credit and was again wounded. In June, 1778, General Washington placed him in command of Philadelphia. In 1780 he endeavored to surrender West Point to the enemy, but his plan was frustrated by the capture of Major Andre, and he fled to the British at New York. He died in London, England, June 14th, 1801. See *Arnold's Life of Benedict Arnold, his Patriotism and his Treason*.

crossed it, and joined General Washington, and the militia from the counties in this state are following the noble example of the city militia, who have some time joined the main body, there is no doubt but the enemy will be repulsed with great slaughter, if they should attempt to cross the river.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, December 19, 1776.

Philadelphia, December 24. We hear from good authority, that on Sunday last, betwixt Slab Town¹ and the Black Horse,² in the Jersies, a party of our army, under the command of Col. Griffin, had a skirmish with the Hessians, and that the enemy were forced to retreat with precipitation, having some killed, and leaving behind them many knapsacks and other necessaries, amongst which was a hat shot through the crown. But the next morning, the enemy advancing with a considerable reinforcement, supposed to be about two thousand men with seven or eight field-pieces, our little army was obliged to retreat (which they performed with great regularity) to prevent their being outflanked by superior numbers; and in the evening they had another skirmish at Mountholly, in which the enemy, as an intelligent person informs, had several killed and wounded. In both skirmishes our people had only two killed, and seven or eight wounded. Our army is at Moorestown, and that of the enemy is at Mountholly.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, December 24, 1776.

¹ A hamlet in Burlington county, on the road from Mount Holly to Bordentown four miles north of the former.

² Now known as Columbus, Burlington county.

Princeton, N. Jersey, Dec. 5, 1776.

STOP THE ROBBERS!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Last Tuesday three villains came to the house of Mr. Nowel Furman, near Princeton, and after abusing the family in a barbarous manner, took with them goods to the amount of between one and two hundred pounds, consisting chiefly of Germantown woollen stockings milled, of several colours, large pocket handkerchiefs of several kinds of red and blue stripes, kenting ditto, pins of the small kind, four dozen razors, one pair of four thread fine black worsted hose, black leather pocket books, pocket almanacks, a few pieces of childrens garters, and many other goods unknown.

One of the above rogues is an Irishman, a middle sized man, well set, has bushy sandy hair, and supposed to be marked with the small pox; had on a blue coat; his name is said to be WATSON, and I have been informed he belongs to Capt. Brown's company of Pennsylvania riflemen, under Col. Broadhead.¹ The second person I cannot describe. The third is a tall slim man, with light coloured clothes. It is said they have already changed their clothes. They have with them two rifles and three long swords, without scabbards. They put the goods in bags or knapsacks. They were seen near the Baptist meeting-house at Hopewell, on Wednesday evening, but could not be taken for want of men

¹ Daniel Brodhead was born in 1725, probably in Albany, New York. In July, 1775, he was a delegate from Berks county, Pennsylvania, to the Provincial Convention of that State. In March, 1776, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel commandant of Miles' Regiment, Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, and after Colonel Miles was captured at the battle of Long Island, he had charge of the regiment. He was afterwards made Colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Continental Regiment. He received the thanks of the Continental Congress for his good conduct in the expedition against the Mingo and Munsey Indians in 1779. On the 17th of January, 1781, he was transferred to the First Regiment of Pennsylvania and served until the close of the war. He was brevetted Brigadier-General September 30th, 1783. In 1789, we find him as Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, and he died November 15th, 1809.

This soldier was named John Watson, of Captain Richard Brown's company of Lieutenant-Colonel Brodhead's Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment.

of resolution. It is supposed they are bound for Delaware, and so on to Shamokin. Whoever secures said goods, and the men, so that they be convicted, shall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the men, or in proportion for any of the men or part of the goods, by applying to Mr. STACY POTTS¹ at Trenton, or Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber at Princeton.

JOHN DENTON

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, December 28, 1776.

New-York, Nov. 18. Tuesday last about two hundred transports sailed from Sand-Hook, for Great-Britain, under convoy of his Majesty's ships *Ferney* and *Active*. In the former his Excellency Lord Dunmore took his passage for England.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, December 28, 1776.

Philadelphia, December 28. Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the American army.

"Since I wrote you this morning, I have had an opportunity of hearing a number of the particulars of the horrid depredations committed by that part of the British army, which was stationed at and near Pennytown, under the command of Lord Cornwallis. Besides the sixteen young women who had fled to the woods to avoid their brutality, and were there seized and carried off, one man had the cruel mortification to have his wife and only daughter (a child of ten years of age) ravished; this he himself, almost choaked with grief, uttered in lamentations to his friend, who told me of it, and also informed me that another girl of thirteen years of age was taken from her father's house, carried to a barn about a mile, there ravished, and afterwards made use of by five more

¹ Stacy Potts, see p. 238.

of these brutes. Numbers of instances of the same kind of behaviour I am assured of have happened, here their brutish lust were their stimulus; but wanton mischief was seen in every part of the country; every thing portable they plunder and carry off, neither age nor sex, Whig or Tory, is spared, an indiscriminate ruin attends every person they meet with, infants, children, old men and women, are left in their shirts without a blanket to cover them in this inclement season, furniture of every kind destroyed or burnt, windows and doors broke to pieces; in short, the houses left uninhabitable, and the people left without provisions, for every horse, cow, ox, hogs and poultry, carried off, a blind old gentleman near Pennytown plundered of every thing, and on his door wrote, 'Capt. Wills of the Royal Irish did this.' As a notable proof of their regard and favour to their friends and well-wishers, they yesterday burnt the elegant house of Daniel Cox,¹ Esq; at Trenton ferry, who has been their constant advocate, and supporter of Toryism in that part of the country; this behaviour of theirs has so exasperated the people of the country, that they are flying to arms, and forming themselves into parties to waylay them and cut them off wherever they can meet with them; this, and other efforts which are making, I hope will so frighten them that they will soon find their situation very disagreeable in New-Jersey. Another instance of their brutality happened near Woodbridge; one of the most respectable gentlemen in that part of the country was alarmed by the cries and shrieks of a most lovely daughter; he found an officer, a British officer, in the act of ravishing her, he instantly put him to death; two other officers rushed in with fusees, and fired two balls into the father, who is now languishing under his

¹ For a sketch of Daniel Cox and of his ancestors, see 1 *N. J. Archives*, X, 225-7, note.

wounds. I am tired of this horrid scene; Almighty justice cannot suffer it to go unpunished; he will inspire his people (who only claim that liberty which he has intitled them to) to do themselves justice, to rise universally in arms, and drive these invading tyrants out of our country."

Published by order of the Council of Safety.

Geo. Bickham, Secretary, pro tem.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, December 28, 1776.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction at Newtown, Bucks county, dated December 27, 1776.

"It was determined some days ago, that our army should pass over to Jersey, in three different places, and attack the enemy. Accordingly about two thousand five hundred men, and twenty brass fieldpieces, with his Excellency Gen. Washington at their head, and Major Gens. Sullivan and Greene, in command of two divisions passed over on the night of Christmas, and about three o'clock, A. M. were on their march, by two routs, towards Trenton. The night was sleety, and the roads so slippery that it was daybreak when we were two miles from Trenton. But happily the enemy were not apprised of our design, and our advanced party were on their guards at half a mile from the town, when Gen. Sullivan's and Gen. Greene's division soon came into the same road. Their guard gave our advanced party several smart fires, as we drove them; but we soon got two fieldpieces at play, and several others in a short time; and one of our Colonels pushing down on the right, while the others advanced on the left, into the town. The enemy, consisting of about fifteen hundred Hessians, under Col. Rohl,¹ formed and made some smart fires from the musketry and six field pieces, but our people pressed from every

¹ Rall.

quarter, and drove them from their cannon. They retreated towards a field behind a piece of wood up the creek, from Trenton, and formed in two bodies, which I expected would have brought on a smart engagement from the troops, who had formed very near them, but at that instant, as I came in full view of them, from the back of the wood, with his Excellency General Washington, an officer informed him that the party had grounded their arms, and surrendered prisoners.

“The others soon followed their example, except a part which had got off in the hazy weather, towards Princeton, and a party of their light horse which made off on our first appearance. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers of every regiment. By their active and spirited behavior, they soon put an honorable issue to this glorious day.

“I was immediately sent off with the prisoners to M’Conkey’s ferry, and have got about seven hundred and fifty safe in town and a few miles from here, on this side the ferry, viz. one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, four Captains, seven Lieutenants, and eight Ensigns. We left Col. Rohl, the Commandant, wounded, on his parole, and several other officers and wounded men at Trenton. We lost but two of our men that I can hear of, a few wounded, and one brave officer, Capt. Washington, who assisted in securing their artillery, shot in both hands. Indeed every officer and private behaved well, and it was a most fortunate day to our arms, which I the more rejoice at having an active part in it. The success of this day will greatly animate our friends, and add fresh courage to our new army, which, when formed, will be sufficient to secure us from the depredations or insults of our enemy.

“Gen. Ewing’s division could not pass at Trenton for ice, which also impeded Gen. Cadwalader passing over

with all his cannon and the militia, though part of his troops were over, and if the whole could have passed, we should have swept the coast to Philadelphia. We took three standards, six fine brass cannon, and about one thousand stands of arms."

Published by order of Council of Safety.

G. BICKHAM, Sec. pro tem.

By an authentic account received this morning, the following is a list of prisoners taken, viz.: One Col. two Lieut. Cols. three Majors, four Captains, eight Lieuts, twelve Ensigns, two Surgeon Mates, ninety nine sergeants, twenty five drummers, nine musicians, twenty five servants, and seven hundred and forty privates.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31. By the last advices from the Jerseys, we learn the enemy are every where flying before our army, who frequently take small parties of them. Since the affair at Trenton, it is said, we have taken four hundred, amongst whom are several officers.

Yesterday morning upwards of nine hundred Hessians, who were taken at Trenton, were brought to this city. The wretched condition of these unhappy men, most of whom, if not all, were dragged from their wives and families by a despotic and avaricious prince, must sensibly affect every generous mind with the dreadful effects of arbitrary power.

Last Monday seven of the lighthorse belonging to this city, took nine lighthorsemen from the enemy, near Princeton, without firing a gun.

Last Thursday afternoon Col. Rohl died, at Trenton, of the wounds he received that morning.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, December 31, 1776.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.

We hear that on Thursday night last, General Washington (who then occupied one part of Trenton, whilst

the main body of the British army were in possession of the other) having received intelligence that General Howe,¹ with four thousand men, was advancing to reinforce the main body of the enemy, he went off privately at midnight, in order to intercept Howe; and meeting with him and his army at Maidenhead, after making the necessary dispositions, an engagement ensued early in the morning, when the enemy, standing a smart fire for half an hour, gave way. General Washington has taken eight field pieces. He found his army so superior to the enemy, that he not only pursued them, but found himself able to despatch two brigades to the relief of that part of his army he left behind him, to amuse the main body of the enemy at Trenton, which decamped as soon as they heard of Washington's victory, and filed off towards Penntown.² Our men, it is said, behaved with the greatest bravery. It is very probable General Howe's expedition into the Jerseys will be as fatal to him as that of Gage's to Lexington, and New-York will be evacuated like Boston, for a body of the New England forces are in possession of the heights above Kingbridge.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 4, 1777.

New-York, January 6. On the 28th ult. the handsome Dwelling House of the Hon. Stephen Skinner, Esq; at Amboy, was accidentally set on fire and entirely consumed. The Warehouses adjacent were filled with military stores, which were saved from Destruction by the Activity of the 33d Regiment quartered there, and of the Sailors belonging to the Ships in the Harbor, Mr. Skinner, we hear, by this Fire and the Depredations of the Rebels, has suffered within this Month a Loss of full £. 3000.

¹ See note, p. 240.

² Pennington, Mercer county, New Jersey.

* * * This Paper may be had every Week at Mr. Drummond's at Acquacanack-Bridge;¹ at the Sun, in Newark; at Mrs. Noel's in Elizabeth-Town; at Mr. Hick's, Amboy. and at Mr. Lloyd Danberry's, in New-Brunswick, New-Jersey.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, January 6, 1777.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS put on board one of the Ferry Pettyaugers at Elizabeth-Town Point, on Friday the 13th Inst. a small Mahogany Box about 3 Feet long, 14 or 15 Inches wide, 9 or 10 Inches deep, marked on the Lid with Ink *Robert Adair*, and with Chalk, *At Mrs. Smith's Coffee-House, New-York*. Which Trunk has not been seen nor heard of since the Arrival of the Pettyauger in New-York, and is supposed to be taken away through Mistake. Whoever will bring the Box to Hugh Gaine, or the Subscriber at Elizabeth-Town Point, shall have the above Reward.

JONATHAN J. DAYTON.

N. B. If the Person in whose Hands the above Box has fallen, will convey the Papers contained therein, to Hugh Gaine,² (which can be of no Use to any Person but the Owner) they will be welcome to the other Part of its Contents.

¹ Robert Drummond, who was the principal merchant at Acquackanonk (now Passaic); he was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775 and 1776, but early in 1777 joined the British, and was commissioned Major of the Second Battalion. He served till the close of the war, when he went to London, where he died, and was buried, February 3d, 1789, in St. Luke's churchyard, Chelsea. His property was confiscated in 1778. He married, April 1st, 1759, Jannetje (Jennie) Vreeland, in the Acquackanonk Reformed Dutch Church. He was a member of the Assembly from Essex county, in 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773 and 1774, and was a Deputy to the Provincial Congress of May, 1774, September, 1775, June, 1776, rendering some service to the patriot cause, but voted to defer the adoption of the Constitution of July 2d, 1776. A portrait of Major Drummond, taken in London in 1784, in his British uniform, is in the possession of a descendant at Paterson, and has been reproduced in the History of Paterson by the writer of this note.—*W. N.*

² Hugh Gaine, see p. 130.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trusting Lydia, wife of Henry Hammond, (she having made an elopement) as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HENRY HAMMOND.

Elizabeth-Town, Nov. 27, 1776.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, January 6, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.

This day an express arrived from Gen. Washington's army, at Pluckemin, Morris county, East-Jersey, which he left last Sunday night. By him we learn our army is in high spirits, having had various engagements with the enemy, in which they have been victorious, and have taken several field pieces, a considerable quantity of baggage and upwards of seven hundred prisoners, amongst whom are many officers of rank and fortune.—

Further particulars the printer hopes he shall be able to obtain for the satisfaction of his readers next publication.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the army to his friend in this city, dated Pluckemin, Jan. 5, 1777.

"We have a number of officers prisoners. I am just called on to command the infantry at the funeral of Capt. Leslie,¹ a British-officer, killed at Princeton. We bury him with military honors. On the field I saw lying another Captain of the name of Mostyn,² said to be the next heir to an estate of twenty-five thousand pounds per annum in England."—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 7, 1777.

¹ William Leslie was a Captain in the Seventieth Regiment of the British Line. He was mortally wounded in the fight at Princeton, and taken care of by the eminent physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. He was carried off by the American Army after the battle of Princeton, and died at Pluckemin on January 5th, 1777, where he was interred with military honors. A monument erected by Dr. Rush is still standing in the graveyard.

² Robert Mostyn entered the British Army in 1768, in the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Foot; was made a Lieutenant in 1774, and a Captain in the Fortieth Regiment, May 6th, 1776. He received his death wound at the beginning of the fight at Princeton.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.

We are informed that a body of Jersey militia, under Gen. Maxwell,¹ attacked and defeated one regiment of Highlanders² and one of Hessian troops at Spank town,³ on Sunday last. This accounts for a heavy firing heard on that day by different persons towards Princeton.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 11, 1777.

 NOTICE is hereby given, That four waggons will shortly set off from this city, to proceed to Gen. Washington's head quarters in New-Jersey, by order of the Council of Safety.—Such of the inhabitants of the city and Liberties, as chuse to avail themselves of this opportunity to send clothing and other necessaries to their friends of the militia now in service, are desired to apply immediately to Jacob Schreiner for the first battalion, Alexander Todd, for the second, William Davis for the third, and Benjamin Armitage for the artillery companies.⁴

No more than twenty pounds weight will be received for any one person at the camp, nor any pay demanded for carriage.

Jan. 10.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 11, 1777.

New-York, January 13. Several Skirmishes between the King's Troops, and the Rebels have lately happened in the Jersies. But the most distinguished Rencounter occurred on the 3d Instant, near Princetown. The 17th Regiment, consisting of less than 300 Men fell in with the Rebel-Army of between 5 and 6000, whom they attacked with all the Ardor and Intrepidity of Britons. They received the Fire of the Rebels from behind a Fence, over which they immediately leaped upon their Enemies,

¹ William Maxwell, see note, p. 5.

² Forty-second Regiment, British Foot—Highland Watch.

³ Spanktown, now Rahway, N. J.

⁴ General John Cadwalader's Brigade of Philadelphia Associators.

who presently turned to the right about with such Precipitation as to leave their very Cannon behind them. The Soldiers instantly turned their Cannon, and fired at least 20 Rounds upon their Rear, and had they been assisted with another Regiment or two, the Rebels would have found it rather difficult to make good their Retreat. This has been one of the most splendid Actions of the whole Campaign, and has given a convincing Proof that British Valour has not declined from its antient Glory. Of Col. Mawhood, their gallant Commander; and of his Conduct in the Affair, too many Encomiums cannot be said. The Loss was about Twenty Killed and Eighty wounded of the Troops. Of the Rebels above 400 were killed and wounded. Among their Slain were eleven Officers. Mr. *Mercer*, (one of the wounded Rebel-Officers, since dead) when he was taken up by our People, asked how many the Numbers were who had thus attacked him, and upon being told, he cried out with astonishment; "My God, Is it possible? I have often heard of British Courage; but never could have imagined to find such an Instance as this!"

Another Account says. That the 17th Regiment just before they charged the Rebels, deliberately pulled off their Knapsacks, and gave three Cheers, then broke through the Rebels, faced about, attacked, and broke through them a second Time. Col. Mawhood then said, it would be prudent, as they were so few, to retire; upon which the Men one and all cried out, "No, No; Let us attack them again;" And it was with great Difficulty their Colonel could induce them to retreat; which at length they performed in the utmost Order.

To the Honor of this brave Regiment, both as Soldiers and as Men, not one of them has ever attempted to plunder, or encourage it in others.

In the several Skirmishes, the Rebels have lost above 700 Men.

By the nearest Calculation that can be formed, the Rebels, in the Course of the last year, did not lose by Sickness and Battle less than 25,000 Men. An immense Draught in a Country, where the Price of Labor is so great, and the Hands so few.

Isaac Pearson, Esq; endeavoring to pass through the Jersies in his Way to New-York, was last week murdered by some of the rebellious Banditti who infest the public Roads between this City and Philadelphia.

On Sunday the 5th Instant, at half an Hour before Sunrise, a party of about 90 Rebels made an Attack upon Lieutenant Cameron of the 46th Regiment, and about 20 of his Men, lying at Raway. They were bravely repulsed with the Loss of one Man killed and three slightly wounded. The Rebels left nine killed behind them. They fled with the more Precipitation, upon seeing Lieut. Col. Dongan with about 20 Jersey Volunteers, belonging to Col. Luce's Battalion, coming up to Lieut. Cameron's Assistance.

It is said, that several of the Hessian officers, from a just Sense of Honor, and Conviction of the Meanness of suffering a soldier to plunder, are resolved to discourage it intirely. Perhaps, the best Means of preventing it in future, would be to burn all that the Soldiers have collected before their faces, and to assure them they must expect the same Attention to real military Discipline hereafter.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, January 13, 1777.

FOUND in the Jersies, a brown and white spaniel bitch, with a brass collar and engraved upon it, Capt. Kenneer Royal Fuzileers. The owner applying to Capt. John M'Neal, on board the ship Jenny, in Beekman's-slip, or Capt. Robert Shuter, of the Lord Dunluce, said slip, paying the advertisement, shall have her again.—*Ibid.*

A Grammar School is now opening at Jamaica, on Long Island, by ANDREW WILSON, who for some years has taught the Latin and Greek Languages at Morris-Town, in East-Jersey. Boarding may be procured at Jamaica.—*Ibid.*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.

It is said Gen. Heath¹ has destroyed more than a hundred flat bottomed boats, which lay near Elizabeth town.

By several people from the Jersies we learn that a heavy cannonade was heard yesterday towards Brunswick.

Last night a party of Waldeckers arrived in this city, who were taken in the East Jersies.

A part of General Washington's army occupying the houses and stores belonging to William Richards,² at Lamberton, near Trenton, for barracks, hospitals, and slaughter houses, on Friday the third instant, the dwelling-house was burnt down (supposed by accident) with a large quantity of mustard seed, some household goods, and a chocolate mill, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Major General G.—³ to a gentleman in this city, dated Morristown, Jan. 9.

¹ William Heath was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 7th, 1737; organized the Suffolk County Regiment of Militia at the beginning of the war; was made a Major-General of the Provincial Troops in June, 1775, and two days afterwards a Brigadier-General of the Continental Army. On the 9th of August, 1776, he was promoted a Major-General. After the battle of White Plains, he took command of the posts in the Highlands, and after June, 1779, until the close of the war he had charge of the American troops at the several posts on the Hudson river. He was the last surviving Major-General of the Revolutionary Army.

² William Richards was a storekeeper at Trenton Landing, just below the Bloomsbury farm, near Trenton, New Jersey.

³ Nathanael Greene was born in Rhode Island in 1742. From a boy he was a student of military science, and although his father was a Quaker preacher, he was made a Brigadier-General of the Continental Army June 22d, 1775, and raised three regiments of troops for the Rhode Island contingent. He distinguished himself at the battles of Trenton and Princeton; fought bravely at Brandywine and Germantown, and commanded the right wing of the American Army at the battle of Monmouth. For more than two years he held the office of Quartermaster-General of the army. In the closing year of the war he commanded the American forces in Virginia and the Carolinas, and received a medal from Congress for a decisive victory at Eutaw Springs. He died at Mulberry Grove, Georgia, June 19th, 1786. See *Greene's Life of Nathanael Greene*.

“Not a line have I received from you since you left us at Newtown—I am much obliged to you for the attention—Were I not fully persuaded that you are anxious to know the success of our late manœuvres, I would not have wrote you a syllable this fortnight. I almost think the author of the Crisis a prophet where he says the Tories will curse the day that Howe arrived upon the Delaware. I verily believe the observation is coming true. The two late actions at Trenton and Princeton have put a very different face upon affairs. Within a fortnight past we have taken and killed of Howe’s army between two and three thousand men—Our loss is trifling—we are daily picking up their parties—yesterday we took seventy prisoners and thirty loads of baggage.

“Great credit is due to the Philadelphia militia; their behaviour at Trenton in the cannonade, and at Princeton was brave, firm and manly; they were broken at first in the action at Princeton, but soon formed in the face of grapeshot, and pushed on with a spirit that would do honor to veterans, besides which they have borne a winter’s campaign with a soldier like patience. General Cadwallader is a brave and gallant officer.”—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 14, 1777.

Mr. Towne,

The following advertisement was put up in the most public parts of the Jersies, and by giving it a place in your paper, you will oblige a

LOVER of HUMANITY.

His Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON strictly forbids all the officers and soldiers of the Continental army of the militia, and all recruiting parties, plundering any person whatsoever, whether Tories or others. The effects of such persons will be applied to public uses in a regular manner, and it is expected that humanity and

tenderness to women and children will distinguish brave Americans, contending for liberty, from infamous mercenary ravagers, whether British or Hessians.

G. WASHINGTON.

Trenton, January 1, 1777.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 14, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 16.

By letters from General Washington's army of the eighth, tenth, and eleventh instant, we have the following authentic intelligence, viz. That our army marched from Pluckemin, and arrived at Morristown on the sixth; that Gen. Maxwell,¹ with a considerable body of Continental troops and militia, having marched towards Elizabeth town, sent back for a reinforcement, which having joined him, he advanced, and took possession of the town, and made prisoners fifty Waldeckers and forty Highlanders who were quartered there, and made prize of a schooner with baggage and some blankets on board. About the same time one thousand bushels of salt were secured by our troops at a place called Spank town, about five miles from Woodbridge; when a party of our men attacked the enemy at that place, they sent for a reinforcement to Woodbridge, but the Hessians absolutely refused to march, having heard we were very numerous in that quarter. The English troops at Elizabeth town would not suffer the Waldeckers to stand sentry at the outposts, several of them having deserted, and come over to us.

The main body of the enemy is at Brunswick; they have also some troops at Amboy, where some men of war and transports are collected, it is supposed to take off the baggage.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 16, 1777.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in

¹ See note, p. 5.

General Washington's army, dated Pluckemin, Jan. 5, 1777.

"I have been so much engaged with marches and countermarches, that I have not had a moment to write. We left Crosswicks the first inst. about ten o'clock in the morning, and arrived a little after sunset at Trenton, through the worst roads that were ever seen. About eleven o'clock we were alarmed by the approach of the enemy. We only sent out a brigade to amuse them, while we took post on the lower side of the creek, and back in the woods. There was a pretty smart cannonade till dark, when both sides ceased firing. The men ordered to keep their posts, and lie on their arms. A council of war was held, and it was determined to file off to the right, through the woods, and by bye-roads, leaving the enemy on the left, and attack Princeton by daylight; about five hundred men, and two pieces of iron cannon, were left to amuse the enemy.

"Our whole army, with a great train of artillery, marched about one, and you may suppose that we must form a very long line of march. We arrived one hour too late. About seven hundred British troops were prepared to march, to join their main body, part of which lay at Maidenhead.¹ They saw our army about a mile and a half distance, which made a very formidable appearance. They returned to the town, and made ready to receive us; one division of their troops formed in front of a house on the south side of the college, and on the right hand of the road. Gen. Mercer's brigade filed off to the right, and was attacked by the other division. The brigade did not fire till they advanced within forty yards. The enemy received this brigade with charged bayonets. Gen. Mercer² was wounded (it is said by a ball fired) but it is a fact he was afterwards wounded in

¹ Now Lawrenceville, between Princeton and Trenton.

² See note, p. 170.

the belly by a bayonet. Our brigade advanced through the skirts of a wood in front of the enemy, posted on an eminence with two field pieces. Gen. Green¹ ordered me to form as soon as we arrived on a hill about two or three hundred yards distance. Our column was formed from the right by divisions. About fifty light infantry of the enemy posted themselves behind the fence about an hundred yards distance. And, on our left flank, I despatched Capt. Henry, with a body of light infantry, about an hundred, to flank that party. But the first discharge from our field pieces on the left, drove them up to the main body. I immediately rode in front to the column, and ordered the second divisions to double up to the right; the third to the left, and so on alternately. This was done in the face of the enemy, and under a shower of grape shot. About half the first battalion was formed when they broke, fell back upon the column, threw the whole into confusion. I immediately rode round the left and formed a division, joined one man after the other to it; but the fire was so hot that they again broke. Some of the officers behaved very bravely, and exerted themselves to the utmost. Gen. Washington came down and exposed himself very much, but expostulated to no purpose. I just then saw a considerable party of horse moving off to our right, to take advantage of the confusion, but a discharge or two from the cannon immediately dispersed them. I asked the General if it would not be proper to form about an hundred yards in the rear. He desired me to try, which succeeded beyond my expectation. I collected some of the brigade and some New-Englandmen, and advanced obliquely to the right, passed a fence, and marched up to the left of the enemy. Two small parties were formed on the left and advanced at the same time, and bravely pushed up in the face of

¹ General Greene, see p. 256.

a heavy fire. The enemy then left their station and inclined to the left, and gave us several heavy fires, in which two were killed, and several wounded. I pressed my party forward, huzzaed, and cried out "They fly, the day is our own," and it passed from right to left.

I fancy the enemy found it impossible to escape, as our troops all began to rally and join in the pursuit. They all dropped their packs and flew with the utmost precipitation and we pursued with great eagerness. The men were much fatigued for want of rest, provisions, and with marching. We followed about two miles, and then gave over. Many parties are yet out, and have taken several prisoners. The town surrendered, and about sixty including fourteen officers surrendered. We have taken in the whole about three hundred, about thirty killed, and fifty wounded. I have no doubt but others will be brought in. We lost about thirty killed, and thirty wounded. We took three pieces of brass artillery. The troops that lay at Maidenhead returned about the same time we returned from the pursuit. Horses could not be secured to carry off the artillery. Major Proctor¹ made an exchange; he left an iron three pounder, and brought a brass six pounder. The enemy proceeded towards Brunswick with the utmost expedition, the British arrived there at about daylight, and the Hessians at twelve yesterday. All was in the greatest confusion, and the British troops left town last evening, and the whole this morning. We marched immediately to Morristown, where we shall be ready to fall down on Elizabethtown, Newark, or Amboy. Gen. M'Dougal² is back of

¹ Thomas Procter was Colonel of the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Artillery. He was with his regiment at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. In February, 1777, his regiment was placed on the Continental Establishment and he resigned April 9th, 1781. He died at Philadelphia, March 16th, 1806.

² Alexander McDougall was born in Scotland in 1731. He was a leader of the New York liberty party before 1776; was Colonel of the First New York Regiment; Brigadier-General in the Continental Army, August 9th, 1776; and Major-General, October 20th, 1777, and served as such until the close of the war. He died in New York, June 8th, 1786.

Newark, with three Continental regiments, and Jersey militia, altogether two thousand. Gen. Heath¹ has crossed the North river with three brigades. General Putnam² is to come up with all the troops he can muster.”
—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 16, 1777.

Philadelphia, January 17.

Tuesday se’nnight Capt. Basset’s troop of light horse, under command of Lieutenant Chew, arrived here from Dover, in the Delaware State, and we hear they have since joined General Washington in New-Jersey, and

On Monday and Wednesday se’nnight the Ninth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Fleming, arrived in this city, which also yesterday marched for New-Jersey.

Since the action at Trenton on the 26th ult. our army have had several engagements with the enemy at Trenton and Princeton, the particulars of which we have not yet come at.—This much we can assure the public, that within these ten days past between two and three hundred prisoners have been brought to town, consisting of Hessians, Waldeckers, Highlanders, and some British light horse.—Our army is now advantageously posted at Morris-Town, and are daily receiving reinforcements; and the enemy at Brunswick.—In our next we expect to have particulars of their proceedings since their departure from Trenton.

Last Sunday evening died near Princeton, of the wounds he received in the engagement at that place on the 3d instant, HUGH MERCER, Esq; Brigadier General in the Continental Army. On Wednesday his body was brought to this city, and yesterday buried in Christ

¹ William Heath, see note, p. 256.

² Israel Putnam was one of the four Major-Generals of the Continental Army, appointed in June, 1775. He took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, in the disastrous defeat on Long Island, and was then placed in command of Philadelphia. He retired from the army on the 3d of June, 1783, and died in Brooklyn, Connecticut, May 19th, 1790.

Church yard with military honors, attended by the Gentlemen of the army now here and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of this city.—The uniform character and exalted abilities and virtues of this illustrious officer, will render his name equally dear to America with the liberty for which she is now contending to the latest posterity.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, January 17, 1777.

Yesterday the remains of Capt. William Shippen,¹ who was killed at Princeton the third instant, gloriously fighting for the liberty of his country, were interred in St. Peter's churchyard. His funeral was attended by the Council of Safety, the Members of Assembly, officers of the army, a troop of Virginia lighthorse, and a great number of inhabitants. This brave and unfortunate man was in his twenty-seventh year, and has left a widow and three young children to lament the death of an affectionate husband and tender parent, his servants a kind master, and his neighbours a sincere and obliging friend.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 18, 1777.

New-York, January 20. On Monday last Mr. CHARLES LEE was brought to this City from Brunswick, and put into the Custody of a strong Guard.

On Friday the 10th Instant, the House of Mr. Brook Farmer, at Brunswick, was accidentally set on fire and burnt down, with the House adjoining. Scarce any of the Furniture was saved. The Officers quartered in it lost most of their Baggage.

A Party of about 3 or 400 Rebels, who had quitted

¹ William Shippen was a merchant in Philadelphia before the war and engaged in the coasting trade. In December, 1776, he commanded a company of marines in the American fleet on the Delaware river; left the fleet with Colonel Cadwalader's force; took part in the battle of the Assunpink, January 2d, 1777; was killed in the beginning of the fight at Princeton; buried at the Stony Brook Friends' burial-ground, and afterwards in St. Peter's churchyard in Philadelphia.

Mr. Washington's Service on the Expiration of their stipulated Time, and were returning to New-England from Morris-Town, took Capt. Kennedy's House in their way at Newark, and plundered it of every Thing that was valuable.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, January 20, 1777.

The late success of General Washington, in the Jersies, must afford the most heart felt pleasure to every American Whig.

It was but the other day that the British and foreign troops made a rapid progress through that state, little or no opposition having been made to them—scarce an enemy to be seen—the remains of our little army being obliged to retreat before them, and take shelter on this side the Delaware.

General Howe,¹ in all that careless security which uninterrupted success usually creates, cantons his army up and down the country in parties. Full of their own prowess, and entertaining a contempt for their enemies, they thought of nothing but getting rich in plunder, and are thrown entirely off their guard. Gen. Washington, perceiving this favourable opportunity, on a sudden resolves to take advantage of it. In one of those dark and dismal nights, which the greatest masters in the art of war recommend for an enterprise of this kind, he passes over the Delaware with only twenty-four hundred men and quick as lightning falls on the astonished and surprised enemy. He wins an almost bloodless victory, takes one thousand of the enemy prisoners, their baggage, cannon and colours—he afterwards returns—mean while a general panic seizes the whole. General Washington again lands on the other side; and, having been joined by some other troops, the enemy recollect themselves, and prepare for the attack. He avoids it, and at mid-

¹ General William Howe, see note, p. 240.

night, decamping, marches round about, and leaving the enemy behind him at Trenton, comes upon a party by surprise at Princeton, routs them, takes three hundred prisoners, and three pieces of brass ordnance. This unlooked for manœuvre perplexes and amazes those who were left behind. They, hearing the battle, march on to Princeton to succour their brethren, but all is over there. They proceed in all haste to Brunswick, whilst our army turns off to the left, to meet a reinforcement, which will enable them to fall upon the enemy, and force them out of all their territories in the Jersey state.

They will now, I hope, be brought to confess that there is either some little courage left among our troops, or that they have lost their own.

I wonder what is become of the late Lieut. Governor Skinner¹—he has had but a short reign of it—so very short that I much doubt whether he will even be mentioned in the list of Governors, in poor Richard's almanack—I have some curiosity to be informed by what act of *state* he was authenticated, or in what manner he was announced to the *body* of the people.

I know very well the nature and merits of his services; but my noble Lord and Knight, was it prudent or politic in you to make a Governor of a vendor of noli prosequies?—Neither the Whigs who have purchased them of him, whilst he was Attorney General, nor those who have only heard of it, will be so ready to come in as if another had been appointed, who was free from this infirmity. They know him, and are sensible there is no danger from the law while there is a shilling of hard money in the Jersies.

But nevertheless, he has had virtue and merit enough

¹ Cortlandt Skinner was born of Scotch parentage in 1728. He was Speaker of the Colonial Legislature of New Jersey after 1765, and the last Attorney-General of the King for that Province. He was a lawyer of marked ability and integrity. In July, 1776, he organized a brigade of New Jersey Volunteers, Loyalists, and died at Bristol, England, March 15th, 1799.

in the eyes of the Commissioners, to entitle him to a government; and affords to this much insulted and abused country a bright sample of the rulers to be set over us, after they should have completed the conquest of it.

Since he is now obliged to quit his government of the Jerseys, suppose the Commissioners were to apply to his Majesty, to appoint him to be *first* Governor of *Long Island*—it would be still adding to the honor of the Knighthood, which was the reward of that important conquest. I humbly ask pardon for the freedom I have taken, but as I know it is a principle of the Ministry to endeavour to keep what small possessions they have in this country, they would choose by all means to adapt the government to the people, or where he is to govern, and so keep them quiet by suiting them mutually to each other.

The *conquest* of Rhode-Island too will no doubt be the occasion of some new honors to the officer commanding that part of the army.

But, my Lord and Knight, after all what substantial advantages have your fleet and army gained for your employers? Staten and Long-Islands, the city and island of New York, and Rhode Island—but a few miles of ground in the whole, and as much implies the reduction of America as subduing the islands of Guernsey and Jersey would that of Great Britain.

It is true you marched down to Burlington. But how much of *New-Jersey* do you now hold? If you turn to the map, it is a mere shred, a mathematical point. You cannot now but be convinced how dangerous it is to leave the protection of your ships. If ever you lose a battle at a distance from them, you are undone. Only suppose a party of your rear to stop the road by which your army penetrated, and your troops must in their

flight be bewildered and lost—your baggage and artillery, of course, will fall into our hands.

America has been repeatedly assured by the friends of the Commissioners that they are men of very fair private characters. They may be so for aught I know, but America cannot be mistaken with respect to their public characters. They came out to this country, the one at the head of the fleet, the other with the command of the army; the sword in one hand, the declaration, other acts, and manifesto's enjoining unconditional submission, in the other—In the case of Mr. Wilkes the ministerial language was that a good or a bad private character had a public one answerable to it; but they have a salvo here—they assert the Commissioners act a consistent part, for they are right in their political principles—It may possibly appear so to some people, those particularly who have the art of making themselves believe what they please; but it is very certain that all we asked of Great-Britain was only to do us justice—She refused at last even to hear us, and at no time ever considered our claims—we insisted, she threatened—we persisted, she sent out a fleet and an army against us, and we have opposed with arms on this principle, "*Bellum justum quibus necessarium, et quibus nisi in armis justitia non sit.*" *That war is just which is founded in necessity, and without which justice cannot be obtained.*

AN AMERICAN WHIG.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, January 21, 1777.*

Philadelphia, January 8, 1777.

Was taken from the door of the provision store near Trenton, on the evening of the second instant, a little BLACK HORSE, marked on the buttock C. A. belonging to the states, with bridle, and saddle bags. Stephen

¹ This paper was undoubtedly written by Governor Livingston. It certainly is in his sarcastic style.

Lowrey,¹ A. D. Commissary Gen.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 21, 1777.

ANECDOTE.—After the battle at Princeton on the 3d of this instant, General Washington perceiving a wounded soldier belonging to the enemy laying on the field, came up to him, and after enquiring into the nature of his wound, commended him for his gallant behaviour, and assured him that he should want for nothing that his camp could furnish him.—After the General left him an American soldier who thought he was dead, came up in order to strip him; the General see[ing] it, bid the soldier begone, and ordered a sentry to stand over the wounded prisoner till he was carried to a convenient house to be dressed.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, January 22, 1777.

Within these three or four days there have been several skirmishes in the East-Jersies, in which our troops have always beat the enemy. About three miles up the Rariton, from Brunswick, a party of our army attacked a large body of the enemy, and took near six hundred head of cattle, upwards of fifty waggons, and a number of English horses, of the dray breed, which were so excessively emaciated that they were scarce able to walk.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 23, 1777.

Congress has received the following intelligence from the army at Pluckemin, in the State of New-Jersey, January 5, 1777.

“On the second instant the enemy began to advance upon us at Trenton; and, after some skirmishing, the head of their column reached that place about four o'clock, whilst their rear was as far back as Maidenhead.”²

¹ Stephen Lowrey was a Commissary of Issues during the Revolutionary War, and was stationed during most of that period at Princeton, New Jersey.

² Now Lawrenceville, Mercer County, New Jersey.

They attempted to pass Sanpinck¹ creek, which runs through Trenton, at different places, but finding the fords guarded, they halted and kindled their fires. We were drawn up on the south side of the creek. In this situation we remained till dark, cannonading the enemy, and receiving the fire of their field pieces, which did but little damage.

“At twelve o’clock, after renewing our fires and leaving guards at the bridge in Trenton, and other passes on the same stream above, we marched by a round about road to Princeton. We found Princeton, about sunrise, with only three regiments, and three troops of lighthorse in it, two of which were on their march to Trenton.—These three regiments, especially the two first made a gallant resistance; and in killed, wounded, and prisoners, must have lost five hundred men. Upwards of one hundred of them were left dead on the field, and with those carried on by the army, and such as were taken in the pursuit, and carried across the Delaware, there are near three hundred prisoners, fourteen of whom are officers—all British.

“Colonels Haselet² and Potter,³ Capt. Neal⁴ of the artillery, Capt. Flemming,⁵ who commanded the first Virginia

¹ Assumpink creek in Trenton.

² John Haslet commanded the regiment of Delaware State Troops. For many years before the war he practiced medicine in Dover, Delaware. He commanded an exceptionally well-drilled and disciplined regiment. He was killed by a bullet passing through his head, and died on the afternoon of the fight. He was buried in Dover, Delaware.

³ James Potter was Colonel of the Second Battalion of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, Militia; he was wounded in the battle of Princeton; taken prisoner, and reported by General Washington as having been killed in the fight. A few days after the battle, he engaged in a raid on the enemy at Brunswick. He was made a Brigadier-General of the Pennsylvania Militia, April 5th, 1777, and a Major-General, and served until the close of the war. He died in November, 1789.

⁴ Daniel Neil was Captain-Lieutenant of the Eastern Company of Artillery, New Jersey State Troops, February 13th, 1776. On May 9th, 1776, he was promoted Captain, and was killed at the battle of Princeton while in command of his company.

⁵ John Fleming was the ranking officer of the First Regiment, Virginia Continental Infantry, in the battle of Princeton, and commanded the regiment. He was only twenty-one years of age at that time, and was considered one of the bravest young men in the army.

regiment, and four or five other valuable officers, with about twenty-five or thirty privates, were slain in the field. Our whole loss cannot be ascertained, as many who were in pursuit of the enemy, whom they chased three or four miles; are not yet come in. We burnt the enemy's hay and destroyed such other things as the occasion would admit.

"From the best intelligence we have been able to get, the enemy were so much alarmed at the apprehension of losing their stores at Brunswick, that they marched immediately thither from Trenton, without halting, and got there before day.

"The militia of the Jersies are taking spirit, and we hear coming in fast."

Morris-Town, January 7, 1777.

"The enemy have totally evacuated Trenton and Princeton, and are now at Brunswick, and the several posts on the communication between that and Hudson's river, but chiefly at Brunswick. Their numbers and movements are variously reported; but all agree their force to be great. There have been two or three little skirmishes between their parties and some detachments of militia, in which the latter have been successful, and made a few prisoners; the most considerable was on Sunday morning, near Springfield, when eight or ten Waldeckers were killed and wounded, and the remainder of the party, thirty-nine or forty, made prisoners with two officers, by a force not superior in number, and without receiving the least damage."

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON,¹ Secretary.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 23, 1777.

¹ Charles Thomson was a patriot of great ability and integrity. He was chosen Secretary of the First Continental Congress, and remained in office until 1789. He was a versatile writer on religious topics, and in 1808 published the first original translation (made by himself) of the Bible, from the Septuagint.

New-York, January 27. Mr. Washington is now at Morris-Town, with three Battalions of Pennsylvania Militia Men, and some Troops from other Provinces; in the whole, about 5000 Men.

Mr. William Livingston, the titular Governor of New-Jersey, was at Morris-Town, and had summoned his assembly to meet at Pitt's Town, in Hunterdon County.

The Militia of Bergen County, in New-Jersey, amount to about 1,600 Men: They was called out the other Day, in Order to be draughted, when no more than 200 appeared; and 'tis imagined no Ten of them will enter the Service, as the People in general begin to see through the Designs of their Leaders, and to perceive, that they don't mean the Settlement of the Country, but the Sacrifice of it to their own Ambition and Interests.

On Thursday the 16th Instant, General Vaughan narrowly escaped being killed on the Road near Brunswick, by a Rebel, who had concealed himself behind a Fence. One of the Light Horsemen leaped the Fence after him, and immediately cut him down.

A Party of about 200 Rebels attacked the Piquet-Guard on Friday Night, the 17th Instant, at New-Brunswick, but were presently beat off with the Loss of some killed and about 30 taken Prisoners.

The Rebels have lately plundered the Store of Captain Drummond at Aquakinac Bridge, to the value of above 1000 l. They carried off the Effects to Newark Mountains, sold them at public Vendue, and divided the Amount among those who seized the Booty. About the same Time, these, or some others of the Fraternity robbed the House of Capt. John Richards of Second-River,¹ and carried off seven young Slaves, with his Sheep, Oxen, Cows, Horses, &c. to a very considerable Value. Daily Accounts are received of their Ravages in the back

¹ Now Belleville.

Country, where they fancy themselves out of Reach, upon the poor miserable Inhabitants, who either do not countenance or concur in their Proceedings. And such is the System of Liberty, established in those Colonies, not under the Influence of His Majestys Arms, that no Man dares to express his Opinion relative to this Mob-Government, without incurring the Forfeiture of all his Property, and the Confinement of his Person in a Prison. Thus, whole Families, once in Affluence, are reduced to Wretchedness and Beggary without even the usual Consolation of the common Pity; for such is the brutal Fury of these Rebels, that no Extremity of Vengeance is thought severe enough for those, whom they know or suspect to have any Attachment to the King and Constitution.

A Skirmish has happened in the Jersies between a foraging Party of the King's Troops, and a large Body of the Rebels, in which it is reported, we have lost several waggons; but no authentic Particulars are come to hand. —*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, January 27, 1777.*

Philadelphia, January 29. This Paper having been necessarily discontinued for some time past, we presume it will not be disagreeable to our readers, to look a little back and give a brief relation of the principal events of the war since the reduction of Fort Washington.

FORT WASHINGTON being obliged to surrender, by a violent attack made by the whole British army, on Saturday the 16th of November, the Generals determined to evacuate Fort Lee, which being principally intended to preserve the communication with Fort Washington, was become in a manner useless. The stores were ordered to be removed, and great part of them was immediately sent off. The enemy knowing the divided state of our army, and that the terms of the soldiers enlistments

would soon expire, conceived the design of penetrating into the Jerseys, and hoped, by pushing their successes, to be completely victorious. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, the 20th November, it was discovered, that a large body of British and Hessian troops had crossed the North river and landed about six miles above the fort. As our force was inferior to that of the enemy, the fort unfinished, and on a narrow neck of land, the garrison was ordered to march to Hackinsack, which, tho' much nearer the enemy than the fort, they quietly suffered our troops to take possession of. The principal loss suffered at Fort Lee was that of the heavy cannon, the greatest part of which was left behind. Our troops continued at Hackinsack bridge and town that day and half of the next, when the inclemency of the weather, the want of quarters and approach of the enemy obliged them to proceed to Aquaconack, and from thence to Newark; a party being left at Aquaconack to observe the motions of the enemy. At Newark our little army was reinforced by Lord Sterling's and Col. Hand's brigades, which had been stationed at Brunswick. Three days after our troops left Hackinsack, a body of the enemy crossed the Passaic above Aquaconack, made their approaches slowly towards Newark, and seemed extremely desirous that we should leave the town without their being put to the trouble of fighting for it. The distance from Newark to Aquaconack is nine miles, and they were three days in marching that distance. From Newark our retreat was to Brunswick, and it was hoped the assistance of the Jersey Militia would enable General Washington to make the Banks of the Rariton the bounds of the enemy's progress; but on the 1st of December the army was greatly weakened by the expiration of the terms of the enlistments of the Maryland and Jersey Flying Camp; and the militia not coming in so soon as was expected, another

retreat was the necessary consequence. Our army reached Trenton on the 4th December, continued there till the 7th, and then, on the approach of the enemy, it was thought proper to pass the Delaware.

This retreat was censured by some as pusillanimous and disgraceful, but did they know that our army was at one time less than a thousand effective men, and never more than 4000,—that the number of the enemy was at least 8000, exclusive of their artillery and light horse,—that this handful of Americans retreated *slowly* above 80 miles without losing a dozen men—and that suffering themselves to be forced to an action would have been their intire destruction—did they know this, they would never have censured it at all—they would have called it prudent—posterity will call it glorious—and the names of Washington and Fabius will run parallel to eternity.

The enemy, intoxicated with success, resolved to enjoy the fruits of their conquest. Fearless of an attack from this side the river, they cantoned in parties at a distance from each other, and spread misery and desolation wherever they went. Their rage and lust, their avarice and cruelty, knew no bounds; and murder, ravishment, plunder, and the most brutal treatment of every sex and age, were the first acts that signalized their conquest. And if such were their outrages on the partial subjection of a few villages—good God! what consummate wretchedness is in store for that state over which their power shall be fully established.

While the enemy were in this situation, their security was increased by the captivity of General Lee, who was unfortunately taken in the rear of his army, December 13th at Baskinridge, by a party of light-horse, commanded by Col. Harcourt. The fortune of our arms was now at its lowest ebb—but the tide was beginning to turn—the militia of this city had joined General Wash-

ington—the junction of the two armies was soon after effected—and the back counties of this state, roused by the distresses of America, poured out their yeomanry to the assistance of the continental army. General Washington began now to have a respectable force, and resolved not to be idle. On the 26th of December he crossed the Delaware, surprized three regiments of Hessians, and with little or no loss took near a thousand prisoners.

Soon after this manœuvre, and while the enemy were collecting their scattered troops at Princeton and Brunswick, General Washington crossed the Delaware with all his army. On the second of January the enemy began to advance towards Trenton, which they entered in the afternoon, and there being nothing but a small creek between the two armies, a general engagement was expected next day—This it was manifestly our advantage to avoid; and by a master-stroke of generalship, Gen. Washington frees himself from his disagreeable situation, and surprizes a party of the enemy in Princeton, which obliges their main body to return to Brunswick.

Extract of a letter from Rariton, (New-Jersey) Jan. 23.

“Last Monday a party of Jersey Militia, consisting of about 400, and about 50 of the Pennsylvania Rifle-Men, marched to attack a body of the enemy, consisting of about 600, who were posted at a bridge at Millstone river, near Abraham Vannest’s mill, which is two miles from Somerset Court House. In order more effectually to prevent our men from crossing, the enemy had placed three field pieces on a hill, about 50 yards from the bridge, when our men found it impossible to cross there, they went down the river, broke through the ice, waded across the river up to their middles, flanked the enemy, routed them, and took 43 baggage waggons, 104 horses, 115 head of cattle, and about 60 or 70 sheep—We lost 4 or 5 men.—We took 12 prisoners, and from the best accounts

the enemy had about 24 or 25 killed and wounded. A man who came from Brunswick this afternoon says, the enemy allow that they lost 35 or 36 men, but say the rebels lost 300.—There were not more than 400 of our men crossed the river: The enemy report that they were attacked by 3000 of General Washington's troops there, and were absolutely certain they were not Militia, they were sure that no Militia would fight in that way.—There has been no engagement to day, the guns were heard beyond this, but we do not know where it was, nor the event. Our army, I believe, are drawing near Brunswick, with an intention to prevent the enemy from getting provisions, if they do so, the enemy will be obliged to leave Brunswick. They (the enemy) do not pretend to send as a foraging party less than 500 or 600 men. The Militia here are in high spirits, and I hope they will continue so."

On Thursday last about 350 Americans attacked a party of about 700 of the enemy near Bonum Town, between Brunswick and Amboy, when our people standing a small brush, retired for want of artillery.—It is said we killed a Col. and 20 men, and mortally wounded a Lieut. Colonel and 30 or 40 privates.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, January 29, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Bordentown, January 4, 1777.

"I am just arrived with Major Mifflin, from an expedition in the lower parts of the Jerseys, a place called Monmouth Court-House. We arrived there Thursday evening. We were informed of a party of men consisting of about 200, under the command of Col. Morris.¹ We there formed our party (120 in number) in proper order, and intended to attack them in the town about half an hour before night; Col. Morris, it seems, got

¹ Lieutenant-Colonel John Morris, Second Battalion, New Jersey Loyalists.

notice of our arrival, had his baggage loaded, and his men formed to draw off for Middletown, about 18 miles from the Court House; they accordingly pushed off from town, and got away about half a mile; we immediately pushed after them, and they halted. We came up about a quarter of an hour before night and engaged them, a very heavy fire was kept up on both sides, and the enemy stood us about eight minutes, then gave way, and retreated precipitately, at this time it was quite dark, and we could not see what loss the enemy sustained. On our side we had none killed. We marched from the field to the town, and lodged there that night. The next morning we sent out a party to the field we had engaged in, they brought four dead bodies which we buried. We took during the engagement twenty three prisoners, and brought them to this place. We also took seven waggon loads of stores, &c. and twelve horses."

A party from Col. Humpton's Regiment, who are stationed in West New-Jersey, about the middle of this month, went to Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, where they took a large quantity of cloth and other stores, collected there by a set of tories, who infest that county, many of which were obliged to make a precipitate retreat on board the English men of war.

His Excellency Governor LIVINGSTON,¹ with the advice of his COUNCIL, has appointed Thursday, the 6th of March, to be kept throughout the STATE of NEW-JERSEY, as a Day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER.—*Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, January 29, 1777.

We are informed, from good authority, that many of the inhabitants of Monmouth county, in New-Jersey, who received written protections, are *now* determined to return them to his Britannic Majesty's Commissioners in CARTRIDGES.

¹ See note, p. 170.

Deaths—Capt. Jonathan Smith¹ of Cumberland county, New-Jersey.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, January 30, 1777.

New-York, February 3. Immediately after the Affair at Princeton with the gallant 17th Regiment, the greatest Part of Mifflin's Brigade deserted from the Rebel Army. Putnam stopped many of them as they were about to pass the Ferries upon the Delaware.

Mercer, who was mortally wounded in the Action with the 17th Regiment near Princeton, was lately buried at Philadelphia.

By some Persons just arrived from the Jersies, we learn that the Rebel-Army now in that Country, does not exceed 7000 Men. Besides, there are about 300 Light Horse, and foraging Parties.

An epidemic Disorder prevails greatly in the County of Sussex, in New-Jersey, which was brought thither by the Rebels who formed the Northern Army under Gates; and many have been carried off with it. In short, the Rebels, as a just Punishment from Heaven, begin to feel the triple Scourge of Pestilence, Famine, and the Sword; and, if they persist in their Delusion, will probably soon receive those dreadful Calamities in an extreme Degree.

The Ravages of the Rebel Army in and about the Jersies are shocking to Humanity. Several Persons upon the bare Suspicion of being well-affected to legal Government, have had their Property seized, and their Houses and Furniture entirely demolished. They have so harrassed the poor Farmers in general, that all Agriculture is stopt, and every Prospect is opened to an approaching Famine. The Rebels have also forced away almost all their Cattle, and left many Scores of Families

¹ Jonathan Smith was a Captain in the First Battalion, Cumberland County, New Jersey, Militia, in the Revolutionary War, and died in January, 1777.

in the most melancholy Situation of Poverty and Distress.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, February 3, 1777.

In the action at Princeton on the 3d ult. the brave Col. JOHN HASELET¹ was mortally wounded, and his remains were brought to this city (Phila) and buried with the honors of war, in the burial place of the First Presbyterian Church. (He resided in Delaware.)

On Friday se'nnight was interred, the body of Anthony Morris, Jun. Esq;² an officer in the First Battalion of Philadelphia Militia. He fell on the 3d. ult. in the battle at Princeton.

Major Thomas Duff's detachment of Delaware Militia, having served the term of their enlistment with much honour and reputation in New-Jersey, under my command, are hereby discharged.

THOMAS MIFFLIN³ Brigadier-General.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, February 4, 1777.

Sunday last fifteen British soldiers taken a few days before, near the enemy's lines at Brunswick, were brought to Trenton.

By a Gentleman from Head Quarters we learn, that our people have frequent skirmishes with the enemy,

¹ Colonel John Haslet commanded the regiment of Delaware State troops. He fought bravely at the battles of Long Island and White Plains. He was wounded by a bullet in his head at the battle of Princeton and died the same afternoon. He is buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Dover, Delaware.

² Ensign Anthony Morris, Jr., was an officer of the First Battalion, Philadelphia Associators. He received three wounds in the Princeton fight, died the same day and was interred in the Friends' burial-ground at Stony Brook. On January 24th, 1777, his remains were buried in Philadelphia.

³ Thomas Mifflin was born in Philadelphia in 1744. In 1774 he was a delegate to Congress, and, although a Quaker, he entered enthusiastically into the cause of American liberty, and General Washington made him his first Aide-de-Camp. On the 14th day of August, 1775, he was made Major and Quartermaster-General of the Continental Army. On the 16th of May, 1776, he was commissioned Brigadier-General, and on the 19th of February, 1777, Major-General, of the Continental Army. After the war he was elected to Congress and chosen its President, November 3d, 1783. He was also Governor of Pennsylvania for three terms and in 1794 commanded the Pennsylvania quota of troops in the Whiskey Insurrection. He died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 20th, 1800.

and that scarce a day passes without their bringing in some prisoners.

Yesterday between twenty and thirty more prisoners were brought to town, among whom we hear there were two commissioned officers.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 5, 1777.

Run away, last March, from the subscriber, living in Pitsgrove township, Salem county, West-New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named Joseph Garrison, aged near 20 years, but small of his age, dark hair, blue eyes; had on a white cloth coat, a silk waistcoat, leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, shoes tied with strings, &c. he was pretty well dressed, but that he may alter. It is supposed he is enlisted in the provincial service, where he will do some good if he cannot help it. Whoever will bring home the said lad to his master, shall have Two Pence reward, and One Penny for his trouble.

October 5, 1776.

CORNELIUS AUSTIN.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 5, 1777.

New-York, February 10. There are several marauding Parties of the Rebels scattered about the Jersies, who rob and plunder the poor Inhabitants of Whatever they can find; and they who venture to complain, are treated only with more Cruelty, under the Pretence of being Tories.

On Saturday the 1st Instant, a smart Skirmish happened at Springfield in New-Jersey, between a Party of near 4000 Rebels, under the Command of *Sullivan*, and the 42d Regiment (the famous and gallant Highlanders) under Sir William Erskine. The Rebels were attempting to possess a Hill, which would have given them a considerable Advantage. Sir William, perceiving their Design, directed his Highlanders to dispute the Ground. They advanced with their usual Ardor and Intrepidity upon the Enemy, notwithstanding the great Disparity of

their Numbers, and came instantly to close Quarters with them. The Spirit of these Heroes was not to be matched by Rebels; and, accordingly, they soon gave up the Point, and retired with the utmost Precipitation, leaving behind them above Two hundred and Fifty Men killed upon the Spot. The Bravery and Conduct of Sir William Erskine and this Regiment have been only equalled by Col. Mawhood and the gallant 17th. The Loss, on the Part of the Troops, amounted only to 18 in killed and wounded.

Lady Johnson, who has long been detained among the Rebels in the Northern Part of this Province, and treated by them with the most unmanly Meanness of Incivility, escaped from them within the Course of the last Week through the Jersies to this City. This Lady's Spirit and Conduct, in a most trying Situation, do her the highest Honor. Unawed by the barbarous Threats of the Rebels, repeatedly made to her Person and Family, she encountered every Danger, and, with a Firmness of Mind which despised all Difficulties, effected her Escape through the Woods and Wilds to Powles's Hook, where she was met by Sir John Johnson, and safely conducted to Town. — *New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, February 10, 1777.

[Extract of a Review of Gen. Washington's Proclamation of January 25, 1777, printed in this paper.]

"Dr. BROWN,¹ of Newark in the Jersies, relying not merely upon Mr. Washington's Word as a Gentleman, but upon his public Faith, pledged in the foregoing Paper as a public Man, immediately wrote to him, desiring Leave to withdraw himself and Family to New-York, pursuant to his Proclamation. Instead of complying

¹ Probably the Rev. Isaac Brown, rector of Trinity Church, Newark, 1744-77. He studied medicine, and was elected a member of the New Jersey Medical Society in November, 1766. He went to New York early in 1777, where he remained until 1783, and then to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, dying there in 1787. His son, the Rev. Samuel Brown, also a physician, accompanied his father to New York and Nova Scotia. — *W. N.*

with the Doctor's Wishes, he sent a Party of his Rebels to drag him away to Morris-Town. He is now confined there in a Jail, his Family is almost distracted, and all his Property seized. So much for the public Faith of Mr. Washington."—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, February 10, 1777.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

Deserted from Captain Ephraim Anderson's company of the second New Jersey regiment, commanded by Col. Israel Shreves, a certain Charles Downs, about 26 years of age, full faced, of a swarthy complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on when he went away, a brown coat, light coloured waistcoat and buckskin breeches.

Also a certain James Boyd, about 29 years of age, full face and fair hair; had on when he went away, a grey surtout, light coloured waistcoat and leather breeches; has one sore toe, and could not wear a shoe on his left foot. Whoever takes up said deserters, shall have the above Reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

EPHRAIM ANDERSON, Captain.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, February 11, 1777.

Last Friday a number of British prisoners, and some Hessians, were brought to Philadelphia from the Jerseys.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, February 11, 1777.

By His EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, ESQUIRE,

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS some of the Justices of the Peace of this State have been too remiss in discharging the duty

required of them, by a certain law, entitled "An act to punish traitors and disaffected persons," passed on the fourth day of October last. I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council of this State, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and commanding all Justices of the Peace within the same, to carry the said act into execution so far as to them it doth appertain.

AND WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that several detachments of the militia of this State have, at different times, seized and carried away the goods and effects of their fellow inhabitants, on pretence that the owners thereof were inimical to the liberties of America; or had submitted to, or taken protections from, the enemy. A practice which, however attempted to be vindicated under pretext of inflicting condign punishment on the internal enemies of our country, is not only repugnant to the laws of the land, whereby every man's property is secured and protected until it is declared forfeited by judicial process; but hath a manifest tendency to inflame the minds of the sufferers; to excite jealousies and contentions between the inhabitants, at a time when we ought to be peculiarly studious of cultivating unanimity and concord; to disuse amongst the soldiery a spirit of licentiousness and plunder, and to relax, or rather abolish all discipline in the military, as well as all order in the civil department. I have therefore farther thought fit hereby strictly to charge and command all the officers and privates of the militia under my command, and all other persons whatsoever within this State, to desist for the future from all such depredations and violence. PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, that nothing herein contained is intended to restrain the militia from seizing any of the goods or effects of suspected persons, by the express orders of any general officer in the service of the United States, or of the militia of New Jersey, whenever such

general officer shall judge it necessary for the public weal, in which case after having taken an inventory of the goods or effects so seized, the commanding officer of the party seizing them shall deliver one copy thereof to the owner or last possessor, and another to the general officer who ordered such seizure to be made; and such goods or effects shall be safely kept without waste or distribution, until disposed of by due course of law.

AND WHEREAS the property of many of the faithful and loyal subjects of this State, well affected to American freedom, and exempt from all suspicion of abetting the designs of the enemy, has been carried away or destroyed by parties of the militia of this State in their marches through, and on their stations within the same; the commanding officers of all such parties are hereby strictly charged and commanded, diligently to exert themselves in preventing the like disorders and violence for the future; and to return the name or names of every person and persons who shall hereafter be discovered to commit such disorders or violence, together with the particular nature of the offence, to the Colonel of the regiment to which such offender belongs. And the several Colonels of the militia of this State are hereby ordered and directed not to suffer any corps exceeding the number of six men, belonging to their respective regiments, either in marching to, or returning from their quarters, to travel without their proper officers.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Haddonfield, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy seven.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,

CHARLES PETTIT, Secretary.

GOD save the PEOPLE.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, February 11, 1777, No. 274.*

Deserted from Captain James Dillon's company, and second regiment of the State of New-Jersey, commanded by Israel Shreve, Esq; the following men, viz.

William Glinn, about 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, light blue eyes, fresh complexion; had on a light coloured Wilton coat, striped lincey jacket, leather breeches, blue yarn stockings, small round hat; he says he belongs to Marcus-Hook, Pennsylvania.

Edward Evenden, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pale complexion, thick set, a worthless ordinary fellow, pretends to beat on the drum, had on a grey short coat, white stockings, new shoes.

George Gettill, a Dutchman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, grey eyes, short curled hair; had on a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, grey cloth jacket, and leather breeches.

Thomas White, a short thick fellow, fresh coloured, light blue eyes, much given to liquor; had on an old regimental coat, faced with red, leather breeches, Wilton jacket; this fellow makes a practice of defrauding the continent by listing in several different companies.

Barnaby Higgins, about 5 feet 4 inches high, fresh coloured, short curled hair, blue eyes, by trade a Baker; it is supposed he has enlisted in the second Pennsylvania regiment; had on a blue regimental coat, Wilton jacket and leather breeches. Those fellows have been enlisted near two months.—A reward of SIX DOLLARS and TWO THIRDS will be paid for each, on delivering them to the commanding officer at Burlington, or to the Captain at Gloucester.

NATHANIEL BOWMAN, Lieut.

The Recruits of COL. SHREVE'S regiment are commanded immediately to join their respective companies,

at Burlington; such as neglect will be considered as deserters, and advertised as such.

ISRAEL SHREVE, Col. 2d. J. R.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1777.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February, 12, 1777.*

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A COMPLETE saw-mill, with two saws, on a very good stream of water, and about 5000 acres of pine land, and 50 acres of cedar swamp with a good house, four rooms and two fire places on the lower floor, and two rooms on the upper one, with a good kitchen, and a well of good water at the door, a very convenient barn, and stabling sufficient for 15 horses; the building, mill, and mill-dam, all in good repair, with all the utensils fit for carrying on the same, with 2 log-houses for sawyers, and other out-buildings; situated on the main branch of Little Egg-harbour river, being the division between Burlington and Gloucester county, near the intersection of the roads leading from Philadelphia to Little Egg-harbour, and from Burlington to Great Egg-harbour, makes it a convenient stand for a house of entertainment; the Little Egg-harbour stage passing to and from Philadelphia every week, as also a great number of travellers daily, about two miles from Addison's Iron-works, and seven from the Forks of Egg-harbour, where lumber is transported by water at the moderate price of three shillings per thousand, from the saw to the vessel. Any person inclining to purchase, may be shewn the same, by applying to JOSEPH PRICKITT, at said mill, or the subscriber, living in Evesham, Burlington county, New-Jersey.

JOSIAH FOSTER.

N. B. The purchaser may be supplied with hay and grain, sufficient to carry on the same for six months.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February 12, 1777.*

New-York, February 17. On Saturday the 8th Instant, one of our foraging Parties surprised a Body of the Rebels at Quibble-Town, about six Miles beyond Brunswick, and took the whole Magazine of Forage, &c. which they had collected at that Place. The King's Troops had only four Men wounded in the Skirmish. They Killed about 12 of the Rebels, and took one of their Captains and 5 others Prisoners, whom, together with a large Quantity of Forage, they brought safe to Brunswick.

Last Wednesday in the Night, a Detachment of the Troops under Major Gordon passed over from Staten Island to the Cedars beyond Sandy Hook, and surprised a Party of Rebels, which had for some time past infested Shrewsbury and the adjacent Country. They killed 25 of them, and took 70 Prisoners, with the Loss of only one Man. Had it not been for a Mistake of one of the Guides, they had secured the whole Party, of whom about 50 scampered away.

The whole Rebel Army in the Jersies, we hear, does not exceed 6,000 Men.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, February 17, 1777.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18.

On Saturday last died of a putrid fever, at *Trenton*, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, ÆNEAS MACKAY,¹ Esq; Colonel of the eighth regiment of Pennsylvania Continental forces and yesterday his remains were interred, with the honors of war, in the First Presbyterian burying ground in this city—In him his country has lost a faithful servant and good officer, his widow an uncommonly tender and affectionate husband, his children an indulgent father, and the world an *honest Man*. The great fatigue and anxiety he underwent, owing to the difficulties he had to struggle with in marching his bat-

¹Æneas Mackay, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was the first Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line, July 20th, 1776.

talion in the most inclement season of the year near four hundred miles, made him an easy prey to a relentless disease.

Though at a great distance from his family, he was attended during his short and severe sickness by strangers with an assiduity equal to that of nearest relations. The service of his country, to which he was called without his solicitation or even knowledge, tore him from the enjoyment of such a degree of domestic felicity as is experienced only by the *favoured few*. The partner of his heart is doubtless pleasing herself with the expectation of his speedy return, nor will she hear of his sickness till she receives the fatal news, that he is no more :

“ When such friends part, 'tis the survivor dies.”

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, February 18, 1777.

Mount-Holly, February 11, 1777.

Run away from the subscriber, the 5th instant, an Irish servant girl, named Hester Cavanagh, about 18 years of age, 5 feet high, stout built, and looks remarkably innocent, has light brown hair, full grey eyes, and a remarkable burn, which she got lately, upon her right arm, near the elbow ; had on, and took with her, a striped lincey short gown, a long blue and white India gingham ditto, the former lined with white calicoe, one old quilted petticoat, a cloth coloured cloth ditto, and a striped linen ditto, one pair of crimson worsted stockings, with white silk clocks, and a pair of blue yarn ditto, three shifts, two brown country made linen, and one above half whitened, one plain Lawn apron, a cambrick handkerchief with a border, a pair of half-soaled leather pumps, and plated shoe-buckles. Whoever secures said servant in any goal of this State, or Pennsylvania, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward.

JOHN SHIELDS.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 19, 1777.

Deserted on or about the 15th of December 1776, from the Fourth New-Jersey battalion, commanded by Colonel Ephraim Martin¹ and Captain John Anderson's² company, the following men, viz,

WILLIAM WOOD about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very slim, small faced, and black hair.

GEORGE POWER, is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown complexion, and short brown hair.

JOHN M'COLOMN about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, round faced, dark complexion, and short black hair.

RICHARD CHEW, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, brown complexion, slim waisted, short brown hair, small face, his nose is long and slim.

JAMES SMITH, frequently goes by the name of Jack the sailor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, midling slim waist, small round face, pock-marked, knock-kneed, and has long black hair.

HENRY M'NEAL, about 5 feet, 9 inches high, very thick round face, very much pock-marked, long brown hair, and a little bandy-legged.

JOHN WILLIAMS, about five feet 5 inches high, red hair, thin visage, has followed the water some time past, and now lives in Kensington—Whoever takes up and secures said Deserters, in any gaol belonging to the American States or will deliver them to their regiment, shall be intitled to a reward of TEN DOLLARS for each.

¹ Ephraim Martin was a Colonel both in the militia and in the Continental Line. His militia regiment was the Second of Sussex, he also having command of a battalion of "Heard's Brigade." Upon November 25th, 1776, he became Colonel of the Fourth New Jersey Battalion.

² John Anderson had an extended service in both the Continental Line and the militia. In the Line, he was First Lieutenant, Captain Reading's Co., Third Battalion, Second Establishment, from which position he resigned. In the militia, John Anderson was Captain in Colonel Johnson's Battalion, "Heard's Brigade." He retired from the service September 26th, 1780.

LIKEWISE,

Deserted the first of February from the above regiment and company, a certain JOHN WILLIAMS and OWEN WILLIAMS, who say they are brothers; John is five feet, 10 or 11 inches high, has dark eyes and hair, something brown-skin'd; is an iron-founder by trade and has worked at Colonel Cox's works in New-Jersey, and married a wife in Evesham township, he is a likely well made fellow; had on when he went away a blue coat, leather breeches and brown jacket.

OWEN WILLIAMS is about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, says he has been a bombadeer; had on when he went off, a snuff-coloured coat.

Whoever will secure them in any gaol of the State of New-Jersey, or in any of the United States, so as to give information to their regiment, shall be entitled to FORTY DOLLARS reward, or Thirty Dollars for John only: He is looked on to be a dangerous designing person, and is capable of as much deception as most men. It is thought they will be making towards the enemy.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, February 19, 1777.

Morris-Town, February 12, 1777.

Deserted from Captain Bond's¹ company, in the 4th battalion of New-Jersey forces, commanded by Colonel Ephraim Martin, the following men, viz.

PETER *Peterson*, a German, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pitted with the small-pox.

Andrew Scott, John Green, Thomas Johnson, and Robert Armstrong, the last four all Irishmen, and were enlisted in Philadelphia about six weeks ago. Whoever secures

¹ William Bond was commissioned Captain November 28th, 1776. He retired from the army September 26th, 1780. During his military service he was also Captain and later Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment of Sussex county.

said deserters, in any goal, and gives notice to the commanding officer so that they may be had again, shall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, or Eight Dollars for each, paid by

WILLIAM BOND, Captain.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette* February 19, and March 12, 1777.

Deserted last evening from Capt. Thomas Yard's company of the New-Jersey Second battalion, at Burlington, the two following persons, viz. PATRICK ASHLEY, about twenty-six years of age, five feet six or seven inches high. He had on a linen frock coat, light coloured vest with 5th P. B. marked on the buttons, linen breeches, and a light colour surtout coat, his left cheek is swelled, and has a black patch on it. The other a slim fellow, about five feet seven or eight inches high, well dressed, a gold button and loop to his hat, and has a good hanger with him. He enlisted by the name of JOHN WHITE, and appears to be about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. They both inlisted about two hours before they deserted, and received their full bounty. Whoever detects these villains, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or TEN DOLLARS for each.

Feb. 18.

Capt. THOMAS YARD.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, February 22, 1777.

New-York, February 24. Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Amboy, Feb. 16.

“On Monday last, a Detachment of 170 Men from the 26th Regiment, under Major Gordon,² marched from

¹ Thomas Yard was in commission during the Revolutionary War as Captain of the Second New Jersey Continental Regiment.

² Andrew Gordon, commissioned Captain in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, September 7th, 1768; and Major, January 18th, 1777. The Regiment was commanded by Lord Adam Gordon, 1775-1781.—*W. N.*

Richmond in Staten Island to Colis's Ferry, where they embarked for Sandy Hook, with the Intention of cutting off a Party of Rebels, stationed at the Highlands of Neve-sink. After being detained on board by hard Gales of Wind and bad Weather for three Days, they landed (wading up to their Waists) on the Beech at the Highlands, about two Miles below the Rebel Posts. A little before Day, they marched and surprized the advanced Guard without firing a Shot: From thence they proceeded about a Mile further to the House of one *Hartshorn*, to which as they were approaching by two different Ways (the flanking Companies taking to the Right) a Guard posted at about 200 Yards from the House, were first alarmed. These after firing a few Shot together with their main Body, who at first affected to form and make a *Stand*, being pushed by the Battalion, fled too soon for the Grenadiers and Light Infantry to come up Time enough to cut off their Retreat. Between 30 and 40 escaped. We found several dead Bodies in the Woods, which were buried by the Soldiers. The whole of the Prisoners taken, amounting to 72 (amongst which are 2 Captains and 4 Lieutenants) were carried on board the *Syren*. Many had Certificates about them of their having taken the Oaths of Allegiance. Their Stores consisted of 2 or 3 Barrels of Powder, 770 Ball Cartridges, some Salt Provision, and 9 or 10 Quarters of fresh Beef, with a light Cart and Team. The 26th lost one Man killed. The next Day the Country People, who had met the Fugitives, reported that many of them were wounded. The Guides were intelligent and behaved very well. Col. Morris's new Levies with the Marines on board the *Syren*, who had been detached to a different Place, picked up some of those who made their Escape from *Hartshorn's*, together with an Officer and a small Party, who

had crossed the River from a Rebel-Post at Black Point, for the Business of *Tory Hunting*."

On Wednesday last, Sir William Howe and his *Suite* passed over to the Jersies.

IF DANIEL CARROLL, late of Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey, will call upon Mr. David Mercereau, on Staten-Island, he will hear where his wife now is, —*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, February 24, 1777.

To the OFFICERS of the CONTINENTAL ARMY

The following men have deserted from my company, belonging to COL. EPHRAIM MARTIN'S regiment of foot, of the State of New-Jersey, viz.—William Rane, Peter Ross, John Laugh, Thomas Crothers, Nathaniel Larrence, John Thare, Samuel Turner, Thomas Bennet, Benjamin Robeson, John Falls, Robert Stewart, Charles Monday, John Cassock, William Fagan, John Roddin, Commesole Farrary, William Ashmin, Melsher Miller. George Campbell, Roger Cleil, Elijah Burnes, Daniel Clem, William Jenkins, Thomas Hatherley, Francis Morris, John M'Donnald, James Johnson, John Young, Alexander Montgomery, William Robeson, William Dodd.—Many of the above deserters received the bounty several times, and are now endeavouring to defraud the Continent by enlisting into other regiments. In order to bring the villains to justice, I hereby offer a reward of TEN DOLLARS for each of them brought to me at Morris-Town, or secured in any gaol. I more over request all officers in the Continental army to examine the men they have lately enlisted, and if it appears that any of them have been enlisted before I got them, I will cheerfully give them up; but if they have been enlisted by me first, I expect they will be delivered to me.

JAMES HALLITT, Captain.

Extract of a letter from Morris Town,

Feb. 21, 1777.

"Yesterday a party of our men near Quibble Town,¹ took twenty of the enemy's waggons loaded with forage, drove in their picket guard, and sustained no loss. A soldier killed two light-horse men of the enemy, and narrowly escaped being taken; the horses and accoutrements were brought in. The same day a Lieutenant of the enemy's artillery was taken and brought to General Sullivan's quarters, with seven other prisoners most of them Highlanders."²

Last Saturday afternoon Major Stockton,³ with about sixty men, lately made prisoners in New Jersey, were brought to Philadelphia under a strong guard, and are confined in the New Jail.

On the second day of February inst. departed this life, at Freehold, in the Jersey State, Captain ANDREW M'FARLAND, of the Third Battalion of Cumberland County, a man possessed of many virtues among which

¹ New Market, Middlesex county.

² To the above account is added in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, February 25th, 1777: "This morning twelve hundred men were detached to bring off forage from the enemies lines. I hope they may prosper. A brigade of New England troops arrived this day from the White Plains."

³ Richard V. Stockton, known as "Stockton the Land Pilot," was Major of the Sixth Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists). He was surprised with sixty-three privates of his Battalion, and taken prisoner, February 18th, 1777, by Colonel John Neilson, of New Brunswick, and was sent in irons to Philadelphia, by order of General Putnam. To this course General Washington objected, he considering that Major Stockton should be treated as a prisoner of war and not as a felon. He was tried by court-martial at Philadelphia, August 15th, 1780, for the murder of Derrick Amberman, of Long Island, found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was not carried out. He accompanied the Tory refugees to the province of New Brunswick. Four sons and a daughter accompanied him in exile—*Sabine's Loyalists*, II., pp. 334, 335; *New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists)*, by W. S. Stryker, 34. Richard V. Stockton was probably the son of Samuel Stockton (son of Richard Stockton 2d, the first of the family to settle at Princeton, 1696, who died in 1709), born 1694-'95, died 1739. Major Stockton married a daughter of Joseph Hatfield, of Elizabeth, N. J.—*Ancestry of the Children of Jas William White, M.D.*, by William Francis Cregar, 1888, p. 108; *Hatfield's Elizabeth*, p. 462; *Hageman's History of Princeton*, I., pp. 38, 39. Richard Stockton, of Somerset county, was advertised August 24th, 1779, as "a fugitive now with the enemy"—probably the same person.—*F. B. L.*

were, the lover and practiser of temperance, the affectionate husband, tender parent, sincere friend, agreeable companion, and zealous patriot, his life was remarkably innocent; and on the sixth his remains were decently interred in the first Presbyterian burial ground, attended by the Honorable Assembly, the Rev. Mr. Ewing, and a number of respectable Officers and Citizens.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, February 25, 1777.¹

Extract of a letter from Morris-Town, Feb. 21.

“A gentleman who left New-York on Monday last, of the name of Crane, assures he saw 72 of the Jersey Militia, who by stratagem were surrounded and taken prisoners at the Light-House and carried to New-York. The day before yesterday a party of our men took twenty waggons with forage, drove in their picquet guard, and sustained no loss. A soldier killed two light horsemen of the enemy, and narrowly escaped his pursuers, by crossing a water in a great heat, which has put him into fits ever since, but the horses and accoutrements were brought in; the same day a Lieutenant of the artillery was taken and brought to General Sullivan’s quarters, with seven other prisoners, most of which are Highlanders. Not one day passes but they are visited by one party or other of our people. This moment twelve men of a company have been detached to the amount of twelve hundred to bring off forage from the enemy’s lines.”

The PUBLIC are hereby cautioned not to receive any of the *Paper Bills*² emitted by the *Convention* of the State

¹ Also in the *Pennsylvania Journal*, February 26th, 1777.

² These paper bills were issued under and by virtue of an Ordinance of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, sitting at New Brunswick, February and March, 1776. There were four signers authorized: Hendrick Fisher, Vice President of the Provincial Congress, from the county of Somerset, and Azariah Dunham, from the county of Middlesex, for the Eastern Division of the Province; John Hart, from the county of Hunterdon, and Samuel How, from the county of Burlington, for the Western Division of the Province.—*Minutes of Provincial Congress*, 1879, p. 413.—F. B. L.

of *New-Jersey*, dated the 20th of February, 1776, unless they have *three Signers names* thereto; as a quantity of those Bills were plundered by the enemy from one of the person's appointed by the said Convention to sign them, before he had put his name to the same; some of which have been since circulated through New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. As they are not perfect, and of consequence not a legal tender, and being the property of the State of New-Jersey, the public are requested to stop such as are offered in payment.

N. B. The names of the two persons who have signed the said Bills, are JOHN HART¹ and SAMUEL HOW. — *The Pennsylvania Journal*, February 26, 1777.

New-York, March 3. On Sunday last, the 23d ult., the gallant Colonel Mawhood (who commanded the 17th Regiment with such *Eclat* in the Affair near Princeton)² with his Brigade, in Quest of Forage, fell in with the main Body of the Rebels not far from Morris Town in New-Jersey, and, after a running Engagement with them in which he drove them several Miles, giving them the Bayonet as usual, he ordered his Men to return. The Rebels endeavoured to form an Ambuscade in the Way our Troops returned; but being discovered, they were warmly attacked first by a Volley, and then immediately by the Bayonet, and put to flight as before with considerable Loss. The King's Troops lost one valuable Officer (Captain Hall of the 46th)³ and 4 Men killed, and about 40 wounded. The chief of this Loss

¹ For a sketch of John Hart, see *N. J. Archives*, X., 269; and *N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record*, XXI., 36.

² Charles Mawhood, commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment, October 26th, 1775, and Colonel, August 29th, 1777. This regiment served in America, 1776-1782; during the first six years under the Hon. Robert Monckton; from May 29th, 1782, under Colonel George Morrison — *W. N.*

³ John Hall, commissioned Captain of the Forty-sixth Regiment, April 13th, 1767. The regiment was in Ireland in 1775, commanded by the Hon. William Howe. It served in America, 1776-1782, under the command of the Hon. John Vaughan. — *W. N.*

happened through the impetuous Bravery of the Soldiers, who, instead of flanking a Fence, marched up to it in Front, and received the Enemy's Fire, which indeed they afterwards sufficiently revenged. The Brigade returned without further Molestation, conducting the Waggons with a very large Quantity of live Stock and Forage to the Army.

The British Army in the Jerseys are in the highest Health and Spirits, longing only for the Opening of the Campaign to assert the insured Rights of their King and Country. They are well-supplied with every Necessary both of Provision and Clothing.

Early in the Beginning of the last Week, several Parties of Rebels crossed the North River, and marched into the Jerseys. These Worthies have not yet taken, or even attacked, Fort Independence.

The victualling Ship, which was lately cast away near Sandy Hook, is lost, but almost the whole of her Cargo is saved.

Mr. Washington, we hear, has sent his Baggage from Morris Town towards the Delaware.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, March 3, 1777.*

Extract of a letter dated Raritan River

Feb. 26, 1777.

I was at Gen. Dickenson's last evening when he received the following intelligence,—That on Sunday last about 1000 of our army, under command of Gen. Maxwell, were attacked near Spank Town by near four times their number of the enemy from Perth Amboy, and after an obstinate engagement the enemy were obliged to retreat, with the loss of fifty killed, one hundred wounded, and nine taken prisoners: Our loss is but five killed and nine wounded."

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the premises, on the 25th day of March inst., That valuable Plantation whereon Peter Van Pelt,¹ deceased did live (pursuant to the directions of his last will and testament) in the Township of Bridgewater, in the County of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, containing 427 acres of excellent land, 80 where of is meadow and low-land, and 180 acres of wood-land. The improvements thereon consist of a good frame house with four rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, a large convenient barn 50 feet square, a cyder-house, barracks, a good orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a well of excellent water, near the door. The whole pleasantly situated along the north branch of the Raritan River, about 17 miles from New-Brunswick.—There will be sold on the same day, green corn, waggons, ploughs, harrows, and gears, horses, cows, two yoke of oxen, sheep, hogs and all the house and kitchen furniture. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

JACOB BOGART,	} Executors.
EDWARD BUNN,	
ABRAHAM TEN EYCK,	

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first day of April next,

A PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing 300 acres, or thereabouts, situated and lying in Hacket's Town, part in the county of Sussex and part in the

¹ Understood to have been a descendant of Teunis Jansen Lanen, a Walloon who emigrated from Liege in 1663 and settled in New Utrecht, L. I. He signed his name Tonis Jansen Lanen Van Peelt. Johannes, a grandson of Teunis, settled at Six-Mile-Run, in the Raritan Valley, in 1717; Alexander, brother of Johannes, settled in Monmouth county, with five nephews, sons of his brother Tunis.—*Bergen's Kings County Settlers*, 358; *Our Home* (Somerville, 1873), 507.

county of Morris,¹ whereon is erected a large frame dwelling-house, four rooms on a floor, a frame kitchen and convenient barn, stables and shade; has been kept a public house some years past, and is an exceeding good stand for that business. There is also on said premises a large frame mill with two pair of stones, the one pair sopes, the other cullen, one pair for merchant and the other for country work, with four boulting cloths, all in good order; a saw mill joining to the other mills, a good frame dwelling-house for a miller, a frame house for a blacksmith, and shop, a house and shop for a cooper, a dwelling house for a farmer, with two other dwelling-houses fit for tradesmen of any kind: The situation is healthy, pleasant, and in a fine wheat country, and is an excellent place for a store, tavern, or any kind of public business. The mills are turned by the river Masconetcong, well known to be one of the best streams in the State of New-Jersey: There is a very good convenience for building a fulling-mill and oil-mill on the same dam the other mills stand on, and water sufficient. About half the land is clear, 20 acres of which is meadow, and 30 more may be made. It lays 35 miles from Brunswick Landing and 50 from New-York, but the passage to the latter is not very clear at present. The whole premises will rent for near two hundred pounds per ann. in the worst of times. Any person or persons inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to HUGH HUGHES,² Esq; at Greenwich Forge, or to the subscriber on the premises.

MARK THOMPSON.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, March 4th, 1777.*

¹ Now in Warren county.

² Hugh Hughes was of Welsh extraction and was the founder of the village of Hughesville on the Musconetcong, near its mouth. An early forge was here erected, and a school built.—*History of Sussex and Warren Counties*, 602. See also *N. J. Archives*, XXIII., 646, note.

New-Jersey, March 1, 1777.

Pursuant to the directions of an act of the Council and General Assembly of New-Jersey, lately made and passed, intituled "An act to empower the Marshal of the Court of Admiralty to secure and sell the prize vessel, or brigantine called the DEFIANCE, and her cargo, lately taken by the militia of this state,"¹ Notice is hereby given, that the said brigantine called the Defiance, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, now lying at the mouth of Tuckahoe river, in Great Egg harbour inlet, and the cargo of the said brigantine, consisting of molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, salt, cotton, &c. and sundry whaling tackle, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of John Summers, jun.² at Great Egg Harbour, in the county of Gloucester, on Wednesday the 12th instant. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The cash to be paid on the delivery of the goods.

Isaac Kay,³ Marshal.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, March 4, 11th, 1777.

¹ On October 5th, 1776, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Governor and Council to establish by ordinance or commission a Court of Admiralty and custom houses. "The Defiance" was sold under an act of the Legislature dated February 28th, 1777, the preamble of the law reciting that Col. Richard Somers, with a militia detachment, acted as a Sea Coast Guard at Great Egg Harbour, and providing that owing to the inconveniency of holding a Court of Admiralty, she be sold by virtue of this special act. The 5th of December, 1778, the Legislature of New Jersey passed a new and comprehensive act, establishing a Court of Admiralty and directing the mode of appointing custom house officers, under the stimulus of a recommendation of the Congress of the United States. Provision was made as to modes of practice, and a fee-bill was prescribed, while the officers of the court were defined to be a Judge, a Register, a Marshal, Proctors and Advocates. Further legislation regarding admiralty jurisdiction in New Jersey was passed December 18th, 1781, which provided, among other things, for a seal "with the Device of an Anchor and Thirteen Stars on the Face of it, and a Legend round the Border with these Words 'Admiralty Seal New-Jersey.'" This act, revised November 29th, 1782, was finally repealed by the Legislature of New Jersey June 3d, 1799.—*F. B. L.*

² John Somers, Jr., of the family which gave its name to Somers Point, Atlantic county, and Somerton, now a part of Philadelphia, was an influential property owner in old Gloucester county, an intense Whig, and like his near relative, Col. Richard Somers, was subjected to annoyance on the part of the Tories.—*Daily Union History of Atlantic City and County*, Hall, 433 *et seq.*

³ Isaac Kay, probably a member of that family, descendant of John Kay, an emigrant settler of Newton township, Gloucester county. For a sketch of the Kay family, see *First Settlers of Newton Township*, by John Clement, p. 167.

SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq;
*Governor, Captain General and Commander in chief,
in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the territories
thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the
same.*

*To the Honorable the COUNCIL and the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the said State.
Gentlemen,*

HAVING already laid before the Assembly by messages, the several matters that have occurred to me, as more particularly demanding their attention, during the present session; it may seem less necessary to address you in the more ceremonious form of a speech. But conceiving it my duty to the State, to deliver my sentiments on the present situation of affairs; and the eventful contest between Great Britain and America; which could not, with any propriety, be conveyed in occasional messages, you will excuse my giving you the trouble of attending for that purpose.

After deploring with you the desolation spread through part of this State by an unrelenting enemy, who have indeed marked their progress with a devastation unknown to civilized nations; and evincive of the most implacable vengeance; I heartily congratulate you on that subsequent series of success, wherewith it hath pleased the Almighty, to crown the American arms; and particularly on the important enterprize against the enemy at Trenton; and the signal victory obtained over them at Princeton, by the gallant troops under the command of his Excellency General Washington.

Considering the contemptible figure they make at present; and the disgust they have given to many of their own confederates amongst us, by their more than Gothic ravages; (for thus doth the great disposer of events often deduce good out of evil) their irruption into our dominion, will probably redound to the public benefit. It has certainly enabled us, the more effectually to distinguish, our friends from our enemies. It has winnowed the chaff from the grain. It has discriminated the temporizing politician, who on the first appearance of danger, was determined to secure his idol, Property, at the hazard of the General Weal; from the persevering patriot, who having embarked his all in the common cause, chuses rather to risk—rather to lose that all for the preservation of the more estimable treasure, LIBERTY; than to possess it (enjoy it he could not) upon the ignominious terms of tamely resigning his country and posterity to perpetual servitude. It has in a word, opened the eyes of those who were made to believe, that their impious merit in abetting our persecutors, would exempt them from being involved in the common calamity. But as the rapacity of the enemy was boundless; their rapine was indiscriminate, and their barbarity unparalleled. They have plundered friends and foes. Effects capable of division, they have divided. Such as were not, they have destroyed. They have warred upon decrepid age; warred upon

defenceless youth. They have committed hostilities against the possessors of literature; and the ministers of religion: Against public records; and private monuments; and books of improvement; and papers of curiosity; and against the Arts and Sciences. They have butchered the wounded, asking for quarter; mangled the dying, weltering in their blood; refused to the dead the rights of sepulture; suffered prisoners to perish for want of sustenance; violated the chastity of women; disfigured private dwellings of taste and elegance; and in the rage of impiety and barbarism, profaned edifices dedicated to Almighty God.

And yet there are amongst us, who either from ambitious or lucrative motives; or intimidated by the terror of their arms; or from a partial fondness for the British constitution; or deluded by insidious propositions, are secretly abetting, or openly aiding, their machinations, to deprive us of that liberty, without which, man is a beast, and government a curse

Besides the inexpressible baseness of wishing to rise on the ruins of our country, or to acquire riches at the expence of the liberties and fortunes of millions of our fellow citizens, how soon would those delusive dreams, upon the conquest of America, be turned into disappointment? For where is the fund to recompence those retainers of the British army; those intentional pensioners of a bankrupt nation? Was every estate in America to be confiscated, and converted into cash; the product would not satiate the avidity of their own creatures; nor furnish an adequate repast for the keen appetites of their own ministerial beneficiaries. Instead of gratuities and promotion, these unhappy accomplices in their tyranny, would meet with supercilious looks and cold disdain: and after tedious attendance, be finally told by their haughty masters, that they indeed approved of the treason, but despised the traitor. Insulted, in fine, by their pretended protectors but real betrayers, and goaded with the stings of their own consciences, they would remain the frightful monuments of human contempt, and divine indignation; and linger out the rest of their days in self condemnation and remorse, and in weeping over the ruins of their country, which themselves had been instrumental in reducing to desolation and bondage.

Others there are who, terrified at the power of Britain, have persuaded themselves that she is not only formidable, but irresistible. That her power is great, is beyond question. That it is not to be despised, the dictate of common prudence. But then we ought also to consider her; as weak in Council, and groaning with debt: Reduced in her trade; reduced in her revenue: immersed in pleasure; enervated with luxury; and in dissipation and venality, surpassing all Europe. We ought to consider her as hated by a potent rival, her natural enemy; and particularly exasperated at her imperious conduct in the last war, as well as her provoking manner of commencing it: And thence inflamed with resentment; and only watching a favourable juncture for open hostilities. We ought to consider the amazing expence and difficulty of transporting troops and provisions,

above three thousand miles; with the impossibility of recruiting their army at a less distance, save only with such recreants whose conscious guilt must on the first approach of danger, appal the stoutest heart. These insuperable obstacles are known and acknowledged by every virtuous and impartial man in the nation. Even the author of this horrid war, is incapable of concealing his own confusion and distress. Too great to be wholly suppressed, it frequently discovers it's self in the course of his speech. A speech terrible in word, and fraught with contradiction: Breathing threatenings, and betraying terror: A motley mixture of magnanimity and consternation; of grandeur and abasement. With troops invincible, he dreads a defeat; and wants reinforcements. Victorious in America, and triumphant on the ocean, he is an humble dependent on a petty prince, and apprehends an attack upon his own metropolis: And with full confidence in the friendship and alliance of France, he trembles upon his throne, at her secret designs and open preparations.

With all this, we ought to contrast the numerous and hardy sons of America, enured to toil, seasoned alike to heat and cold; hale, robust patient of fatigue, and from an ardent love of liberty, ready to face danger and death. The immense extent of Continent which our insatuated enemies have undertaken to subjugate. The remarkable unanimity of its inhabitants, notwithstanding the exception of a few apostates and deserters. Their unshaken resolution to maintain their freedom, or perish in the attempt. The fertility of our soil in all kinds of provision, necessary for the support of war. Our inexhaustible internal resources for military stores, and naval armaments. Our comparative economy in public expence, and the millions we save by reprobating the farther exchange of our valuable staples, for the worthless baubles and finery of English manufacture. Add to this, that in a cause so just and righteous on our part, we have the highest reason to expect the blessing of Heaven upon our glorious conflict. For who can doubt the interposition of the SUPREME JUST, in favour of a people, forced to occur to arms, in defence of every thing dear and precious; against a nation, deaf to our complaints, rejoicing in our misery, wantonly aggravating our oppressions, determined to divide our substance, and by fire and sword to compel us into submission.

Respecting the constitution of Great-Britain, bating certain prerogatives of dangerous tendency, it has indeed been applauded by the best judges; and displays in its original structure, illustrious proofs of wisdom, and the knowledge of mankind. But what avails the best constitution, with the worst administration? For what is their present government, and what has it been for years past, but a pensioned confederacy against reason, and virtue, and honour, and patriotism, and the rights of man? What their governors, but a set of political craftsmen, flagitiously conspiring to erect the Babel of DESPOTISM, on the ruins of the ancient and beautiful fabric of LAW? A shameless cabal notoriously employed in deceiving the prince, corrupting the parliament, debasing the people, depressing the most

virtuous, and exalting the most profligate! In short, an insatiable juncto of public spoilers, lavishing the national wealth, and by peculations and plunder, daily accumulating a debt already enormous! And what the majority of their parliament, formerly the most august assembly in the world, but venal pensioners on the crown, a perfect mockery of all representation, and at the absolute devotion of every minister? What were the characteristics of their administration of the provinces? The substitution of instructions in the room of law: The multiplication of officers to strengthen the court interest: perpetually extending the prerogatives of the King, and retrenching the rights of the subject: Advancing to the most eminent stations, men without education, and of dissolute manners: Employing, with the people's money, a band of emissaries, to misrepresent and traduce the people. And (to crown the system of misrule) sporting with our persons and estates, by filling the highest seats of justice with bankrupts, bullies and blockheads.

From such a nation, (though all this we bore, and should probably have borne for a century, had they not avowedly claimed the unconditional disposal of life and property) it is evidently our interest to be detached. To remain happy or safe in our connection with her, became thenceforth utterly impossible. She is, moreover, precipitating her own fall, or the age of miracles is returned; and Britain a phenomenon in the political world, without a parallel.

The proclamations to ensnare the timid and credulous, are beyond expression, disingenuous and tantalizing. In a gilded pill they conceal real poison. They add insult to injury. After repeated intimations of commissioners to treat with America, we are presented, instead of the peaceful olive branch, with the devouring sword. Instead of being visited by plenipotentiaries to bring matters to an accommodation, we are invaded with an army, in their opinion, able to subdue us, and upon discovering their error, the terms propounded amount to this: "If you will submit without resistance, we are content to take your property and spare your lives; and then (the consummation of arrogance!) we will graciously "pardon you, for having hitherto defended both."

Considering then their bewildered councils; their blundering ministry; their want of men and money; their impaired credit, and declining commerce; their lost revenues, and starving islands; the corruption of their parliament, with the effeminacy of the nation—and the success of their enterprize is against all probability. Considering farther, the horrid enormity of their waging war against their own brethren expostulating for an audience, complaining of grievances and supplicating for redress; and waging it with a ferocity and vengeance unknown to modern ages, and contrary to all laws human and divine, and we can neither question the justice of our opposition, nor the assistance of Heaven to crown it with victory.

Let us, however, not presumptuously rely on the interposition of providence without exerting those efforts, which it is our duty to exert; and which our bountiful Creator has enabled us to exert. Let us do our part to open the next campaign, with redoubled vigour; and until the United States have humbled the pride of Britain, and obtained an honourable peace, chearfully furnish our proportion for continuing the war. A war, on our side, founded on the immutable obligation of self defence; and in support of freedom, of virtue, and every thing tending to enoble our nature, and render a people happy. On their part, prompted by boundless avarice, and a thirst for absolute sway; and built on a claim, repugnant to every principle of reason and equity: A claim, subversive of all liberty, natural, civil, moral, and religious; incompatible with human happiness, and usurping the attributes of Deity; degrading man, and blaspheming God.

Let us all therefore, of every rank and degree, remember our plighted faith and honour, to maintain the cause with our lives and fortunes. Let us inflexibly persevere in prosecuting to a happy period, what has been so gloriously began, and hitherto so prosperously conducted. And let those in more distinguished stations, use all their influence and authority, to rouse the supine; to animate the irresolute; to confirm the wavering; and to draw from his lurking hole, the skulking neutral, who leaving to others the heat and burden of the day, means in the final result, to reap the fruits of that victory, for which he will not contend. Let us be peculiarly assiduous in bringing to condign punishment, those detestable parricides, who have been openly active against their native country. And may we, in all our deliberations and proceedings, be influenced and directed by the Great Arbitrer of the fate of nations, by whom empires rise and fall; and who will not always suffer the sceptre of the wicked to rest on the lot of the righteous; but in due time, avenge an injured people on their unfeeling oppressor, and his bloody instruments.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

Haddonfield, 25th February, 1777.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, March 4, 1777, No. 277.*

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction, dated at Chatham (between Morristown and Elizabeth-town, New-Jersey) February 3, 1777.

“We have hemmed the enemy in, and begin to pinch them. On the 23d ult. we trimmed two regiments near to Woodbridge, killed thirty privates, and several officers. Had Col. —, who commanded behaved well, we should have destroyed one regiment. He is now under an arrest. We lost no men that day.”

“On the first instant, three thousand of the enemy, under command of Sir William Erskine, came out of Brunswick to forage—They had eight pieces of cannon—Several of our scouting parties joined, to the amount of six hundred men, under command of Col. Scott, of the Fifth Virginia regiment. A disposition was made to attack the enemy. Col. Scott with ninety Virginians on the right, attacked two hundred British grenadiers, and drove them to their cannon. The other parties not marching so briskly up to the attack, the Colonel was engaged ten minutes by himself; and, three hundred fresh men being sent against him, was obliged to give way, and formed again within three hundred yards of the enemy. By this time, two other divisions had got up with the enemy; but superior numbers at last prevailed. Our troops retreated about a quarter of a mile, formed again, and looked the enemy in the face until they retreated. The enemy had thirty-six killed, that the country people saw, and upwards of one hundred wounded. We have lost three officers and twelve privates killed, and have about as many wounded.”—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 5, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Morris Town, March 3.

Last week I informed you of an action which happened the 23d. since which several deserters are come here, who says, and one of them asserts, that he heard Major French tell General Vaughan, that their loss in killed and wounded amounted to 509; that it was impossible for them with 1900 or 2000 men and 6 field-pieces to do any thing against an innumerable number of rebels, who attacked them in front, rear, and flank at the same time; it is true they were attacked in that manner, but not by more than 600—The enemy were extremely cruel in their retreat, they seeing a poor countryman standing at

his door, laid hold of him, he showed a protection signed by Gen. Howe's secretary, they damned him and his protection, and said those who had taken protections, were as damned rebels as those who had not, and immediately sent a ball through his body, which not proving instant death, they stabbed him with bayonets. After such an instance, it is not to be wondered at their beating the brains out of our wounded, one of whom they served in that manner last Sunday.

General Howe arrived at Brunswick on Friday night, the 21st instant, being sent for to settle a dispute between the British and Hessian troops, which had nearly terminated, in blows.

Yesterday was brought to town twenty prisoners, which with forty, brought a few days before, makes the number of sixty prisoners since our last.—*Pennsylvania Journal*, March 5, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Morris Town, Feb. 26, 1777.

“General Howe still continues to threaten your city;—a reinforcement is arrived at Amboy, consisting of the 10th, 37th, 38th, and 52d regiments, one battalion of grenadiers, and one of light infantry, the whole amounting to about 2000 men; they were out on Sunday last upon a foraging party with three field pieces, when they were attacked by about 600 of our people at eleven in the morning near Spank-town. The firing continued from that time with some short intermission until night, by the best accounts we can get the enemy's loss amounted to upwards of an hundred men killed and wounded; we took ten prisoners; our loss was eight killed and wounded. They came with about fifteen or twenty waggon, a considerable part of which were employed in carrying off their dead and wounded; some of the waggon were so piled, that the dead fell off, and were left in the road. A few such

affairs will make them sick of foraging at so expensive a rate. The enemy killed two of the inhabitants; one with his protection in his hand, had his brains blown out while he was offering it to an officer; the other was run through the body with a bayonet; both were killed for not getting their waggons ready as speedily as they were wanted to remove the dead out of the way.”—*Pennsylvania Journal; and The Weekly Advertiser*, No. 1779, Wednesday, March 5, 1777.

A Post Office is just opened and kept by Hugh Smith, Esq; at Head Quarters in Morristown, New-Jersey, through which we receive the Philadelphia mail once a week. The post arrives at Fish-Kill, on Wednesday, and sets out again for Morristown on Thursday morning.

By a gentleman from Newark, we are informed that a certain James Nutman, who had been Captain of the militia in that town, when the British troops landed on the Jersey shore, was so exceedingly pleased, that he invited his friends and neighbours to keep *thanksgiving*, as he termed it by spending the day and taking dinner with him, on the happy occasion, often saying with much seeming satisfaction his dear brethren and protectors were come; frequently repeating the question to his guests, An't you glad that they are come? The next day they arrived in Newark, and his dear friends and protectors stripped him of all his moveable property, even to his shoes and stockings; and the poor wretch of a Tory was under the necessity of begging from his neighbours something to cover his nakedness.

Extract of a letter from Morriston, Feb, 23.

The 20th inst. four Hessian and two British soldiers came over to us. Yesterday twelve Tories and one English Captain were brought to Head Quarters. This morn-

ing we have received an account of twelve lighthouse being taken by our brave and vigilant scouts.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, March 6, 1777.

New-York, March 10. By a Person that left Morris Town, last Sunday week we learn, That Mr. Washington was then at that Place, but that his Army was gone towards Bound Brook, Quibble Town, and the Parts adjacent. That Beef sold at Morris Town for 1s. per Pound, Butter 4s. Geese and Turkies at 8s. and that their Salt was almost expended.

Two Men belonging to one Cook's Battalion, in the Rebel Army, came into Bonham Town, a few Days since, with their Arms, and joined the King's Troops: They say many more will follow them, when they can effect an Escape.

On Wednesday last a Party of Soldiers, with Waggon, &c. went out from Amboy to a considerable Distance, and brought in a large Quantity of Forage without any Molestation.

We were mistaken in our last Week's Paper. It was *Ensign*, not *Captain* Hall, who was killed in the Skirmish.

In the Night of the 28th Ult. a large Party of the Rebels entered the House of Mr. Stephens,¹ Collector of East Jersey, at Spring Hill, near Perth Amboy; where they committed great Violence, plundered his Effects to a large Amount, and threatened to set Fire to his House, &c. Mr. Stephens was fortunately with the King's

¹ Stephen Skinner is meant, second son of the Rev. William Skinner; he kept a general store at Perth Amboy for some years prior to August, 1767, when he sold out. He was Treasurer for East Jersey for many years. On July 22d, 1768, the public money-chest in his possession was robbed of £6,000 or £7,000, which led to an angry altercation between Gov. Franklin and the Assembly, the latter body urging that Skinner should make good the loss. He resigned the office February 23d, 1774. He was elected a member of the Provincial Congress April 28th, 1775. In July, 1776, he was arrested as an enemy of the country; soon after, he escaped to the British, in New York. The fire mentioned above was accidental, it was declared at the time.—*W. N.*

Troops, where he had taken Refuge for near two Months before, but Mrs. Stephens and the Family were at Home, and greatly terrified by their cruel Behaviour. His Excellency General Vaughan, as soon as he was informed of their Distress, sent an Escort, and removed them and their remaining Effects into the Garrison of Amboy.

Last Thursday Week, Major Tympany crossed from Staten Island to Elizabeth Town, with about 60 Men, where he was attacked by a Body of the Rebels, two or three of whom were killed on the Spot, and four or five taken Prisoners. The Major returned safe, without having a Man hurt, and brought with him ten Head of Cattle.

Saturday last about 250 of the Rebels made an Attack upon the Light-House at Sandy-Hook. By the Bravery of the Men posted there, and by the Cannon of the Syren at Anchor near the Spot, they were beat off with some Loss. The Troops had not a Man either killed or wounded. Two are said to be missing. From the many Attempts of the Rebels upon this Light House, it seems a favourite Object.

Lost some time since in a schooner that was destroyed between Amboy and Brunswick, the account books of the 33d Regiment. Whoever will deliver them to Hugh Gaine, shall receive Five Guineas reward, and no questions asked.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 10, 1777.

To be sold by William Calvert in Mountholly, and may be entered on immediately, a HOUSE on a lot in said town, containing four square perches. The Kitchen part of the house, with a room adjoining, is in repair; a two story house adjoining the kitchen, about sixteen feet square, not fully finished, a cellar under the whole. It

is pleasantly situated, and fit to accommodate a small family in the kitchen part, until the other part is finished. For terms of sale apply to the said owner or to John Shields, merchant in Second street, Philadelphia. The title is good.

Gloucester county, March 10, 1777.

To be sold, by public sale, the 22d. of this instant, on the premises, about four hundred acres of WOOD LAND, in small parcels, or otherwise, situate on the road that leads from Cooper's Ferry to Great Egg Harbour, about one mile and a half from Haddonfield, and about three miles from a landing either on Cooper's Creek or the north branch of Great Timber creek. The title indisputable. Any person having a mind to purchase, is desired to attend early in the day, where due attendance will be given by

Thomas Clement.

N. B. Those who have a mind to view the premises before the day of sale, may apply to Samuel Clement¹ near Haddonfield.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, March 11, 1777.

March 7, 1777.

All persons that have any demands against the estate of JOHN DUELL, deceased, late of the county of Salem and province of West New-Jersey, are desired to bring them in for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, either by bond, note or book-debt, are desired to come and pay off the same, at the house of Samuel Bar-

¹ Samuel Clement received from his father-in-law, Joseph Collins, a large tract of land at Haddonfield, extending from the main street directly to Coopers creek. This property was the homestead of Samuel Clement, who was active not only in the Society of Friends but in the political affairs of the day. In 1765, as a surveyor, he successfully adjusted the ill-defined township lines which for a long time had been a subject of contention among the citizens of Burlington, Salem and Gloucester counties. Samuel was direct in descent from Gregory Clement, the Regicide. Thomas Clement was probably a brother of Samuel.—*First Settlers of Newton Township*, by John Clement, p. 274.—*F. B. L.*

berer Inn-keeper, in Wood's town, on the 20th day of this instant March, by ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN KILLE, Administrator.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 12th day of April next, on the premises, a valuable Plantation, situate in the township of Mannington, in the county of Salem, and joining to lands of Edward Keasbey,¹ Benjamin Wynkoop,² Lewis Simms, and others, containing about 220 acres, be the same more or less, with a good dwelling-house, kitchen, barn and stable, and other out-houses, a good apple and peach orchard, and a noted spring of good water, generally known by the name of Nicholson's spring; 100 acres of the premises are cleared land, of a good quality, a quantity of drained meadow, and the remainder well-

¹ Edward Keasbey, grandson of the emigrant (Edward Keasbey), who came to America from England about 1694, was the eldest son of Edward and Elizabeth Bradway Keasbey. He was born in Salem, New Jersey, March 22d, 1726. Was married twice—first to Prudence Quinton in 1745; second, to her sister Sarah, May 16th, 1765; daughters of Edward and Temperance Quinton. Edward Keasbey died September 15th, 1779, and was buried in the old Baptist ground at Mill-Hollow. He was prominent in the State during the Revolution, and his activity in behalf of the "rebels" made him a conspicuous mark for the enemy. A price is said to have been set on his head. His name is mentioned first in a long list of exceptions to the pardon offered by Colonel Mawhood to all soldiers in Salem county who would lay down their arms and disperse. This proposal, made March 1st, 1778, was rejected by Colonel Hand for the patriots. Edward Keasbey was a member of the Legislature during the war and served on the Committee of Public Safety. He was also a Deputy to the Provincial Congress; elected in September, 1775.—Note by Miss Henrietta Hancock Gibbon, of Salem City.

² Benjamin Wyncoop was born in England, and at one time had large landed interests in Salem county, having acquired possession of two thousand of the six thousand acres owned originally by John Pledgoe and Hyppolite Le Fevre, which they purchased of John Fenwick in 1674, comprising some of the best land in Salem county, and now divided into productive farms with substantial improvements of great agricultural and residential value. A portion of it, then known as The Neck, was covered with heavy timber, and called Wyncoop's Woods. During the Revolutionary struggle, being a well-known Tory, Wyncoop, fearful of confiscation, sold all of the above real estate, by deeds executed to divers purchasers, dated from 1774 to 1778. He then resided in Philadelphia, and names his avocation as that of a merchant. His wife's Christian name was Sarah. Tradition says that owing to depreciation of the currency, he eventually became impoverished, and died in indigent circumstances.—Note by Dr. Edward S. Sharpe, of the Salem County Historical Society.

timbered woodland; late the property of Joseph Burroughs, Esq; deceased, seized and taken in execution by

THOMAS SINNICKSON, Sheriff.¹

Feb. 12, 1777.||

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 12, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, dated March 10, near Quible or Squable town, as they were penetrating into the country for provender, most kinds of which are much wanted among them. We had three men slightly wounded, none killed or taken; the enemy left four dead on the field, and carried off numbers as usual, which, by accounts from the prisoners, were twenty, and numbers wounded. Their rear was so closely pursued that they left one waggon behind; the three prisoners taken are just arrived, and say the 42d, or Highland Watch suffered greatly in the last action.

On Tuesday the fifth instant, five hundred men attacked the Hessian picket guard near Brunswick, drove them in, took eleven milch cows, two horses, and brought

¹ Thomas Sinnickson, fifth in descent from Anders Seneca, who emigrated from Sweden in company with Minuits, first Governor of New Sweden in 1638, was the eldest son of Andrew and Sarah Gill Johnson Sinnickson, the first who adopted the present terminology of the family patronymic. His ancestor, the immigrant, bought land of the Indians in Olisquahapit, now Penns Neck, where he was born about 1748. He resided during the greater part of his long and useful life in the village of Salem, N. J., engaged in mercantile pursuits. Being an ardent patriot, he took a prominent and active part in the Revolutionary struggle, and commanded a company in the Continental Army. His name was conspicuous amongst those outlawed by Lord Howe; a large pecuniary reward having been offered for his capture, alive or dead. After the organization of the government, he was the leader of the Federal party in his section of the State, during the administration of Washington and the elder Adams, and was a member of the first Congress of the United States during its sessions in New York City, where he is frequently mentioned, as participating in the social and official functions of that period. Likewise, he represented New Jersey in the National Legislature in 1796 and 1798. He was also elected several times to the State Legislature, was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Justice of the Peace, County Treasurer, and held other county offices. He married Sarah Hancock, daughter of Judge William Hancock, who was massacred in his own house at Hancock's Bridge, by the British, in 1778. He died at an advanced age intestate and childless, leaving a large real and personal estate to be divided between his heirs-at-law. His widow survived him several years.—Note by Dr. Edward S. Sharpe, of the Salem County Historical Society.

off fifteen or twenty loads of hay, which those mercenaries had stacked up within their lines. After the Hessians ran, a number of the light horse came out, drew their swords, and cut a few capers, but did not choose to disturb our men, whom they saw very leisurely take away the hay.—*Philadelphia Evening Post*, March 13, 1777.

Philadelphia, March 15.

Extract from a letter from an officer in New-Jersey.

The officer who commanded the two thousand British troops going as a reinforcement from Amboy to Brunswick, we hear, is under an arrest for undertaking, like Don Quixote, to do impossibilities, and get himself a great and immortal name. For this purpose, he instead of marching directly to Brunswick, which he might have done, must needs go fourteen miles out of the direct road to take prisoners Gen. Maxwell and his party at Spanktown, and to make his triumphant entry into Brunswick, leading his captives in chains, like an old Roman General, in which he found his fatal mistake when too late to remedy it, for he found that he had surrounded a nest of American hornets, who soon put his whole body to flight, pursued them to Amboy, and obliged them to get on board their ships again, since which they have never ventured a second time to reinforce their cooped up brethren in Brunswick.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, March 15, 1777.

Whitehall, December 30. From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Extract from the Dispatches of Gen. Howe to Lord Germaine, dated

New-York Nov. 30, 1776.

“Fort Lee being the next object for the entire Command of North River, and a ready Road to penetrate into

Jersey; an Addition of Boats under the Command of Capt. Phipps, was sent by the Admiral to King's Bridge, in the the Night of the 17th, without being discovered by the Enemy. The first Division, for Embarkation, landed next day at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, about seven Miles above the Fort, while the second division marched up the East Side of the River, by which Movement the whole Corps, as per Margin,¹ were landed with their Cannon, by Ten o'Clock under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis. The Seamen distinguished themselves remarkably upon this Occasion by their Readiness to drag the Cannon up a rocky narrow Road, for near Half a Mile, to the Top of a Precipice, which bounds the Shore for some Miles on the West Side.

Lord Cornwallis immediately began his March, and had not the Enemy, at Fort Lee, been apprized of his moving towards them, by a Countryman, after he had proceeded some Distance, he would have surrounded two Thousand Men at the Fort, who escaped in the utmost Confusion, leaving all their Artillery, and a large Quantity of Stores and Provisions; their Tents standing, and Kettles upon the Fire.

His Lordship encamped that Night near the Fort, making use of the Enemy's Tents.

The next Day Major General Vaughan, with the Light Infantry and British Grenadiers, was detached to the New-Bridge, upon Hackensack River, and a Detachment of the 16th Dragoons, under the Command of Colonel Harcourt, was sent over to Fort Lee. This Detachment with some Companies of Light Infantry, scoured the Country on the 22d, as far as Passaick River, and found

¹ First and Second Battalions of Light Infantry; two Companies of Chasseurs; two Battalions of British, and two ditto of Hessian Grenadiers; two Battalions of Guards; Thirty-third and Forty-second Regiments.

the Enemy had abandoned all the intermediate Country, their advanced Guard being at Aquakinunc.¹

On the 24th, the 2d and 4th Brigades of British, and 1 Battalion of the 71st Regiment joined his Lordship, who, leaving the 2d Brigade at Fort Lee, advanced with the main Body on the 25th to the New-Bridge.² On the Enemy retiring to Newark, as his Lordship approached, he took Possession of that Place on the 28th, and is now following them, retreating towards Brunswick.”

New-York, March 17. Sir William Howe arrived in Town from the Jersies on Sunday Afternoon the 9th Instant. His Excellency's Escort was fired upon by the Rebels in passing from Brunswick to Amboy, but were soon put to the right about by a Party of the Troops.

Last Friday Morning a Party of the Rebels came down on the Jersey Shore, and fired on some Boats that were taken in Forage at New-Blazing-Star, Staten-Island, on which Major Timpany,³ of the Bergen Volunteers, crossed the River with about 40 Men, drove the Rebels above three Miles from the Water Side, and brought off ten Head of Cattle and about thirty Sheep, without the Loss of a Man.

¹ Washington retreated from Hackensack to Acquackanonk on November 21st 1776, and crossed the Passaic river on the 21st and 22d, destroying the bridge after he had crossed. As he reached Newark on the 23d, it is not probable that his, “advanced guard” was still at Acquackanonk on the 22d.—*W. N.*

² The British probably reached the Passaic river, at Acquackanonk, November 25th, but finding the bridge destroyed did not cross until November 26th, when they forded the river, and proceeded as far as Third river, plundering the inhabitants all along the route of the march.—*W. N.*

³ Robert Timpany was an Irishman by birth, and was educated at the University of Glasgow. He came to America in 1760, lived in Philadelphia several years, and then removed to Hackensack, N. J., where he opened a school. He was made Major of the Fourth Battalion (New Jersey Loyalists) in 1778. He was a very ardent soldier during the entire war, always ready to serve his King, and he received several wounds during the campaigns in the South. He died at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1844, aged 102 years. His name is often written Tenpenny.—*Fabine's Loyalists*, II., 356.

LOST in December last, a deal box containing a bedstead and curtains, with sundry men and womens apparel, supposed by some mistake in shipping them on board a sloop carrying baggage from New-York to Amboy, for the 33d regiment. The baggage of the 26th regiment was loading at Amboy the same time; it is thought probable that the said box might be mixed with that baggage. Whoever will bring or give intelligence of the said box to Lieut. Ward of the 33d regiment, or H. Gaine, so that the said box may be had again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, and all expenses paid.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 17, 1777.

STOP THE ROBBERS!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Last Tuesday three villains came to the house of Mr. Nowel Furman, near Princeton, and after abusing the family in a barbarous manner, took with them goods to the amount of between one and two hundred pounds, consisting chiefly of Germantown Woollen stockings milled, of several colours, large pocket handkerchiefs of several kinds of red and blue stripes, kenting ditto, pins of the small kind, four dozen razors, one pair of four thread fine black worsted hose, black leather pocket books, pocket almanacks, a few pieces of children's garters, and many other goods unknown.

One of the above rogues is an Irishman, a middle sized man, well set, has bushy sandy hair, and supposed to be marked with the small-pox; had on a blue coat, his name is said to be WATSON, and have been informed he belongs to Capt. Brown's company of Pennsylvania Riflemen, under Col. Brodhead. The second person I cannot describe. The other is a tall slim man, with light colored clothes. It is said they have already changed their clothes. They put the goods into bags or knapsacks. They were seen near the

Baptist meeting house at Hopewell on Wednesday evening, but could not be taken for want of men of resolution, and its supposed they are bound for Delaware, and so on to Shamokin. Whoever secures said goods and the men, so that they be convicted, shall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the men, or in proportion for any of the men or part of the goods, by applying to MR. STACY POTTS,¹ at Trenton, or MR. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Princeton.

JOHN DENTON.²

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, March 18th, 1777.*

To Be Lett,

That noted and well-accustomed TAVERN in the town of Salem, New-Jersey, formerly kept by Joseph Burroughs, Esq; and now in the tenure of Archibald M'Elray, with 17 acres of upland and 12 acres meadow, &c. For terms apply to Mary Burroughs, in Salem, or John Hart, in Philadelphia.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, March 19, 1777.*

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter from Haddonfield, March 17, 1777.

“I have just seen a letter from Gen. Maxwell, dated at Westfield, on the 14th instant, in which he mentions a skirmish of some importance with the enemy, on Saturday the 8th instant: As it is new to me I transmit it to you, 'tho you may probably have had a better account of it. He mentions that the enemy had brought out all their troops from Amboy &c. supposed to be about 3000 and posted themselves on Punkhill: They brought

¹ See note, p. 238.

² John Denton was a bookseller in Princeton, where he lived as early as 1764. He died in 1805, in his seventy-eighth year.

artillery and a number of waggons, as if to forage, 'tho there was none left in that neighbourhood worth notice. General Maxwell, with the troops under his command, was on a rising ground to the northward, in plain view, tho' at a good distance. The enemy were too well situated to be attacked: He sent a party to the left to amuse them, but his real design was to the right on the heights towards Bonamtown: He sent a strong party that way to examine their lines, if they had any, & to fall in near the end of them, that he might fall on their flank; this was performed by part of Col. Potter's battalion of Pennsylvania militia, and part of Col. Thatcher's of N. E. Col. Cook of the Pennsylvanians had been ordered from Matuching to come down on Carman's Hill and keep along the heights till he met the enemy. About half a mile lower down between Carman's Hill and Woodbridge, the two parties being joined, met a strong advanced party of the enemy. On the first firing Col. Martin and Lieut. Col. Lindley¹ were sent to support them; they all behaved well, and kept their ground till they were supported from the main body, which immediately marched that way. The enemy also sent out a reinforcement; but on another regiment of ours being sent on the left to cut them off from their main body; the party gave way in great confusion; the flame caught their main body, and all went together. Our people pursued them and took a prisoner and a baggage waggon close in their rear, a good way down in the plain ground. Bonamtown lay too near on the right, and a plain open ground towards Amboy, to pursue far. They left four dead on the field, and we took three prisoners. By the quantity the enemy carried off in sleds, and waggons, it

¹ Probably Lieutenant Colonel Eleazer Lindsley, who, in the militia, was Second Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the "Eastern Battalion" of Morris county, and in the Continental Line was Lieutenant Colonel of "Spencer's Regiment."

is supposed they had near 20 killed and twice that number wounded.

Gen. Maxwell also mentions, that by a soldier taken about the 11th instant, he learns, that Gen. Howe was at Bonamtown during the engagement, till he saw his troops make the best of their way home, and then he thought it was time for him to go. That the enemy's real design in coming out that day was to secure the General's safe passage to Amboy, and that he is since gone to New-York. The soldier further says they talk no more of going to Morris-Town. Gen. Maxwell adds, that by every account from prisoners, deserters, and inhabitants, the killed, wounded and missing of the enemy, in the action of the 23d of February was upwards of 500."—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, March 19, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, dated March 10.

"General Maxwell attacked the enemy on Saturday last, near Quible or Squable-town, as they were penetrating into the country for provender, most kinds of which are much wanted among them. We had three men slightly wounded, none killed or taken; the enemy left four dead on the field, and carried off numbers as usual, which, by accounts from the prisoners, were twenty, and numbers wounded. Their rear was so closely pursued that they left one waggon behind; the three prisoners are just arrived, and say the 42d, or Highland Watch, suffered greatly in the last action.

"Yesterday Major Butler, whose station is near Samtown, had a brush with the enemy, drove in their piquet guard, took four slain on the field, and seven horses. The express waits, or I would be more particular."—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 19, 1777.

The legislature of New-Jersey have appointed Nathaniel Heard,¹ William Winds,² David Forman,³ and Silas Newcomb,⁴ Esquires, Brigadiers General of the militia of that state.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, March 20, 1777.

The Creditors of JOHN EWAN, deceased, late of Mount Holly, are desired to send their accounts to the subscriber, and call for a dividend of the effects.

Joshua Howell.

March 14, 1777.

New-York March 24. On Sunday Morning the 16th Instant, a Party of the King's Troops under the Command of Major General Vaughan, marched from Amboy as far as Spanktown in order to surprize a party of the Rebels who had been plundering in that Neighbourhood for some Days. Col. Mawhood was appointed to cut off their Retreat, while the others attacked them in Front, but the Badness of the Roads prevented the Design from being put into full Execution. However, the main Body

¹ See p. 9.

² William Winds was born in Southold, Long Island, in 1727 or 1728, and removed to Morris county at an early age. He was commissioned Captain of the New Jersey Regiment sent to Canada in 1758. At the beginning of the Revolution he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in 1775, and afterwards Colonel of the First Battalion, First Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, during the first year of the war, and in 1777, Brigadier-General, in which capacity he rendered excellent service and proved himself a most zealous and patriotic officer. Apparently owing to some misapprehension, he failed to obey orders to march to Monmouth to take part in the battle there in June, 1778, and his conduct was much criticised, which doubtless led to his resigning June 10th, 1779. However, until the close of the war he frequently rendered service. In 1788 he was elected a member of the State Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. He died October 12th, 1789, and is buried in Morris county.—See 1 *N. J. Archives*, IX, 184, 185; X., 699; *N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, May, 1853; *Annals of Morris County*, 18; *Centennial Collections of Morris County*, 73.—*W. N.*

³ See p. 197.

⁴ Silas Newcomb was Colonel of the First Battalion of Cumberland County, New Jersey, Militia, at the beginning of the war. He commanded a Battalion of General Heard's Brigade of New Jersey Militia at the battle of Long Island. He was promoted Colonel of the First Battalion, Second Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, November 28th, 1776, and commissioned Brigadier General of the New Jersey Militia March 15th, 1777.

fell in with a Detachment of the Rebels, killed some, and took 15 Prisoners, who were brought to Town the Day they were taken.

Last Week a Rebel Privateer came out of Byram River, and took a Boat coming to Town with Wood and some other small Matters from Long-Island.

Last Thursday Night Col. Barton with a small Party of Men, went up towards the English Neighbourhood,¹ and brought in four Prisoners.

The NEW-JERSEY FARMER, and Mr. CRANE BRUSH's Case, with sundry other Pieces, must be postponed for Want of Room.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 24, 1777.

Departed this life on the 8th instant, the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM TENNENT,² Minister of Freehold, aged 72 years, and in the 46th year of his Ministry, faithful and beloved.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, March 25th, 1777; *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 26, 1777.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1777.

The under graduates of the College of New-Jersey are desired to hold themselves in readiness to assemble on the tenth day of May next, which is the first day of the Summer session according to the usual practice; and all who propose to enter into any of the Classes are requested to observe the utmost punctuality as to the time; for it is proposed by assiduous application to recover what has been lost by the public confusions, and therefore it will be impossible, by extra attendance, to bring up those who fall behind their Classes.—

It is not probable that the meeting will be at Princeton,

¹ Bergen county.

² William Tennent, second son of the Reverend William Tennent, founder of the Log College, was born in the County Antrim, Ireland, June 3d, 1705; ordained, October 25th, 1733, to succeed his brother John in the Freehold Church. He is especially famous because of the remarkable trance which he is said to have experienced. For a fuller sketch, see *N. J. Archives*, XII., 604.

but at some other place of greater security and retirement, of which public notice will be given as soon as it is fixed upon.

JOHN WITHERSPOON,¹ President.

WIL. C. HOUSTON,² Math. Professor.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, March 25, 1777; *The Pennsylvania Packet*, March 26, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA

By accounts from New-Jersey we learn, that deserters daily come over from the enemy, who are penned up in Brunswick, so that they never peep out, but our People have a knock at them, which as often turns out in our favour. One of which skirmishes happened on Tuesday, the 18th instant, where we took several waggons, 8 prisoners, and found 4 or 5 dead in the field; and another happened on Friday last, when the enemy made the best of their way into the town to tell, that they could not get any forage for the rebels.

Messrs Bradfords.

Chatham (New-Jersey) March 10, 1777.

Moved by duty to my country, & from a grateful respect for merit, I desire to acquaint the public, through your paper, that Col. Potter and Major Robinson, with the officers and men of the Northumberland militia, under their command, have distinguished themselves in the most assiduous and active service, during this winter's campaign, and that they have deservedly received the repeated thanks of General Sullivan, General Max-

¹ See p. 148.

² William Churchill Houston was a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Princeton College in 1768. He remained in Princeton, studied law with Hon. Richard Stockton, and was made a Professor in the College. He represented the State several times in the Continental Congress, and was also a member of the Convention which ratified the National Constitution, and signed the report made by the New Jersey Commissioners to the Legislature. He was too ill to be present at the meeting of the Convention upon the day the Constitution was signed. He died suddenly at Frankford, Pennsylvania, August 12th, 1788.

well, and my self; under whose more immediate command, they have so faithfully served

I am your's, &c.

ADAM STEPHEN, Major General.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, March 26, 1777.

Bordentown, March 18, 1777.

Notice is hereby given, that the Continental Loan-Office, is now opened at BORDENTOWN, in New-Jersey, where Certificates, bearing an Interest of *Six per Cent*, are given out by the Subscriber, agreeable to the Resolves of Congress.

JOSEPH BORDEN.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 26, 1777; April 1, 1777.

Alloway's Creek Township, March 15, 1777.

JEMIMA WILSON, *the wife of* JOHN WILSON, hereby forewarns all persons from trusting him on her account, for she never intends to live with him any more, nor have any concern with him, or to pay any of his debts; he is lame and I have taken the best care I could of him; he has sold all my effects.

J. W.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 26, 1777.

On the fourteenth ult. Isaac Rogers, Esq; of Allentown, in the Jersies, departed this life; a gentleman endowed with many excellent qualities, and of a sound and clear judgment, which enabled him to execute the important trust of a magistrate with a becoming dignity, and a steady and impartial administration of justice.—Vile Tories! It cannot go unnoticed, that through your gross abuse and continual harassing, you brought on him a dejection of spirits and a broken heart, by which he fell a sacrifice to your villanous conduct. But, you worst

¹ For a sketch of Joseph Borden and the Borden family, see 1 *N. J. Archives*, XXIII., pp. 651-5.

of men, remember that the day will come, when the Almighty, in the course of his wisdom and providence, will punish you for your wickedness.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, March 29, 1777.

The subscriber having permission from their Excellencies the Commanders in chief to establish a

STAGE BOAT,

From this City to Perth-Amboy, has engaged for that purpose a very commodious vessel, and proposes sailing from New-York, every Monday and Thursday. Care will be taken to give satisfaction; the hour of sailing will be known at Mr. Doughty's tavern, White-Hall, where care will be taken of all goods committed to his charge, and all favours gratefully acknowledged by the

Public's most humble servant,

WILLIAM DEMAYNE.

RATES :

Each passenger, ... 3s.

Do. hogshead or pipe, ... 8s.

Do. Barrel, ... 3s.

And all other goods in proportion.

New-York, March 31. A man just come in from Morris Town says, That in Consequence of the Report of the arrival of 60 or 70 Ships (English) in Chesapeak Bay, Mr. Washington had ordered home two of the Virginia Regiments from the Jersies.

The Rebels are innoculating great Numbers for the Small-Pox¹ at Hanover in the Jersies. Mr. Washington

¹ The first death from small-pox at Morristown in 1777 was on January 11th, when Martha, widow of Joshua Ball, fell a victim; on January 24th, Gersham Hathaway died, aged 57; Ebenezer Winds followed, on January 31st; after which there was a respite until February 17th, when Samuel, son of Eleazer Hathaway, died, aged 13; on February 20th Eleazer Hathaway, two of his children and a servant child were all swept away; the following week Waitstill Munson and three of his children fell victims to the plague, which did not stay its course until fifty-three more persons had been added to the list in the course of the spring and summer. The ravages in the army were still greater. See Morristown Bill of Mortality, 1808.—*W. N.*

remains *as yet* at Morris Town, with not above 4 or 500 Men. The rest of his People are stationed about Quibble Town, and other Parts of the Country near the Troops, watching their Motions, and ready for Speed against the expected Time of their leaving Winter-Quarters. Most of the New England People are gone Home, some to their Farms and others to their Merchandize. Their new Levies have succeeded very ill; and Men are not to be had upon almost any Terms.

Since our last a Number of Persons have left the Rebel Army in the Jersies, and came in with their Arms &c. to our Troops, in Consequence of the General's late indulgent Proclamation; and have joined the several Provincial Corps already appointed, which are now very nearly complete.

As soon as the News of the taking of the four Men at the English Neighbourhood, as mentioned in our last, arrived at Acquakanack; all the Rebels in and about that Place took to their Heels, and never halted till they arrived at Smith's Clove in Orange County.

AT Amboy, on the 17th inst. lost a silver watch; John Ebbs, Dublin, 141, cypher and ornaments on the case; a white carnelian seal in gold, the fancy a bird on a tree; a red carnelian in gold, head of Jupiter Ammon; sundry other seals, pendent by a gilt chain. The restorer shall be amply rewarded by Lieut. Doyle, 40th Regt. at Amboy, or by Isaac Heron, watch-maker, New-York.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, March 31, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Quibble Town, March 25.

“Yesterday a party of about sixty men from Sampton, under Major Ritney, of Colonel Stricker's battalion, fell in with a party of the enemy near one of their out-posts, where a smart engagement began. Major Ritney's party

being much inferior to the enemy (who were continually reinforced) he was obliged to retreat, which he did in such good order as not to lose a man, though the enemy were three times his number. He was presently reinforced by Lieutenant Colonel Hollingsworth with a detachment from Col. Rumsey's battalion of Maryland militia, and the Virginia volunteers, who after a smart skirmish caused the enemy to give way, and drove them into their breast works, leaving behind them several hats, knapsacks, blankets, and one bloody handkerchief.

"In this skirmish they must have lost some men, as they were seen carrying them off in the time of action (which happened within half a mile of their breast-works.) We had two rifles broke but not a man hurt in this skirmish, an evident proof that providence shields the just and brave, for we forced them from an advantageous wood, where they were posted behind trees and our people entirely exposed in an open field. The troops that were engaged with our's were British and not Hessians.—Our whole party did not exceed one hundred and thirty, and the enemy not less than three hundred men."

A Man well acquainted with blowing the Trumpet, and capable of teaching the Horse Duty on that instrument, will meet with good encouragement by applying to Major Bland, commandant of the first regiment of Light Horse, at Morris-Town, or at the Head Quarters of the Continental Army.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, April 1st, 1777.

Burlington Boarding-School, March 25, 1777.

It is with much concern that the subscriber finds himself under a necessity to inform his friends and the public that the very high price of provisions, and all other articles necessarily consumed in a family, renders the sum he has taken boarders at hitherto very inadequate

to the expence; and not only hopes that the above reason will be admitted as an apology for his charging Ten Pounds per quarter, but that his employers will generously contribute towards the exorbitant expence of the last three months. The continuance of their favours, the return of such whose removal have been caused by the present unhappy disturbances, and the future countenance of the public, will be gratefully acknowledged by, their obliged friend,

THOMAS POWELL.

Assiduous attention will be given to the morals and education of the youth, and the utmost housewifry exerted to make their cloathing last as long as possible.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, April 2, 1777.*

From New Jersey we learn, that on or about the 20th ult. a woman passing an evacuated house in Woodbridge, saw, through the window, a drunken Hessian soldier, who had straggled from his party; there being no men within less than a mile of the town, she went home, dressed herself in man's apparel, and armed with an old firelock, returned to the house, entered it, and took the Hessian prisoner, whom she stripped of his arms, and was leading off, when she fell in with the patrol guard of a New-Jersey regiment, stationed near Woodbridge, to whom she delivered her prisoner.

On Sunday, the 22d ult. the enemy came out from Amboy, to bring in the property of one Barnes, who is gone over, when our people stationed near Woodbridge, attacked them and had a pretty smart shooting match, while they were retiring with the said effects: About the same time the enemy attempted to land from some boats on Woodbridge Neck and at Smith's Farm, to take off some cattle and hay; but in this they were disappointed, as our People distributed them, and took the cattle and burnt the hay.

Arrangement and Rank of the Field Officers of the Four New-Jersey Regiments in Continental Service.

First Regiment. Colonel Matthias Ogden¹; Lieut. Col. William De Hart; Major Joseph Morris.

Second Regiment. Colonel Israel Shrieve²; Lieut. Col. David Ray; Major, Richard Howell.³

Third Regiment. Col. Elias Dayton⁴; Lieut. Col. Francis Barber⁵; Major, Joseph Bloomfield.⁶

Fourth Regiment. Colonel Ephraim Martin; Lieut. Col. David Brearley⁷; Major, Thomas Morrell.

RANK.

Colonels. 1 Elias Dayton. 2 Israel Shrieve. 3. Ephraim Martin. 4 Matthias Ogden.

Lieut. Colonels. 1. David Brearley, 2 David Ray. 3. Francis Barber 4. William De Hart.

Majors. 1. Richard Howell. 2 Joseph Bloomfield. 3. Joseph Morris 4. Thomas Morrell.

If the Sister of JOHN WINEMAN, a German of the Township of Pitsgrove, Salem County, in the State of New-Jersey, lately deceased, is living, and will apply to the subscriber in said township, she will find something to her advantage.

ELIAS CRAIG.

¹ Afterward Brevet Brigadier General Matthias Ogden; born 1754, died 1791. A member of the Council of New Jersey 1785, and Presidential Elector 1789.

² See p. 103.

³ Richard Howell was also Clerk of the New Jersey Supreme Court from 1788 to 1793, and Governor of the State, 1794 to 1801. He was born 1754 and died 1802.

⁴ See p. 78.

⁵ Colonel Francis Barber was born 1750; accidentally killed 1783; four times wounded in action between 1778 and 1781.

⁶ See page 341.

⁷ Colonel David Brearley was elected Chief Justice of New Jersey June 16th, 1779, and soon resigned from the army. He was a member of the Federal and State Conventions of 1787, and United States Judge for the District of New Jersey 1789. He was born in 1745, dying in 1790.

Deserted from my Company, in the Train of Artillery, the following men, viz. WILLIAM RAWLINS, born in Gloucester, in the state of New-Jersey, by trade a shoemaker, is a likely well set fellow, 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair tied behind: Had on when he went away, a green coat, turned up with red, leather breeches, and carved silver shoe buckles.

THOMAS GREEN, of Penn's Neck, Salem county, New-Jersey, 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high; he commonly wears a frock, and is much inclined to strong liquor. Both deserters have been fairly inlisted, and received their full bounty. It is to be hoped, that the friends to their country will endeavour to apprehend such villains. Whoever takes up and secures said deserters in any goal, or delivers them to any recruiting officer, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or TEN Dollars for either of them, paid by

SAMUEL HUGG, Captain of Artillery.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, April 2, 1777.

To be Let, a convenient HOUSE and LOT, on Greenbank, in the city of Burlington; the situation is high, and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect for miles up and down the river; the house is two stories high, and about fifty feet front, well finished; the lot upwards of five hundred feet deep, on which there are convenient stables, coach, waggon, cart and cowhouses, two gardens abounding with a great variety of fruit trees, together with raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c. &c. For terms apply to Mrs. Mary Morris adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

JOHN COX.¹

April 5, 1777.

¹ For a note on John Cox, see p. 93.

PHILADELPHIA.

A gentleman from camp informs that the British troops at Perth Amboy, in number about three thousand, last Tuesday morning, embarked on board several transports, and sailed out of Sandy-Hook under convoy of three men of war, but in the evening they returned, and disembarked under cover of the night on Staten-Island. This manoeuvre, it is supposed was intended to make the appearance of a reinforcement from Europe, and which the Tories have industriously reported to be real. —*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, April 5, 1777.

New-York, April 7. A few Days since the Tartar Frigate chased a large American Vessel. The Rebel Crew, finding no other way of Escape, ran her ashore on the Jersey Coast, where the Tartar's People burnt and destroyed her. She had on board a very valuable Cargo.

The Rebels came down to Secacus last Wednesday, and carried away all the Grain, Horses, Cows, and Sheep they could get together, which they were obliged to swim over Hackensack River, for Want of Boats.

By several Persons come in from the Jersies, we are informed, that Mr. Washington's whole Force in that Colony does not exceed 4000 Men, who are for the most Part in a very ragged Condition. Their Provisions are likewise very bad and scarce. Most of their Beef and Pork is stinking for Want of Salt to cure it properly; and for several Days they were at short Allowance. By their Preparations, they seem to intend shortly to repass the Delaware.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, April 7, 1777.

Wednesday, April 9, 1777.

From the London Gazette.

Nov. 5. After the Provincials are driven from King's-bridge, and expelled the province of New-York. After a junction of the forces from Canada shall be effected. After Washington's army shall be entirely subdued, and the New England provinces shall be forced to submit. After the several batteries on the river Delaware, shall be silenced, then may Gen. Howe venture to Philadelphia to treat, sword in hand, with the Congress.

American Intelligence.

Extracts of Letters from Princeton and Philadelphia, dated January 7 and 15.

"Among the officers of the enemy killed at Princeton, is a Capt. Leslie, nephew to General Leslie, and second son to the earl of Leven. He was an accomplished officer. General Washington buried him with the honours of war.

"Lieutenant Yates¹ of Col. Read's Virginia regiment, died on Friday last at Princeton. The circumstances of death merits attention: In the action on the 3d instant, he received a wound in his side, which brought him to the ground. Upon seeing the enemy advance towards him, he begged for quarters; a British soldier stopped, and after deliberately loading his musket, by his side, shot him through the breast. Finding that he was still

¹ Bartholomew Yates, son of the Reverend Robert Yates, of Gloucester county, Virginia, was but eighteen years of age at the time of his death, and maternally was descended from the Randolphs of that Province. The *Pennsylvania Journal* of February 19th, 1777, contains this tribute:

"But oh! Again my mangled Yates appears
Excites new vengeance and provokes new tears;
Behold my wounds! he says, or seems to say,
Remember Princeton on some future day;
View well this body pierced in every part
And sure 'twill fire the most unfeeling heart."

—*Battles of Trenton and Princeton*, Stryker, p. 455.—F. B. L.

alive, he stabbed him in thirteen places with his bayonet; the poor youth all the while crying for mercy. Upon the enemy being forced to retreat, either the same or another soldier, finding he was not dead, struck him with a butt of a musket on the side of his head. He languished a week in the greatest anguish, and then died (I declare it upon my honour, as a man and a physician) of the wounds he received after he fell and begged for quarter. The savages murdered a Clergyman (chaplain to a regiment of militia) in cold blood at Trenton, after he had surrendered and begged for mercy; his name was Rosborough. It is a prostitution of language and truth, to attribute a fibre of humanity to General Howe's heart; the nature of the service he is engaged in has made him a mere Jeffries for every species of political iniquity. I write from good information, having picked up a number of anecdotes which justify the picture I have given of him.

Charles-Town, April 9.

Notwithstanding the many pompous Accounts published to the World, in Hugh Gainé's New-York Mercury and the London Gazettes, of signal Victories gained, important Conquests made (of Places that were abandoned by raw and scarcely armed Troops, because found untenable against a well-provided, and then greatly superior Force, such as, Staaten Island, Long-Island, New-York and Rhode-Island) and the rapid Progress of the British Arms in America, calculated to delude an infatuated People, upon the Brink of Ruin, who have been induced even to make public Rejoicings.—

We are assured, that General Howe's Army, since the Beginning of August last, has, by Deaths, Desertion, Killed, and Prisoners, been reduced, from 26,000 to 17,000 Men (of whom a considerable Number are said to be in Hospitals) and those, unavoidably; so posted, that he cannot possibly collect above 12,000 together in one

Body, for the Purpose of spreading Ruin and Desolation throughout this Continent. This being the Situation of the British Army, it is thought by some, that General Howe will be difficulted, and rather studious, to preserve the vast Magazines he had collected at Brunswick, than to prosecute further offensive Operations—for, the Headquarters of General Washington were, according to the last Accounts, at Morris-Town, in the Jersies, within thirty Miles of Brunswick ; of General Putnam, at Princeton; only seventeen Miles from the same Place ; and of General Heath, near Kingsbridge, about fourteen Miles from New-York—and General Howe had then only 10,500 Men at Brunswick, including 2000 lately recalled from Rhode-Island, where the remaining 3000 are closely watched by General Lincoln. Others affect to believe, that the General will make an early and vigorous Effort to seize on the City of Philadelphia. But, the most probable Conjecture is, that he will endeavour, if it be in his Power, to re-imbark the Troops employed in the Jerseys, at Amboy, proceed to New-York, there re-imbark the Rest, abandon that Place, and move, by Sea, more Southwardly ; where every Preparation is making, should he present himself, to receive and salute him in a Manner suitable to his Rank and Errand.—*The Gazette of the State of South Carolina, April 9, 1777.*

Extract of a letter from Morris Town, April 5.

Last week we took about 40 horses and a large number of cows and sheep, part from the Philistines, and part from the Tories. Just now received an account of an action yesterday at Quibbletown ; we drove the enemy, and killed five : We had only one Rifleman wounded.

A Col. Jonathan Henry Smith, of the New-Jersey Militia, and T. W. Collins, late a clerk in the King's Custom House for this port, are both taken in New Jersey, being accused of treasonable practices against the

States, in concert with James Molesworth,¹ (who was executed the 31st ult.) Smith was brought to town last Monday evening, and safely lodged in the state prison.²

TO BE SOLD,

In Gloucester county and township, at the north branch of Timber creek, near Aaron Chew's, Inn-holder, about five miles from Gloucester.

A Good two story Brick-House, 26 by 18 feet, and a brick kitchen, one story and a half high 12 by 18 feet, a good well at the door, and bake oven, a cedar log barn, and stables, a young orchard, and two acres of land; there is a good stone cellar under the house. It will suit a merchant, or any public business; the water is navigable within about fifty rods of the house, and if it suits the purchaser, may have the use of a row flat and landing, either for hire or purchase. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

CHRISTOPHER SICKLER.

N. B. It may be entered on immediately.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, April 9, 1777.

Run away from the subscriber in Roxbury, Morris county, East-Jersey, the 4th of this instant, a negro named PRINCE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 23 years old: Had on when he went away, a dirty flannel shirt, old leather breeches, light coloured new jacket, lined with old striped linsey, half worn shoes and stockings; he is pretty broad shouldered, and walks loose in his knees, has a scar in his thumb, it being split open, as also his foot, by an axe last fall. He has just been

¹ James Molesworth, a spy, was sentenced to death, under a court martial presided over by General Gates. Molesworth accused Galloway, the Loyalist leader, and Lord Howe with having cognizance of his movements. An immense crowd of spectators in Philadelphia watched the execution of Molesworth, who, having acted as clerk of several mayors in that city, was well known. *Edaine's Loyalists*, I., 86.—*F. B. L.*

² In Philadelphia. Only the first paragraph above is from the Morristown letter.

inoculated for the small-pox, not yet cleaned up, his arm still sore, and is very liable to spread the infection. Whoever takes up said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have THREE Dollars, if in this State; if in Pennsylvania, SIX Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

AUGUSTINE REID.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, April 9, 1777.

A Gentleman, late from Head-Quarters in the Jersies, acquaints us, that when he came away, both Armies seemed disposed to remain quiet.—That the enemy were lurking within the scanty confines of Brunswick and Amboy; surrounded by detached corps of our troops, whose advantageous situation enabled them to discover and repel any plundering party that hunger could force to sally out. Scarce a day passed without an attempt to forage and plunder, but the vigilance and bravery of our troops obliges the enemy to return commonly without plunder and often with a very great loss of their men and baggage. The enemy too well know the fate that must attend their passing the woods and mountains which leads to Morris County, to hazard such an expedition. And in any other part of the Jersies there is no object worthy their attention, even if the danger and difficulties were inconsiderable. He further acquaints us, that 200 Hessians were lately disarmed upon a repeated refusal to obey orders when commanded to annoy and attack some of our advanced parties.

The Gentleman remarks, that he could not have believed it was in the power of any events to have made so great an alteration in the sentiments and spirits of a

¹ Augustine Reid, son of Col. John Reid, was born on his father's plantation, "Hortensia," Monmouth county, in 1731, dying at Roxbury in 1807. The Roxbury estate was granted him and his wife, Mary Reading, by her father, President John Reading, in 1762. For sketch of the Reid and Reading families, see "Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins families," by J. Granville Leach, 1898.—*F. B. L.*

people in so short a time, as the enemy's rout and ravages made among the Jersey men. The specimens of British Government exhibited on their momentary triumph has fully gratified any hankering the inhabitants might have to see it established. The repeated failure of their military operations has cast such reproach on their arms, that those who were frightened with Gen. Howe's success and begged his pardon and protection, have almost to a man returned to the cause, and are now fighting for the defence of their country ; being resolved at all hazards to prevent any future ravages.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, April 5.

"I have no news worth writing concerning the manœuvres of the enemy ; last week we took about 40 horses, and a great number of cows and sheep, part from the Philistines, and part from the Tories ; I have the pleasure to inform you, that we have secured a cursed traitor Scrivener Collins ; we took him in the bud ; he was going round, taking an account of our waggons, strength, &c. I hope you will have another hanging frolick.—God grant that we may find out the whole gang.

P. S. Just now received the account of an action yesterday at Quibble-town—we drove the enemy, killed five, and had only one rifle-man wounded."—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 9, 1777.

New-York, April 14. The Philadelphia Newspapers are stuffed with continued false Accounts of Skirmishes and other Exploits of their Raggamuffins in the Jerseys, in which they *always* obtain most wonderful and "never-to-be-heard-of" Victories. The following may serve for a Specimen, taken from the *Pennsylvania Journal* of the 2d of April. In a Skirmish, which is stated to have happened near Quibble-Town on the 24th of March, they say the British "*must* have lost some Men, as they were

seen carrying them off in the time of Action, which happened within half a Mile of their Breast-works. We had two Rifles broke, but not a Man hurt in this Skirmish; are evident Proof, that Providence shields the *just* and *brave* [they mean *themselves*] for we forced them from an advantageous Wood, where they were posted behind Trees, and our People entirely exposed in an open Field. "The Troops that were engaged with ours were BRITISH and not HESSIAN. Our whole Party did not exceed ONE AND THIRTY, and the Enemy *not less* than THREE HUNDRED MEN."—What Opinion must these People have of their Followers, when they suppose them capable of believing such enormous Falsehoods as these?

On Friday last a Party of about 50 Men came into Town from West Jersey. They fell in with a large Body of the Rebels, with whom they had a slight Skirmish, in which they killed five of them, without any Loss to themselves. The whole Country is so oppressed with the Villainy and tyrannical Proceedings of the Rebels, that the Inhabitants are almost every where ready to rise, when the King's Troops shall take the Field.

Last Week died at Raritan Landing, in New-Jersey, Cornelius Lowe,¹ Esq; a Gentleman much esteemed by

¹ Cornelius Low, baptized at New York, March 31st, 1700 (son of Cornelis Louw, baptized at Kingston or Esopus, in 1670; married, July 5th, 1695, Margreta Van Borsum; died at Newark, or at Second River, in 1749; he was the son of Pieter Cornelis Low, of Kingston, and Elizabeth Blanshaw, his wife; Pieter came to America in 1663); married May 10th, 1729, Johanna, daughter of Isaac Gouverneur, of Newark. Cornelius Low removed to Raritan Landing, or Piscataqua, about 1730, and carried on a mercantile business for many years. Of his sons, Isaac, born at Raritan, in 1731, was President of the New York Chamber of Commerce in 1779; being a Loyalist, his property was confiscated, and at the close of the war he went to England, where he died in 1791. Nicholas, another son of Cornelius Low, was an ardent patriot in the Revolution, and was a prominent merchant of New York for many years. Cornelius Lowe, of Somerset, who was a contemporary of Cornelius Low, of Piscataqua, was a son of Albert Low, of Brooklyn, who removed to Somerset county prior to 1726, with his brother John. Albert's father, Laurens Jansen, came to America in 1663, with his father, Jan Bastiaensen. The sons of Laurens Jansen assumed the name Low. The family is entirely distinct from the Kingston or Ulster county Lows.—W. N.

all who had the Happiness to be acquainted with him.—
New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, April 14, 1777.

Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from Head-Quarters, 14th April, 1777.

“The enemy came out early yesterday morning from Brunswick, with an intent to surprise General Lincoln¹ at Bound Brook, and had like to have effected their design by the carelessness of a militia guard upon one of the fords on the Raritan, but the General got notice of their approach time enough to withdraw himself and most of his men to the mountain just in the rear of the town. Our chief and almost only loss was two pieces of artillery, and with them Lieutenants Turnbull² and Ferguson,³ with about twenty men of Col. Proctor's regiment. A party of horse was pushed so suddenly upon them, that they could not possibly get off. The enemy staid about an hour and a half, and then went back to Brunswick, General Lincoln took his post again, with a reinforcement.”—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, April 15, 1777.*

¹ Benjamin Lincoln was born in Massachusetts, January 24th, 1733. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of that State, and was active in organizing the Continental Troops of that Commonwealth. After the battle of Long Island, as a Major General of the State Militia, he reinforced the army of General Washington with a large body of troops; was commissioned a Major General on the Continental Establishment, and took an active part in the operations which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne. In September, 1778, he was appointed by Congress to the command of the Southern Department, and was captured in the siege of Charleston. He received the sword of Lord Cornwallis at the siege of Yorktown. From 1781 to 1784 he was Secretary of War. He enjoyed the esteem of General Washington.

² Charles Turnbull was a Captain in Colonel Thomas Proctor's Pennsylvania State Regiment of Artillery. He was captured at Bound Brook, New Jersey, April 13th, 1777, and exchanged April 3d, 1780; served until the end of the war.

³ William Ferguson was a Captain in Colonel Thomas Proctor's Pennsylvania State Regiment of Artillery, and was captured by the enemy April 13th, 1777, at Bound Brook, New Jersey; exchanged December 1st, 1780. After the war he was Major commanding the Artillery Battalion of the United States Army, and he was killed by the Indians at St. Clair's defeat, November 4th, 1791.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Morris-Town, April 8, 1777.

HIS Excellency, the Commander in Chief orders, in the most positive terms, that all the Continental Officers, who are absent without leave in writing from himself, or some Continental General Officer, or are not upon any special command, or not on the recruiting service, (the two last by proper authority) do immediately join their respective corps, without the least hesitation or delay. The time for which they have written furloughs must not be exceeded a single hour. Such as have been sent upon particular commands, or are engaged in the recruiting service, must pay the utmost attention to their orders. No excuse can be admitted for idleness or dissipation, at a time when their own honour, and their country's interest call them to the field.

His Excellency does not wish to convey these orders through the channel of a news-paper, but the difficulty, indeed impracticability, of transmitting them in time, in any other way, render it indispensably necessary.

By his Excellency's Command.

G. JOHNSTON, A. D. C.

We hear that on Sunday morning last a party of the enemy attacked about 200 Continental troops, under command of Gen. Lincoln, near Bound Brook, New-Jersey. They fought them for some time, under the greatest disadvantages, in point of numbers and situation, and at last retreated, with the loss of two killed and twenty-seven made prisoners, together with two field pieces. The enemy had three men killed.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, No. 283, April 15th, 1777.*

All Recruits belonging to the third New-Jersey Regiment, whose Furloughs are out, are required to join their

Regiment, at Head Quarters in Morris-Town, on or before the 25th of this month. Those who neglect this NOTICE will be deemed deserters, and treated accordingly.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,¹

Major 3d. Jersey Regiment.

—*Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 16, 1777.

Run Away, from the subscriber, living in Woodbury, Gloucester county, an Apprentice Lad, named ROBERT DOWNS, by trade a shoemaker; aged about eighteen years, is about 5 feet, 4 inches high, slender built, has a pretty bold countenance, wears his own black hair, and can talk quite enough for one in his station. Had on, when he went away, a scoloped hat, a mixt white and red cloth coat, lined with green, a blue double breasted jacket, black leather breeches, and yarn stockings, long quartered pumps, with a small pair of silver carved buckles on them. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him in any goal, so that his master may him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

JOHN MATTS

¹ Joseph Bloomfield was born at Woodbridge, N. J., October 18th, 1753, son of Dr. Moses Bloomfield (born at Woodbridge, December 4th, 1729; died August 14th, 1791, son of Joseph and Eunice Bloomfield); Dr. Bloomfield entered the army as surgeon, May 14th, 1777. Joseph studied law with Cortlandt Skinner, at Perth Amboy, and was licensed as an attorney and counsellor November 12th, 1774; in November, 1792, he was called up to be a sergeant-at-law. On the breaking out of the war he volunteered, and was commissioned a Captain, in which capacity he was obliged to arrest his old preceptor. In 1777 he was a Major. After the war he was appointed Register of Admiralty, 1783, and Attorney-General of New Jersey, 1783-1792; was Brigadier General in the brief expedition to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion, in 1794; Mayor of Burlington (where he had taken up his residence soon after the war), 1795-1800; and member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Burlington county. The New Jersey Legislature elected him Governor of the State, annually, 1801-1812, except in 1802, when there was a tie vote and the State went without a Governor for a year. In 1810 he published a compilation of the Laws from 1799. He was Brigadier General in the War of 1812. In 1817 he was elected to Congress, and again in 1819, serving four years. He died October 3d, 1825. He was a man of decidedly literary tastes, accumulating a fine library. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and a friend of Thomas Jefferson. He was a man of excellent qualities, kindly in his intercourse with his fellows, a little whimsical or even eccentric at times, but always highly respected by those who knew him.—See 2 *Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society*, IX., 12.—*W. N.*

All persons are forbid to employ or harbour him at their peril. April 16, 1777.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, April 16, 1777.

Mount-Holly, April 15, 1777.

Run away, from the subscriber, living in Mount Holly, on the 27th day of December last, a Dutch servant girl, named *Carolina De Pool*, a little body, with a hump back, high nosed, and marked with the small-pox; she has been seen in or about Trenton or Princeton. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings her home to her master again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward.

JOHN BISPHAM.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 16, 1777.

A party of armed Tories lately made their appearance near Newark, when they were attacked by the militia, who killed a Captain and two privates, and put the rest to flight.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, April 17, 1777.

New-York, April 21. On Saturday the 12th Instant, Lord Cornwallis with the Generals Grant and Mathews, with a Body of British Troops, and Col. Donop, with a Detachment of Hessians, surprized a large Body of the Rebels at Bound-Brook, about seven Miles from Brunswick, under the Command of one *Benjamin Lincoln*, late Secretary to the Conventions and Congresses of Massachusetts's Bay, and a forward Person in all the rebellious Proceedings of that Colony. The Troops lay upon their Arms till Day-break, and commenced the Attack upon the Rear of the Rebel Quarters, who made so weak a Resistance as only to wound slightly four of the Soldiers. Above one Hundred of the Rebels were killed, Eighty-five taken Prisoners, among whom was a Fellow who passed for Lincoln's Aid-de-Camp, and two others under the Style of Officers. The Rebels taken were brought to

Town in the Beginning of the Week, and are the most miserably looking Creatures that ever bore the Name of Soldiers, covered with nothing but Rags and Vermin. Three Brass Field Pieces, Musquets, Ammunition, Camp Equipage, Papers, several Horses, near two Hundred Head of Cattle, with Sheep, Hogs, Rum, Flour, Bread, &c. were chiefly brought away, and the rest, such as the Rum and salted Provisions being very bad, were destroyed.

RUN-away from Powles-hook, a negro Man called Osborn, about five feet four inches high, twenty-seven years of age, has a remarkable small waist and bad legs, of a plausible address, pretends to a knowledge of cooking, has a down cast look when he is spoke to by strangers, seemingly the effect of bashfulness. Had on when he went off, a brown coat, white waistcoat, breeches and Stockings, and a new round hat. Whoever will secure him, or give information to the Printer, so that he may be secured, shall receive Five Dollars Reward. And 'tis requested that no person will employ him.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, April 21, 1777.*

Haddonfield, April 16, 1777.

Deserted from Captain John Hammitt's Company, in Col. Oliver Spencer's Regiment of Guards, the following men:—JOHN SMITH, a shoemaker by trade, 27 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, brown hair; it is probable he may change his name. STEPHEN STEWARD, country born, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, strait brown hair; had on a blue coat with red facings, blanket trousers, buttoned down his legs, and is probably gone towards Egg-Harbour. MORRIS WELCH, born in Ireland, 5 feet 6 inches high, fresh complexion, strait fair hair, commonly wears a red great coat, has since inlisted with

Capt. M'Fartredge, on board the Washington galley, and deserted from him. JAMES MELSOM, an Englishman, a tanner, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, strait brown hair.—Whoever takes up and secures the above deserters so that they may be brought to their regiment, shall be entitled to a reward of TEN DOLLARS for each, or Forty Dollars for them all, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN HAMMITT.

N. B. As Smith and Welch are watermen, it is likely they have inlisted again on board some of the vessels of war in Delaware river. I do request all Captains to confine them if they have them, that they may be brought to justice.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, April 22d, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Morris-Town, April 16.

“In the affair at Bound Brook our loss was 5 killed, 5 wounded and 35 prisoners, with two Lieutenants of Pennsylvania artillery. On Monday evening General Stephens¹ drove in all their picquets near Bonum Town, killed a Captain, 7 privates, and took 16 British prisoners, who are all now here. Three Waldeck deserters are just come in from Amboy.”

By letters from Bound Brook, we learn that the person who was taken up in New Jersey, (as mentioned in our paper of April 9) and committed to the state prison, by the name and character of Col. Jonathan Henry Smith, is named Joseph Arrowsmith, and has not any pretensions to the title of Colonel.

Extract of a letter from Bound Brook, April 17.

“Deserters all affirm, that the enemy have ten boats at Brunswick, to be carried in waggons to the Delaware as support for bridges, on which the army are to pass over.”
—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, April 23, 1777.

¹ General Adam Stephens, of Virginia.

Princeton, April 3, 1777.

Deserted from the second Regiment of the State of New-Jersey, commanded by Colonel Israel Shreve, Esq; and of Captain John Noble Cumming's Company, now quartered at Princeton, the following persons, viz.

VALENTINE ROCHESTER, *about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, brown hair and grey eyes, inlisted at Ticonderoga.*

WILLIAM WOOD, *about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, black hair and blue eyes, remarkably squint eyed, inlisted at Albany.*

CONSIDER ADITON, *about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, red hair and beard, and grey eyes; inlisted at Albany.*

CHARLES SALTER; *inlisted at Ticonderoga. Patrick M' Mullin; inlisted in Wood's town, Salem county. George Powers, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 35 years of age, swarthy complexion, light brown hair; inlisted at Gloucester. Edward Parker, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion hair and eyes; inlisted at Gloucester. Thomas Burns; inlisted at the Cross Roads of Cumberland. Owen Ward, a native Irishman, about 39 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, his fore teeth gone, knock kneed, has the letters O. W. pricked out with gun-powder on his arm; had on when deserted, an old brown coat, striped linsey trousers, and old shoes; supposed to have gone through Mount Holly. John Stephenson, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, an Irishman, brown complexion, dark brown hair, which curls naturally in his neck, wore a brown cloth coat and vest, buckskin breeches; inlisted in Gloucester county, where he has lived some time, and is well acquainted; the last intelligence of him, he was over Delaware river, Henry Bishop, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, grey eyes; had on, when deserted, a long skirted brown coat and vest, buckskin breeches;*

born in Burlington county, and inlisted in Wood's-town, Salem County. Gideon Steel, Hector M'Neil and Thomas Day, all of the above county.

Whoever takes up the said Deserters, and secures them so that they may be brought to justice for having been guilty of perjury, shall receive the sum of TWELVE DOLLARS reward for each, that an account thereof may be transmitted to the Commanding Officer of said Regiment

JOHN NOBLE CUMMING,¹ Capt. 2d. J. B.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 23, 1777.

¹ John Noble Cumming was born about 1752, son of Robert Cumming and Mary Noble. Robert Cumming was born in 1701 or 1702, in Montrose, Scotland, and came to this country at the age of eighteen years. He was the son of John Cumming, a lawyer of reputation. Robert lived in Newark about two years, and then removed to Freehold, Monmouth county, where in later years he held the office of High Sheriff. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Lawrence Van Hook, of Freehold; second, in 1746, Mary, daughter of John Noble (a merchant of Bristol, England, nephew of Sir John Stokes, of Stokes' castle, Bristol), who came to New York about 1717, and married Catharine, daughter of Captain John Van Brugh (Mrs. Catharine Van Brugh Noble married, second, the Reverend William Tennent, of Freehold, and died at Pittsgrove, N. J., in her eighty-second year.) Robert Cumming had children, by his first wife: (1) Alexander, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in New York, and afterwards of the Old South Church, in Boston, where he died in 1763; (2) Lawrence, who lived and died in Freehold; (3) Mary, who, in October 1758, married the Reverend Alexander Macwhorter, who had studied for the ministry at Freehold, and was afterwards pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newark, 1759-1807. By his second wife: (4) Catharine, married the Reverend Philip Stockton, a native of Princeton, who settled in Sussex county; (5) Ann, married the Reverend William Schenck, of Huntington, L. I.; (6) John Noble; (7) Margaret, who died, aged 40 years, unmarried. Robert Cumming died at Freehold, April 15th, 1769, in his sixty eighth year.—*Alden's Epitaphs*, 1039; *N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*. John Noble Cumming was graduated from Princeton in 1774.—*Princeton Triennial Catalogue*. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, Captain Howell's Company, Second Battalion, First Establishment, November 29th, 1775; First Lieutenant, Captain Lawrie's Company, Second Battalion, Second Establishment, November 29th, 1776; Captain, Second Battalion, Second Establishment, to date November 30th, 1776; Captain, Second Regiment; Major, First Regiment, to date April 16th, 1780; Lieutenant Colonel, Second Regiment, December 29th, 1781; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, Third Regiment, February 11th, 1783, and was discharged at the close of the war.—*Stryker's Revolutionary Roster*, p. 66. Soon after the war he appears to have settled in Newark, where, in 1787, he belonged to Newark Lodge, No. 2, of Free Masons. He had previously been a member of Lodge No. 19, Pennsylvania registry, probably at Freehold. In 1786 he was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and in 1788 Grand Senior Warden, but, as the Grand Lodge usually met at Trenton, he declined a re-election in 1791, owing to the inconvenience of getting there from Newark.—*Hough's Freemasonry in New Jersey*. In Newark he married Sarah, daughter of Justice Joseph Hedden, Jr., a prominent citizen, who was carried off by the British on the night of January 25th, 1780, and suffered such hardship in the New York sugar-

All Recruits belonging to the Third New Jersey Regiment, whose furloughs are out, are requested to join their regiment, at Head Quarters, in Morris-Town, on or before the 25th of this month: Those who neglect this notice will be deemed deserters, and treated accordingly April 7.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Major 3d New-Jersey Regt.
—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, April 23, 1777.

In Congress, April 18, 1777.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the enemy beg leave to report,

house that he died from his ill-treatment September 27th, 1780. Cumming was a man of great business activity, and found plenty of enterprises to engage his attention. In 1793-4 he successfully executed a contract for the construction of the first raceways in Paterson, for conducting the water-power from above the Passaic Falls to the mills below. For many years his principal business was the management of extensive stage-lines and the carrying of the United States mails, between New York and Philadelphia, in connection with which he owned several wayside taverns along the route. He was elected one of the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, in Newark, in 1798 the pastor being his brother-in-law, but as he lived in the upper part of the town—corner of Broad and Lombardy streets—he took an active part in the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church, in 1809, being not only one of the first Trustees, but a generous contributor toward the erection of its house of worship. His son, the Rev. Hooper Cumming, was the first pastor of the church, in 1811-15. Among the notices of Colonel Cumming in the official records of Newark, we find him elected Surveyor of the Highways, in 1787; Overseer of the Highways, in 1788; Appeal Commissioner, in 1790 and 1791; Vice President of the Newark Fire Association at its organization in 1797. He was deeply interested in the Newark Academy, and in 1793 was one of the managers of the lottery raised for the completion of the building. In 1795 he was elected a member of the first board of trustees, and served in that capacity for fifteen or twenty years, if not longer. He was one of the incorporators of the Newark Aqueduct Company, chartered in 1800, and was Vice President and afterwards President of the company for a long time. In the act incorporating the Newark Banking and Insurance Company—Newark's first financial institution, and the first bank incorporated in New Jersey—in 1804, he was named as one of the commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock and he was one of the directors of the bank for many years—probably until his death. In 1811 he was a director of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures (at Paterson), of the Passaic and Hackensack Bridge Company, of the Steam Boat Ferry Company of New Jersey and New York, director of the Newark Turnpike Company (maintaining the road from Newark to Paulus Hook), and was connected with various other corporations of like character. In later years he was a General of militia. He was Vice President of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati from 1808 until his death. While at work about his farm, on an intensely hot day, he was overcome by the heat, and died July 6th, 1821.—*W. N.*

That in every place where the enemy has been, there are heavy complaints of oppression, injury and insult, suffered by the inhabitants, from officers, soldiers, and Americans disaffected to their country's cause. The Committee found these complaints so greatly diversified, that as it was impossible to enumerate them, so it appeared exceedingly difficult to give a distinct and comprehensive view of them, or such an account as would not, if published, appear extremely defective when read by the unhappy sufferers or the country in general. In order, however, in some degree to answer the design of their appointment, they determined to divide the object of their inquiry into four parts. First, the wanton and oppressive devastation of the country, and destruction of property. Second, the inhuman treatment of those who were so unhappy as to become prisoners. Third, the savage butchery of many who had submitted or were incapable of resistance. Fourth, the lust and brutality of the soldiers in abusing of women. They will, therefore, now briefly state what they found to be the truth upon each of these heads separately and subjoin to the whole affidavits and other evidence to support their assertions.

First, The wanton and oppressive devastation of the country and destruction of property.

The whole tract of the British army is marked with desolation, and a wanton destruction of property, particularly through West-Chester county in the state of New-York, the towns of Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Woodbridge, Brunswick, Kingston, Princeton and Trenton in New-Jersey. The fences destroyed, houses deserted, pulled in pieces, or consumed by fire, and the general face of waste and devastation spread over a rich and once well cultivated and well inhabited country, would affect the most unfeeling with compassion for the unhappy sufferers, and with indignation and resentment against the barbarous ravagers. It deserves notice that though there are many instances of rage and vengeance against particular persons, yet the destruction was very general, and often undistinguished; those who submitted and took protection, and some who were known to favour them having frequently suffered in the common ruin. Places and things, which from their public nature and general utility should have been spared by a civilized people, have been destroyed or plundered or both. But above all, places of worship, ministers, and other religious persons of some particular Protestant denominations seem to have been treated with the most rancorous hatred, and at the same time with the highest contempt.¹

Second, The inhuman treatment of those who were so unhappy as to become prisoners.

The prisoners, instead of that humane treatment which those taken by the United States experienced, were in general treated with the greatest barbarity. Many of them were near four days kept without food alto-

¹ Thus at Trenton the Tories destroyed property at the First Presbyterian Church to the value of £80. Nor did they spare the Friends' Meeting-House or the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Michael's.

gether. When they received a supply it was both insufficient in point of quantity, and often of the worst kind. They suffered the utmost distress from cold, nakedness and close confinement. Freemen and men of substance suffered all that a generous mind could suffer from the contempt and mockery of British and foreign mercenaries. Multitudes died in prison. When they were sent out, several died in the boats while carrying ashore, or upon the road attempting to go home. The Committee, in the course of their inquiry, learned that sometimes the common soldiers expressed sympathy with the prisoners, and the foreigners more than the English. But this was seldom or never the case with the officers; nor have they been able to hear of any charitable assistance given them by the inhabitants who remained in or resorted to the city of New-York, which neglect, if universal, they believe was never known to happen in any similar case in a Christian country.

Third, The savage butchery of those who had submitted, and were incapable of resistance.

The Committee found it to be the general opinion of the people in the neighbourhood of Princeton and Trenton, that the enemy the day before the battle of Princeton had determined to give no quarter. They did not, however obtain any clear proof that there were general orders for that purpose, but the treatment of several particular persons at and since that time has been of the most shocking kind, and gives too much countenance to the supposition. Officers wounded and disabled, some of them of the first rank, were barbarously mangled or put to death. A minister of the gospel at Trenton, who neither was nor had been in arms, was massacred in cold blood, though humbly supplicating for mercy.

Fourth, The lust and brutality of the soldiers in abusing of women.

The Committee had authentic information of many instances of the most indecent treatment, and actual ravishment of married and single women, but such is the nature of that most irreparable injury, that the persons suffering it, and their relations, though perfectly innocent, look upon it as a kind of reproach to have the facts related, and their names known. They have, however procured some affidavits which will be published in the appendix. The originals are lodged with the Secretary of the Congress. Some complaints were made to the commanding officers upon this subject, and one affidavit made before a justice of the Peace, but the Committee could not learn that any satisfaction was ever given, or punishment inflicted, except that one soldier at Pennyton was kept in custody for part of a day.

On the whole, the Committee are sorry to say the cry of barbarity and cruelty is but too well founded, and as in conversation those who are cool to the American cause, have nothing to oppose to the facts but their being incredible and not like what they are pleased to stile the generosity and clemency of the English nation, the Committee beg leave to observe that one of the circumstances most frequently occurring in the inquiry, was the opprobrious disdainful names given to the Americans.

These do not need any proof, as they occur so frequently in the newspapers printed under their direction, and in the intercepted letters of those who are officers, and call themselves gentlemen. It is easy, therefore, to see what must be the conduct of a soldiery greedy of prey, towards a people whom they have been taught to look upon not as freemen defending their rights on principle, but as desperadoes and profligates, who have risen up against law and order in general, and with the subversion of society itself.

This is the most candid and charitable manner in which the Committee can account for the melancholy truths which they have been obliged to report. Indeed the same deluding principle seems to govern persons and bodies of the highest rank in Britain, for it is worthy of notice that not pamphleteers only but King and Parliament constantly call those acts lenity, which on their first publication filled this whole continent with resentment and horror.

The above report received, approved and ordered to be published with the proofs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

(The Proofs will be inserted in this paper.)

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, April 24, 1777.

Appendix to the Report of the Committee, containing proofs and illustrations.

On the first head of the report.

The substance of this part of the report it would be unnecessary to take or publish depositions upon as the state of the country has been seen by thousands who have travelled through it. The public has also long ago been made acquainted with the burning of Falmouth in Casco Bay—of a very considerable part of the city of New York—and a part of Brunswick—One of the best houses in Princeton was burnt while the enemy stayed there, and a valuable mill, with other buildings, at about one mile distance from it.

The following account of their conduct in Newark, and the neighbourhood, contained in a letter from a minister of the most approved character in that part of the country, to a Member of Congress, will enable those at a distance to form some conception of the sufferings of the country.

Extract of a letter from Newark, March 12, 1777.

“Great have been the ravages committed by the British troops in this part of the country, as to what has been done by them in Trenton, Princeton, &c. you have seen. Their footsteps with us are marked with desolation and ruin of every kind. I, with many others fled, from the town, and those that tarried behind suffered almost every manner of evil. The murder, robbery, ravishments, and insults, they were guilty of are dreadful. When I returned to the town, it looked more like a scene of ruin than a pleasant well cultivated village

One Thomas Hayes, who lived about three miles out of town, as peaceable and inoffensive a man as in the state of New Jersey, was unprovokedly murdered by one of their Negroes, who run him through the body with his sword. He also cut and slashed his aged uncle in such a manner that he is not yet recovered of his wounds, though received about three months ago. The same fellow stabbed one Nathan Baldwin in the neighbourhood, who recovered. Three women were most horridly ravished by them, one of them an old woman near seventy years of age, whom they abused in a manner beyond description, another of them was a woman considerably advanced in her pregnancy, and the third was a young girl. Various others were assaulted by them, who, by the favorable interpositions of Providence, were preserved, that they did not accomplish upon them their base designs. Yea, not only common soldiers, but officers, even British officers, four or five, sometimes more sometimes less in a gang, went about the town by night, entering into houses and openly inquiring for women.

"Their plundering is so universal, and their robberies so atrocious, that I cannot fully describe their conduct, Whig and Tory were all treated in the same manner, except such who were happy enough to procure a sentinel to be placed as a guard at their door. There was one Nutman, who had always been a remarkable Tory, and who met the British troops with huzzas of joy, had his house plundered of almost everything; he himself had his shoes taken off his feet, and threatened to be hanged, so that with difficulty he escaped being murdered by them. It was diligently propagated by the Tories, before the enemy came, that all those who tarried in their houses would not be plundered, which induced some to stay, who otherwise would probably have saved many of their effects by removing them. But nothing was a greater deception or baser falsehood than this, as the event proved, for none were more robbed than those that tarried at home with their families. I shall only here mention a few names, John Ogden; Esq;¹ an aged man, who had never done much in the controversy one way or another; they carried out of his house every thing they thought worth bearing away; they ripped open the feather beds, scattered the feathers in the air, and carried the ticks with them; broke his desk to pieces, and tore and destroyed a great number of important papers, deeds, wills, &c. belonging to himself and others, and they insulted and abused the old gentleman in the most outrageous manner, threatening sometimes to hang him, and sometimes to cut off his head. They hauled a sick son of his, whose life had been for some time despaired of, out of his bed, and grossly abused him, threatening him with death in a variety of forms.

¹Judge John Ogden was a son of Captain David Ogden, of Newark, and was a Justice of the Peace and a Judge of the Essex County Courts for many years. In 1759 he moderated the meeting which installed the Rev. Alexander Macwhorter as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1751, and re-elected in 1761. With his uncle, Colonel Josiah Ogden, and his brothers, David and Uzal, he formed the Ringwood Company, for the development of the iron mines and works in the upper part of the present Passaic county.—E. D. H.

"The next neighbour to this Ogden was one Benjamin Coe,¹ a very aged man, who, with his wife, was at home; they plundered and destroyed every thing in the house, and insulted them with such fury and rage, that the old people fled for fear of their lives; and then to shew the fulness of their malice, they burnt his house to ashes. Zophar Beach,² Josiah Beach,³ Samuel Pennington,⁴ and others, who had large families, and were all at home, they robbed in so egregious a manner, that they were hardly left a rag of clothing, save what was on their backs. The mischief committed in the houses forsaken of their inhabitants, the destruction of fences, barns, stables, and other outhouses, the breaking of chests of drawers, desks, tables and other furniture, the burning and carrying away of carpenters and shoemakers tools are intirely beyond description.

"Now this is only a faint account of the justice and humanity of the British troops. They fully answer the character of the wicked, whose mercies are cruelty. For in addition to all, they imposed an oath of absolute submission to the British King, turning the declaration contained in Howe's proclamation into an oath, and causing the people solemnly to swear the same. Those who took the oath, and obtained what were falsely called protections, there are instances with us of these being robbed and plundered afterwards, but the most general way in which they obtained the effects of such people was by bargaining with them for their hay, cattle

¹ Benjamin Coe came from Long Island with his widowed mother to Newark prior to 1732, and died December 21st, 1788, aged 86 years. He left children—1. Benjamin; 2. Mary, wife of Moses Roberts; 3. Sarah, wife of David Tuttle; 4. Eunice, wife of Joseph Baldwin; and 5. Abigail, wife of Daniel Tichenor. His first wife, Abigail, died December 4th, 1761, aged 59 years; his second wife, Rachel, died August 12th, 1779, aged 70 years. Being too old for active service himself, Benjamin Coe furnished a substitute, in the person of an able-bodied negro slave, Cudjo, who was rewarded by his master with the gift of his freedom and an acre of land. Mr. Coe's house was at the southwest corner of Washington and Court streets. For an inventory of his property destroyed by the British, see *3 N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., I., 44, 45.*—*W. N.*

² Zophar Beach was a grandson of Zophar, born May 27th, 1662, at Milford, Conn., and who settled at Newark prior to 1635. The Zophar of the Revolutionary epoch volunteered as a sailor in the American cause, and afterwards as a soldier.—*W. N.*

³ Josiah Beach was doubtless the son of Josiah Beach and Annanias' Day; the latter Josiah was a son of Zophar Beach, one of the early settlers of Newark, mentioned in the preceding note.—*W. N.*

⁴ Samuel Pennington was a son of Judah, son of Ephraim, born 1645, one of the first settlers of Newark, and who died about 1694. Samuel married Mary Sandford, daughter of William, who died about 1750, son of William (baptized November, 1696, died 1750), son of William (died 1733) son of William Sandford, of the Island of Barbadoes, who bought, July 4th, 1668, the land lying between the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, from Newark bay northerly to Sandford's Spring (afterwards known as Boiling Spring), now Rutherford. Samuel Pennington was a resident of Newark, where he was a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. He died August 6th, 1791. He had ten children, the sixth being William Sandford, born 1757, Lieutenant of artillery in the Revolution; member of the New Jersey Assembly, 1797-8-9; of the Council, 1801-2; admitted to the bar, 1802; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1804-13; Law Reporter, 1806-13; Governor of New Jersey, 1813-14; United States District Court Judge, 1815, until his death, September 17th, 1826.—*W. N.*

or corn, promising them pay, but none with us ever received any thing worth mentioning.

I might have observed, that it was not only the common soldiers that plundered and stole, but also their officers, and not merely low officers and subalterns, but some of high rank were aiding and abetting, and reaped the profits of this business, no less a person than Gen. Erskine,¹ who lodged at Daniel Baldwin's had his room furnished from a neighbouring house with mahogany chairs and tables, a considerable part of which was taken away with his baggage when he went to Elizabeth Town. Col. M'Donald who made his quarters at Alexander Robinson's had his room furnished in the same felonious manner, and the furniture was carried off, as though it had been part of his baggage. Another Colonel, whose name I have forgot, sent his servants who took away a sick woman's bed, Mrs. Crane's, from under her for him to sleep upon. But there is no end of describing their inhuman conduct. And what they practised in this town seems, as far as I can hear, only a sample of their general treatment of the inhabitants wherever they came²

[To be continued]

ALEX. M'WHORTER.³

The Commanding Officers of the Continental battalions in the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland are hereby requested immediately to send such of the sick belonging to their respective corps as are in a situation to be removed, to the general hospital in Philadelphia, where the utmost care will be taken of them, agreeable to the plan for regulating the military hospitals lately established by the Honourable Congress.

THOMAS BOND, jun. Assistant Director.

N. B. Dr Bond, jun. is to be found at the Director General's house in Fourth street.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, April 26, 1777.

¹ Sir William Erskine was a British officer who came to America as a Brigadier-General; commanded the Seventh British Brigade at the battle of Long Island; was promoted a Major-General in 1781; a Lieutenant-General in 1789, and made a Baronet of the British Empire in 1791.

² Then follows a description of the treatment received by some men taken prisoners at Fort Washington, but as none of them were New Jersey men, it is omitted.

³ Rev. Dr. Alexander Macwhorter was born in New Castle, Delaware, July 26th, 1734; was graduated from Princeton College in 1757; studied theology with the celebrated William Tennent, and in 1759 became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Newark. He was an active patriot during the Revolutionary War; followed the American Army on the retreat through New Jersey, and took part in the council of war before the surprise at Trenton. In 1778 he was Chaplain of the Artillery Brigade, Continental Army. In 1779 he removed to Mecklenburg, North Carolina, and in 1781 returned to Newark. He was a Trustee of Princeton College, 1772-1807. He died in Newark, New Jersey, July 20th, 1807.

New York, April 28. Last Monday about 50 of the Royal Bergen Volunteers under the Command of Capt. Van Allan, went in Quest of a Party of Rebels that infested Clouster, (a Place about 25 Miles from Bergen Town) who, on hearing of their Approach made off, but in pursuing them smartly some Miles, they took three Rebel Suttlers, with their Stores of Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, &c. to the Amount of seven Waggon Loads, without losing a Man. One of the Suttlers is named David Philips, who formerly kept a Beer House at the Sign of the Horse and Cart in this City.

A few Days after the Mermaid Frigate destroyed a Rebel Privateer Schooner at Egg-Harbour upon the Coast of New-Jersey.

Friday Afternoon last a Rebel Captain and 25 of his Men were brought to Town from Amboy: The Morning before they attacked the Picket Guard at that Place with about 30 in Number, when the whole Party was killed and taken Prisoners.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, April 28, 1777.

New-Jersey,

To ALL whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at Haddonfield, in the county of Gloucester, on Wednesday the 21st day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, (or as soon after as the said Court shall direct) then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the Bill of Thomas Seabrook, Esq; (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine called the RABY, &c. burthen about sixty tons, lately in the possession and under the command of Captain Elphinston. To the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said ship, &c. or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same

should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said Bill.¹

By order of the Judge,

April 22, 1777.

W. Livingston, Jun. Register.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, April 29, 1777.*

Burlington County, March 20, 1777.

Deserted from the Second Regiment of the State of New-Jersey, and of Captain John Noble Cumming's Company, now quartered at Woodbridge in said State :

WILLIAM MILLER, about 23 years of age, 5 feet, 10 inches high, dark complexion, much pock-marked, short brown hair, sandy beard, talkative, speaking much in his own praise. Had on when he deserted, a pale blue coat, jacket and breeches new beaver hat. Stole and took with him the night when deserted, 100 Continental Dollars, the property of his aged father, who lives in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; and a servant girl to William Grendine, late of Burlington. Whoever takes up said deserter, or secures him in any goal of the United States, or returns him to the regiment, shall receive the sum of TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

JOHN NOBLE CUMMING, Captain.

TO BE LETT

And entered on immediately,

An Inn, with a Plantation, consisting of a fertile tract of arable wood and meadow land, situated in the town of Sweedsborough, on the main road leading to Salem, and known by the name of the Half-Way-House. Its healthy, pleasant and central situation from Philadelphia on a

¹ Similar advertisements were published in the same paper referring to bills of John Field and John Monro, Esqrs, against the schooner called the Popeshead, lately commanded by Hugh Murphy, and of Richard Somers, Esq., against the brigantine Defiance.

road so public, its contiguous meadows, excellent water, and old accustomed business, render it a most commodious and profitable stand, if to these are added its secure retreat from the river, and consequent exemption from the depredations of marine parties. It is within a quarter of a mile to the Church, three miles to the Friends' Meeting House, and four miles to the Moravian Meeting: A wharf or landing place belonging to said place, where a 12 cord boat may load at or a coasting vessel: On said premises is an excellent stream of water, suitable for a grist or other mills. It may be considered as a place equally profitable and safe, provided a person offers, who is calculated for, and of ability sufficient, to support a reputable inn, and no other need apply.

For particulars inquire of

THOMAS JAMES, on the premisses.

N. B. A very good shad fishery, belonging to said place, the best on the creek. April 9.

If the sister of JOHN WINEMAN, a German of the Township of Pitsgrove, Salem County, in the State of New-Jersey, lately deceased is living, and will apply to the subscriber in said township, she will find something to her advantage. ELIAS CRAIG.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, April 30, 1777.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Evesham township, in the state of New-Jersey, Burlington county on the 20th of April 1777, a certain SARAH M'GEE, Irish descent, born in Philadelphia; she is about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and very lusty made in proportion; she had on, when she went away, a snuff coloured worsted long gown, a spotted calicoe petticoat, stays and a good white apron, a snuff coloured cloak, faced with snuff colored shaloon, a black silk bon-

net, with a ribbon round the crown: She was seen with her mother in Philadelphia, who lives in Shippen-street, where it is supposed she is concealed. Whoever takes up said servant and brings her to her master, or puts her in confinement, so that her master gets her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

BARZILLAI COAT

N. B. She has a cross on her right arm, put in with gun-powder, and the two first letters of her name and the date of the year.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, April 30, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA

By advices this day from the East-Jersies, we learn that the enemy are abandoning Brunswick, having sent some of their cannon and stores to Staten-island; and that Cortland Skinner had sent all his furniture from Amboy to New-York. Sickness amongst the Hessian soldiers, and the excessive fatigue of the British, is said to be the occasion of this manœuvre; however that may be, we have another instance of Howe's declining a general engagement with Washington.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 3, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

At Sussex Court-House,¹ West-New-Jersey, and entered upon immediately.

A Good new House, in excellent repair, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar and cellar kitchen under the same; also stabling for thirty or forty horses in a plentiful country: It has been formerly occupied as a store and tavern, and in the best situation for public business in that part of the country. For terms apply to Edward Dunlop, on the premises.

¹ Now Newton.

THE NOTED HORSE NORTHUMBERLAND,

Commonly called the *Irish Horse*,

Will cover this season, at the stables of Mounce Keen,¹ Inn-keeper in Sweedsborough, Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, and at William Thompson's in Pittsgrove, viz. from the sixth day of April to the sixteenth, at the stable of Mounce Keen, and from the sixteenth to the twenty-sixth of the same month, at the stable of William Thompson, and so regularly by turns at each stable, till the first of August next. Northumberland is a beautiful grey, 15 hands one inch high; As to his shapes, blood and performances, it is unnecessary to dwell upon them, as he is known to be full blood, his shapes and figure most elegant, and his performances great; he is a noted good foal getter, and will cover at Three Pounds Five Shillings the season, Forty Shillings the single leap, or Six Pounds to ensure a foal; the money to be paid when the mares are taken away. Good pasture provided at each place for mares, at 2s 6d per week, and proper attendance given by

ROBERT WHITTAKER and
WILLIAM RIDDLE

¹ Mounce Keen, a descendant of Joran Kyn, founder of Upland, Pennsylvania, was the son of Maons Keen and his wife, Magdalen Hoffman. Both paternally and maternally Mounce was descended from the earliest Swedish settlers on the Delaware. The elder Keen was one of the most active vestrymen and wardens of the Swedish Lutheran (now Protestant Episcopal) Church in Swedesboro, having moved, with his father, to West New Jersey, from the paternal estate in Upland. Mounce Keen was born August 18th, 1715; resided both in Pilesgrove township, Salem county, and in Woolwich township, Gloucester county, and, like his father, was a vestryman in the Lutheran Church in Swedesboro. He died in October, 1790. Mounce Keen and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Christina Seeley, had eight children, one of whom, Benjamin, in 1783 was commissioned Lieutenant in Captain Platt's Company, Second Battalion Cumberland County Militia.—*The Descendants of Joran Kyn*, by Gregory B. Keen, Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, III., page 447.—*F. B. L.*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from Captain Jacob Martin's Company, of the State of New-Jersey, the following men, viz. JAMES CARROL, 5 feet 6 inches high, 30 years of age, dark complexion, he deserted the twelfth of March last, has been seen in Sussex county: He says he was out with Col. Philip Johnston last Summer in the five months service. CHARLES HALL, about 5 feet, 6 inches high, well made, light complexion, and about 25 years of age; by trade a sadler, is very fond of strong drink, and talks much when drunk. He deserted the first of March last, was out with Capt. O'Harry of the York forces, and it is thought is gone towards New-England. Whoever takes up the said deserters, and brings them to Head-Quarters, shall have the above reward for both, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB MARTIN.

N. B. Hall has a scar in his groin, by a musket ball which cut the flesh.

April 1.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, May 6th, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA.

We hear from New Jersey that the Governor and Council of Safety of that state have recommended it to the Speaker to call their General Assembly (which stood adjourned to the 21st of May inst.) to meet at Haddonfield, on the 7th, on the urgent necessity of convening before the time appointed.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 6, 1777.

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Was broke open the Desk of John Dickinson, Innholder, in the town of Salem, in the State of New-Jersey, on the night of the 21st of April, 1777, and taken out to

the amount of 1020 £. in continental currency ; whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, so that they be convicted of the robbery, and the money recovered, shall receive the above reward ; or any person returning the money to the subscriber, or the Printers hereof, within 20 days from the time of the said robbery, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

As it is supposed the robbery was committed by some persons in needy circumstances, it is hoped that the public will take notice of persons of that character, that may now appear to have plenty of cash, and enquire by what means they came by it, which will much oblige, their humble servant.

EDWARD HOPPER.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, dated April 28.

“On Tuesday the 22d instant at night, a party of our men, under the command of Capt. Combs, went within the enemy's lines, and took two centinels, from whom he extorted the countersign. He then went to attack the picket guard, but one of his men deserting, the enemy were informed of his intention, and having prepared themselves, gave our people a very warm reception. But Combs, who is not to be surprised by trifles, advanced upon them with such spirit, that he drove them into the guard-house, from whence they fired through the door and windows. However, Combs ordered his men before the door, which they instantly obeyed, and rushed upon the enemy with charged bayonets who received us in the same manner, but were soon obliged to call for quarter, upon which, they were all taken prisoners. The picket guard consisted of two subalterns and thirty men ; both the officers and 14 men were killed, and sixteen were brought in prisoners.

In the attack Combs was wounded in the foot, and both his subalterns in the body, but are like to do well. It is very remarkable he had not a man in the whole action killed, and only three wounded, none of them mortal."

TO BE SOLD.

A Traet of Woodland, containing upwards of sixty acres, lying in the county of Gloucester, New-Jersey, on Holly Run, a branch of Timber Creek, about 3 miles from a landing; ten acres of meadow may be made, the upland good, and contains a great quantity of large timber, that may immediately be converted into boards, having several saw-mills in the neighbourhood; the present high price of lumber, and fire-wood must therefore make it very valuable. For further particulars, enquire of Peter Thompson, Conveyancer, in Race-street, or of the subscriber (the owner) adjoining the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill.

ROBERT WICKERSHAM.

A large sorrel Horse, with a blaze in his face, has lately kept about the above Ferry, and is now in the possession of the subscriber; the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

R. WICKERSHAM.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 7, 1777.

All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. PETER VAN HORN, late of Cumberland county, in the state of New-Jersey, deceased, are hereby desired to pay their respective balances into the hands of Joseph Newcomb, Esq; of the said county; the Doctor's accounts being left in his hands to receive the said balances, which it is hoped all person concerned will comply with without delay, to pre-

vent further trouble: And all who have any just demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in to Captain David Page, of the said county, properly attested, against the first day of June next, that they may be adjusted by the Administrator

PETER PETERSON VAN HORN.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 7, 1777.

Appendix to the Report of the Committee, containing proofs and illustrations.²

III. On the third head of the report, the savage butchery of those who had submitted and were incapable of resistance.

From a book of orders found in Trenton.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief orders that all inhabitants that shall be found with arms, not having an officer with them, shall be immediately taken and hung up.

From another book found at Princeton,

Head-Quarters, Trenton, Dec. 12, 1776.

Small straggling parties, not dressed like soldiers and without officers, not being admissible in war, who presume to molest or fire upon soldiers or peaceable inhabitants of the country, will be immediately hanged without trial, as assassins.

¹ The Rev Peter Peterson Vanhorn (son of Dr. Peter Vanhorn) was born August 24th, 1719, at Middletown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was bred a Lutheran, but joined the Baptists September 6th, 1741, and was ordained to the ministry June 18th, 1747, and installed pastor of the church at Pennepek, near Philadelphia. He resigned this charge in 1762, and removed to Newmills, in Northampton township, Burlington county, N. J., where a Baptist church was organized on June 23d, 1761, of which he was one of the constituent members, and became pastor. He resigned April 2d, 1768, and returned to Pennepek. Two years later (April 7th, 1770) he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Cape May, which he resigned in 1775. He was also pastor of the Baptist churches at Dividing Creek and Salem at various times. One of his sons, William Vanhorn, was pastor of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, 1788-1807. See *Morgan Edwards's History of the Baptists*, passim; *Johnson's History of Salem*; *Hatfield's Elizabeth*, etc.—W. N.

² See Report of the Congressional Committee, page 353, *ante*.

Princeton, January 9, 1777.

Lieut. Yates, of Col. Read's regiment of Virginia forces, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, declares, That after he was wounded in the battle of third January, 1777, near Princeton, a British soldier came up to him, and said to him, "Oh, damn you, are you there," and snapped his musket at him, upon which Mr. Yates begged for quarters. The soldier loaded his musket deliberately, and shot him through the breast, and afterwards stabbed him in thirteen places with his bayonet. Some time after this, either the same or another soldier came up to him, who perceiving some signs of life in him, struck him with the club of his musket.

Attested by Benjamin Rush,¹ Anthony W. White.²

A true copy of the original in the hands of his Excellency.
G. Johnston, A. D. C.³

¹ Benjamin Rush was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1760, and studied medicine in the University of Edinburgh. In 1769 he began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. He married Julia, daughter of Richard Stockton, who was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was made Surgeon-General of the Middle Department of the Army in April, 1777, and was in attendance on the wounded at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown and the sick soldiers at Valley Forge. During the yellow fever epidemic, 1793 he is said to have visited more than a hundred patients daily. From 1799 until his death he was Treasurer of the United States Mint.

² Anthony Walton White was born July 7th, 1750, near New Brunswick, New Jersey. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third New Jersey Continental Line January 18th, 1776; became commandant of the First Continental Dragoons in December 1779. He had many successful skirmishes with Tarleton in Virginia. In 1793 he was Adjutant-General of New Jersey, and led a detachment of cavalry in the Pennsylvania Insurrection of 1794. He was commissioned Brigadier-General in the United States Army July 19th, 1798, and served as such nearly a year. He died February 10th, 1803. See *2 New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings*, Vol. VII., page 107.

³ Lieutenant-Colonel George Johnston, formerly Major of Fifth Virginia Continental Regiment, appointed Aide to General Washington January 20th, 1777, and served as such until October 1st, 1777.

Here follows a copy of the letter from Brigadier General Stephen¹ to Sir William Erskine, and Sir William's answer.

Sir,

It is told us that Sir William Erskine commanded the British troops covering the foraging party at Drake's farm, on Saturday the first instant. Is it possible that a gentleman, an officer so eminently distinguished for his bravery and experience, should allow the troops under his command to murder the wounded after the manner of Savages! Until this time it was universally allowed that humanity was a certain concomitant of valour. It now appears that Britons, unhappily divested of many excellent qualities peculiar to their ancestors, are become strangers to humanity, and deaf to the intreaties of the brave, after the misfortune of having fallen wounded into their power. Mr. Kelly² a brave officer in my brigade, and five other Virginians slightly wounded in the muscular parts, were murdered, had their bodies mangled, and their brains beat out, by the troops of his Britannic Majesty on Saturday the first instant.

The cruelties exercised on the worthy General Mercer, near to Princeton, on the third of January, were equally barbarous. It gives pain to a generous mind, Sir William, to see you tarnish the laurels so honorably obtained last war, by permitting such savage barbarity in the troops under your command.

Such conduct, Sir William, inspires the Americans with a hatred to Britons so inveterate and insurmount-

¹ Adam Stephen was born in Virginia about 1730; joined the expedition to the Ohio in 1754; was made a Lieutenant-Colonel and commanded the forces at Winchester in the absence of Washington. He was made a Brigadier-General of the Continental Army September, 1776; fought well at the battle of Trenton; was promoted Major-General February 19th, 1777; led one of the columns at the battle of Brandywine; was held responsible for a blunder at the battle of Germantown, and was dismissed November 20th, 1777.

² Major John Kelly, of Colonel James Potter's Second Regiment, Northumberland County Militia.

able, that they never will form an alliance or the least connexion with them.

I can assure you, Sir, that the Savages, after General Braddock's¹ defeat, notwithstanding the great influence of the French over them, could not be prevailed on to butcher the wounded, in the manner your troops have done, until they were made drunk. I do not know, Sir William, that your troops gave you that trouble. So far does British cruelty, now a days, surpass that of Savages! In spite of all the British agents sent among the different nations, we have beat the Indians into good humour, and they offer their service.

It is their custom in war, to scalp, take out the hearts, and mangle the bodies of their enemies. This is shocking to the humanity natural to the white inhabitants of America. However, if the British officers do not restrain their soldiers from glutting their cruelties, with the wanton destruction of the wounded, the United States, contrary to their natural disposition, will be compelled to employ a body of furious Savages, who can, with an unrelenting heart, eat the flesh, and drink the blood, of their enemies.

I well remember that in the year 1763, Lieut. Gordon of the Royal Americans² and eight more of the British soldiers, were roasted alive, and eat up, by the fierce Savages, that now offer their services.

The Americans have hitherto treated the wounded and prisoners of the British troops, with that civility and tenderness natural to a brave and generous people, but should the inhuman cruelty of your men compel the American army to retaliate, let it be remembered that the

¹ Edward Braddock was born in Scotland about 1695. For about forty years he performed military service in the British Guards, and was then made a Major-General and sent to the American Colonies, in 1755, in chief command of the British forces. His army was defeated at Fort Duquesne, July 9th, 1755, and he was mortally wounded, and died July 18th.

² The Sixtieth British Regiment.

British officers stand answerable to the world, and to posterity, for the many dreadful consequences, I am, &c.

—————, B. G. U. S.

The ANSWER.

Sir,

I Received your letter of the fourth instant. I am extremely obliged to you for the good opinion you seem to have of my past character, but as much hurt at the unmerited charge you lay against me at present. It is unnecessary for me to answer minutely every paragraph of your letter, which is wrote in a stile and language I have not been accustomed to. I only beg leave to inform you, that I never countenanced an act of barbarity in my life time, nor can I think any gentleman in the British army equal to it. We, on the contrary, wish to treat prisoners with lenity, and to take all possible care of the wounded, who fall into our hands; as humanity will always meet with the approbation of every officer in an army.

However, I may mention that it is not to be wondered at if our soldiers are a little exasperated, considering the many cruelties that have been of late committed on them, and their officers, even unarmed, passing singly from quarter to quarter.

I am, Sir, with respect, your most obedient humble servant,

William Erskine, B. & Q. M. G.

A copy of the affidavit inclosed in said letter by Gen. Stephen to Sir William Erskine.

Adjutant Kelly, of Col. Scott's party, was slightly wounded in the thigh, on the first of Feb. at Drake's farm; he walked two hundred yards from the place where he received his wound; being unable to keep up with the party, he lay down by a large tree; on return-

ing after the action to dress his wound, I found his body much mangled, his brains beat out, with two broken muskets lying by him.

RD. ROSE, Surgeon.

N. B. Mr. Kelly had no arms with him.

New-Jersey, Feb. 17, 1777, this day came before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for the state of New-Jersey, and swore to the truth of the above report.

HENRY FREEMAN.

In presence of Adam Stephen, Theoderick Bland.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 10, 1777.

Whitehall, February 25, 1777. Extract of a letter from Gen. Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain,² dated New-York, December 20, 1776.

"In Jersey, upon the approach of the van of Lord Cornwallis's corps to Brunswick by a forced march, on the 1st instant, the enemy went off most precipitately to Princetown; and had they not prevented the passage of the Rariton, by breaking a part of Brunswick bridge, so great was the confusion among them, that their army must have inevitably been cut to pieces.

My first design extending no further than to get and keep possession of East-Jersey, Lord Cornwallis had orders not to advance beyond Brunswick, which occasioned him to discontinue his pursuit; but finding the advantages that might be gained by pushing on to the Delaware, and the possibility of getting to Philadelphia, the communication leading to Brunswick was reinforced, and on the 6th I joined his Lordship with the 4th brigade of British under the command of Major-general Grant. On the 7th Lord Cornwallis's corps, the guards excepted, who were left at Brunswick, marched to Princetown, which the enemy had quitted on the same day. This corps marched in two divisions on the 8th, the first advancing to Trenton reached the Delaware soon after the enemy's rear guard had crossed. Their main army having passed the preceding day and night, took post on the other side of the river.

Lord Cornwallis, with the rear division, halted at Maidenhead,³ six

¹ Theoderick Bland began his military services during the Revolutionary War as a Captain of a company of Virginia Light Dragoons, June 14th, 1776; was promoted Major December 4th, 1776, and commissioned Colonel of the First Continental Dragoons March 31st, 1777. He resigned this commission December 10th, 1779, and died June 1st, 1790.

² Lord George Germain, Colonial Secretary of State of King George III.

³ Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, re-named in honor of Captain James Lawrence after his brilliant action in Massachusetts Bay, 1813.

miles from Trenton, and marched next morning at one o'clock to Corriel's Ferry,¹ thirteen miles higher up the Delaware, in some expectation of finding boats there, and in the neighbourhood, sufficient to pass the river; but in this he was disappointed, the enemy having taken the precaution to destroy or to secure on the south side, all the boats that could possibly be employed for this purpose.

The passage of the Delaware being thus rendered impracticable, his Lordship took post at Pennington, in which place and Trenton the two divisions remained until the 14th, when the weather having become too severe to keep the field, and the winter cantonments being arranged, the troops marched from both places to their respective stations. The chain, I own, is rather too extensive, but I was induced to occupy Burlington, to cover the county of Monmouth, in which there are many loyal inhabitants, and trusting to the almost general submission of the country to the southward of this chain, and to the strength of the corps placed in the advanced posts, I conclude the troops will be in perfect security. Lord Cornwallis having desired to return to Britain, the command in Jersey is given to Major-general Grant, in whose approved good conduct I place the greatest confidence.

I cannot too much commend Lord Cornwallis's good services during this campaign, and particularly the ability and conduct he displayed in the pursuit of the enemy from Fort Lee to Trenton, a distance exceeding eighty miles, in which he was well supported by the ardour of his corps, who cheerfully quitted their tents and heavy baggage, as impediments to their march.

By pressing the rebels so close, they had not time to destroy the country, as they intended, or to remove their stores; by which a large quantity of provisions, and plenty of forage, have been secured.

During Lord Cornwallis's stay at Pennington, a patrol of thirty dragoons from the 16th regiment, was sent out to gain intelligence of a corps under the command of General Lee, reported to be in Morris county, on their way to cross the Delaware at Alexandria. Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt desired the direction of this detachment, and learning, as he proceeded, the situation of this corps, consisting of two thousand men, and of General Lee's head-quarters, he contrived by infinite address and gallantry, to get to his house undiscovered by the guard, surrounded it, and overcome all their resistance, made the General prisoner.²

The time of service for which most of the enemy's troops were engaged, being expired, their present strength from a review of the latest intelli-

¹ Coryell's Ferry, now Lambertville.

² Major-General Charles Lee was captured December 13th, 1776, at White's Tavern, near Basking Ridge. De Fonblanque, in his *Life of General Burgoyne*, says that the Sixteenth Regiment was commanded by Lee during the Spanish War in Portugal, 1762. Lee was largely a soldier of fortune, and trusted as little by Whigs as by Tories; was held as a prisoner of war by the British for many months. *Proceedings N. J. Hist. Soc.*, 2d series, XI., 166; 3d series, I., 48; *The Battles of Trenton and Princeton*, Stryker, page 56.—F. B. L.

gence received is about 8000 on the south side of the Delaware, and in Philadelphia; 500 militia embodied in Morris County, New Jersey, and about 3000 at Peek's Kill, North Castle, and the smaller posts in this province"

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Will Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated New York, December 29, 1776.

"On the 25th instant, in the evening, a party of the enemy attacked an out-guard from the Post of Trenton, where Col. Rall commanded with three battalions of Hessians, 50 chasseurs, and 20 light dragoons, having with them 6 field pieces; which party was beaten back. On the succeeding morning at 6 o'clock, the rebels appeared in force with cannon, evidently intending to attack the post. Colonel Rall having received intelligence of their design, had the troops under arms, and detached his own regiment to support an advanced picket. This picket being forced, and falling back upon the regiment, threw it into some disorder which occasioned them to retire upon the other battalions; no advantage being taken of this, they recovered themselves, and the whole formed in front of the village

The rebels, without advancing, cannonaded them in this situation, and Col. Rall moved forward to attack them with the regiments of Losberg and Rall; in which attack Col. Rall was wounded, and the regiments were made prisoners. The rebels then advanced, to the regiment of Knyphausen, and also made that corps prisoners.

The rebels recrossed the river Delaware immediately with the troops and cannon that they had taken. This misfortune seems to have proceeded from Col. Rall's quitting his post, and advancing to the attack, instead of defending the village. Some few officers and about 200 men of the brigade, with the chasseurs, and a party of dragoons, retreated to Col. Donop's corps at Burdowntown, 6 miles distant. Several officers were wounded, and about 40 men killed and wounded."

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, January 5, 1777.

"In consequence of the advantage gained by the enemy at Trenton, on the 26th of last month, and the necessity of an alteration in the cantonments, Lord Cornwallis deferring his going to England by this opportunity, went from hence to Jersey on the 1st instant, and reached Princeton that night, to which place General Grant had advanced, with a body of troops from Brunswick and Hillsborough, upon gaining intelligence that the enemy, on receiving reinforcements from Virginia, Maryland, and the militia of Pennsylvania, had repassed the Delaware into Jersey.

On the 2d Lord Cornwallis having received accounts of the rebel army being posted at Trenton, advanced thither, leaving the 4th brigade under the command of Lieutenant colonel Mawhood, at Princetown, and the 2d brigade with Brigadier-general Leslie at Maidenhead. On the approach

of the British troops, the enemy's forward posts were driven back upon their army, which was formed in a strong position, behind a creek running through Trenton. During the night of the 2d, the enemy quitted this situation, and marching by Allen's Town; and from thence to Princetown, fell in on the morning of the 3d, with the 17th and 55th regiments, on their march to join Brigadier-general Leslie at Maidenhead.

Lieutenant-colonel Mawhood not being apprehensive of the enemy's strength, attacked and beat back the troops that first presented themselves to him, but finding them at length very superior to him in numbers, he pushed forward with the 17th regiment, and joined Brigadier Leslie. The 55th regiment retired by the way of Hillsborough to Brunswick, and the enemy proceeding immediately to Princetown, the 40th regiment also retired to Brunswick.

The loss upon this occasion to his Majesty's troops is 17 killed, and nearly 200 wounded and missing; captain Leslie of the 17th is among the few killed. Captain Philips, of the 35th grenadiers, returning from hence to join his company, was on this day beset between Brunswick and Princetown by some lurking villains, who murdered him in a most barbarous manner; which is a mode of war the enemy seem from several late instances to have adopted, with a degree of barbarity that savages could not exceed.

It has not yet come to my knowledge how much the enemy has suffered, but it is certain there were many killed and wounded; and among the former a general Mercer from Virginia.

The bravery and conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Mawhood, and the behaviour of the regiments under his command, particularly the 17th, are highly commended by Lord Cornwallis.—His Lordship finding the enemy had made this movement, and having heard the fire occasioned by Col. Mawhood's attack, returned immediately from Trenton, but the enemy being some hours march in front, and keeping this advantage by an immediate departure from Princetown, retreated by King's Town, breaking down the bridge behind them, and crossed the Millstone river at a bridge under Rocky-hill, to throw themselves into a strong country.

Lord Cornwallis seeing it could not answer any purpose to continue his pursuit, returned with his whole force to Brunswick, and the troops upon the right being assembled at Elizabeth Town, Major-general Vaughan has that command.

Return of the Killed, wounded, and missing, of the following corps of his Majesty's forces, in the Jerseys, Friday January 3, 1777.

17th Regiment.—1 captain, 12 rank and file, Killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 serjeant's, 46 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, missing.

40th Regiment—1 lieutenant wounded; 1 ensign, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 88 rank and file missing.

55th Regiment—1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 ensign, 1 serjeant,

2 rank and file, wounded ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 66 rank and file, missing.

Total—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed ; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 48 rank and file, wounded ; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 5 serjeants, 4 drummers, 187 rank and file, missing.

W. HOWE.

Hon. captain Leslie, of the 17th regiment of foot, killed.

Captain Philips, of the 35th grenadiers, killed on his way to join the battalion.

N. B. Since the above return many of the men missing have joined their corps.

It appears by the muster master general Sir George Osborn's return of the Hessian troops, after the affair of the 26th of December at Trenton, that the prisoners and missing amounted to about 700 —*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, May 12, 1777.

Salem County, New-Jersey, April 1, 1777.

THE HORSE ROYAL OAK.

A FULL BLOOD.

He is a beautiful jet black, with a star in his forehead, full 15 hands high, and rising nine years old : He was got by the noted horse Oghello, commonly called Black and all Black ; his dam was Dr. Maglather's Lovelace, a most beautiful mare, got by the famous Flying Childers, near the city of Annapolis ; his grand dam by Lord Chatsworth's Bosphorus, who won seven King's plates. It is needless to say more of his pedigree, as his compleat size and beauty are sufficient to recommend him to all judges of horses. He is in good order, and will cover at the stable of William Thompson, in Pottsgrove,¹ from the first of April to the sixteenth ; then to be moved to John Mulford's at Cohansey Bridge,² to continue to the twenty sixth day of said month, and afterwards regularly ten days at each place until the first of August next. The terms are Fifty Shillings the season, Twenty-five Shillings the single leap and Four Pounds Ten Shillings

¹ Pittsgrove.

² Bridgeton.

to ensure a foal; the money to be paid at the end of the season.—

Good pasture provided for mares, at 2s 6d per week, by
WILLIAM RIDDLE and
WILLIAM THOMPSON.

N. B. Those mares who were covered by said horse last season, and have not proved with foal, may have a chance this season at half price.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday, the second day of June next, at Ten o'clock, on the premises in Morris-Town, two miles from the Court-house,

The very commodious seat of John Ayres, Esq; deceased, consisting of about 52 acres of land, whereon is a good dwelling-house and barn, grist-mill, iron-works, saw-mill, and a good young orchard, about half the land is meadow, &c.

SILAS CONDUCT,¹
BENJAMIN PIERSON, } Executors

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, May 13th, 1777.

Head-Quarters, Morristown, May 8, 1777.

GENERAL ORDERS.

As few vices are attended with more pernicious consequences in civil life, so there are none more fatal in a

¹ Silas Conduct, born 1738, died 1801, was one of the most distinguished citizens of Morristown. As an ardent patriot, he was one of the committee of the Provincial Congress to draft the State Constitution adopted July 2d, 1776. In 1777-78 he was a member of the Council of Safety, and from 1781 to 1784 represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress. Twice appointed a Judge of Morris county, he was eight times elected to the House of Assembly, serving as Speaker 1792-94 and in 1797. Silas Conduct was twice married, first to Phebe Day and afterward to Abigail Byram. One descendant survived—a granddaughter—who became the wife of Colonel Joseph Cutler.—*History of Morris County*, 1882, page 26.—*F. B. L.*

military one than that of gaming, which often brings disgrace and ruin upon officers, and injury and punishment upon the soldiery. And reports prevailing, which it is to be feared are too well founded, that this destructive vice has spread its baneful influence in the army, and in a peculiar manner to the prejudice of the recruiting service, the Commander in Chief, in the most pointed and explicit terms, forbids all officers and soldiers playing at cards, dice, or at any games except those of exercise for diversion, it being impossible if the practice be allowed at all, to discriminate between innocent play for amusement and criminal gaming for pecuniary and sordid purposes.

Officers, attentive to their duty, will find abundant employment in training and disciplining their men, providing for them, and seeing that they appear neat, clean and soldier like. Nor will any thing redound more to their honor, afford them more solid amusement, or better answer the end of their appointment, than to devote the vacant moments they may have to the study of military authors.

The Commanding officer of every corps is strictly enjoined to have this order frequently read and strongly impressed upon the minds of those under his command.

Any officer or soldier, or other person belonging to, or following the army, either in camp, in quarters, on the recruiting service, or elsewhere, presuming under any pretence to disobey this order, shall be tried by a General Court Martial. The General Officers in each division of the army are to pay the strictest attention to the due execution thereof.

The Adjutant General is to transmit copies of this order to the different departments of this army; also to cause the same to be immediately published in the Ga-

zettes of each state, for the information of officers, dispersed on the recruiting service.

By his Excellency's command,

Morgan Conner,¹ Ad. Gen. Pro Tem.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 13, 1777.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

Deserted from Captain Jonathan Kinsey's Company of the Fourth Jersey Regiment, commanded by Colonel Ephraim Martin, Esq; the following persons, viz. *John Foy*, an Irishman, enlisted in Salem, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. *Isaac John Johnson*, inlisted in Deerfield, Cumberland county, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. *James Davis*, inlisted in Salem, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, bald-headed, says he was taken in a sloop from Baltimore to the West-Indies, and taken into New-York. Whoever secures said Deserters in Salem goal, shall have the above reward, if sent to camp reasonable charges paid by

JONATHAN KINSEY, Captain.

DESERTED, on the 18th day of April, from Captain Dillon's Company, of the Second Regiment of the State of New-Jersey, now lying at Short-Hills, near Wood-bridge, viz. JOHN COX, a Serjeant, about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, a little marked with the small-pox, swarthy complexion, down look, and short black hair; had on, when he deserted, a brown short coat, faced with the same, leather breeches, good shoes and stockings. Also JOHN SALMON, a Serjeant of Captain John N. Cumming's Company, and same Regiment, born in New-England, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches

¹ Morgan Conner was a Captain in Colonel William Thompson's Pennsylvania Battalion of Riflemen in January, 1776; was Adjutant-General on the Staff of General Washington in 1777, and Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Seventh Pennsylvania Continental Regiment, and was lost at sea in January, 1780.

high, well made, fair complexion, light brown hair, grey eyes; had on a short brown coat, vest and breeches of the same; an artful sly fellow, and writes an excellent hand. Whoever secures said deserters, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS reward for each.

ISRAEL SHREVE, Colonel.

DESERTED from Captain John N. Cumming's Company, of the Second Regiment of the State of New-Jersey, JOSEPH FOWLER, an Irishman, and served last year in Canada, in Captain Williams's Company; he inlisted with Lieut. Bowen, in Cumberland, on the 12th of March past, and left that county with Captain Craig, of the Artillery, who is supposed to have inlisted him.

Whoever takes up and secures said Deserter, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

JOHN N. CUMMING, Captain.

DESERTED, on the 20th of March, from the Jersey Forces, under the Command of General Maxwell, a certain Morris Miles, having received twelve Dollars of his Bounty; he is a well-set Man of a brown Complexion, about 40 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 inches high; he has since entered on board the Washington Galley, commanded by Captain John M'Fetridge, from whom he received seven Dollars Bounty, and afterwards absconded. Whoever secures said Miles in any Goal, or delivers him to Captain M'Fetridge, or the Subscriber, at Hugh Creighton's, in Haddonfield, shall have Forty Shillings Reward and reasonable Charges, paid by

MICHAEL HAGERTY.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, May 14, 1777.*

Deaths—George Holden Esq; of Gloucester county—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, May 15, 1777.*

London, February 25.

On Sunday night Capt. White of the land forces, and Capt. Robinson of the royal navy, arrived at Lord George Germaine's house in Pallmall, with despatches from Lord and General Howe at New-York, brought by the Bristol man of war, which were carried yesterday by his Lordship to his Majesty at the Queen's palace. Capt. White attended, and had the honor of a conference with his Majesty.

The intelligence brought by these officers is chiefly this: The taking of Lee is said to be true; he is confined at Brunswick. The taking of nine hundred or more (but last night the ministerial people said the loss was only seven hundred) of the Hessians at Trenton is also true; they behaved indifferently, having an eye to the preservation of their plunder more than to fighting. Soon after this affair, the Americans, under General Washington, crossed the Delaware, and marched to Princeton, where they made a regular and steady attack on the King's forces, who was posted there, with the advantage of an eminence, the large building called the college, and other fences. Washington was obliged to desist with the loss of between four and five hundred. The King's troops (according to this account which is admitted by the ministerial friends to be true) lost about two hundred and fifty. The seventeenth regiment had upwards of one hundred killed. In consequence of these actions, all thoughts formerly entertained of going to Philadelphia, were intirely given over; and it was resolved to narrow or lessen the cantonments of the army, in order to keep them nearer together during the winter; and that no farther operations would be attempted till summer, as every part of the army were going into winter quarters. The friends of government admit, that, upon the whole,

the news is disagreeable, and the military gentlemen call the affair at Princeton a military check.

The Ministers confess that the American officers outgeneralled our officers in Jersey. After the defeat of the Hessians at Trenton, Lord Cornwallis collected all the British and foreigners in Jersey, with an intention of attacking General Washington at Trenton; but after reconnoitring his situation, Lord Cornwallis declined it. Mean while a detachment from General Washington, marching to cut off his Lordship's retreat to Princeton, fell in with the 17th and 49th regiments going to reinforce Lord Cornwallis; an action ensued, in which the two regiments were totally defeated. But this action gave Lord Cornwallis an opportunity to get away, which he did as well as he could. General Donop attempted to face upon the Americans, but retreated without attacking them. All the Hessian colours are taken, together with eight pieces of cannon; and what is of the most value, all the Commissaries stores for the army, which had been collected and laid up at Burlington. This last will prove a great loss to our army. The contractors will, no doubt, be glad of it. Our loss in the Jerseys is thought to be about four hundred killed, and ten officers, and about twelve hundred Hessian, three battalions of whom behaved very ill.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 17, 1777.

New-York, May 19. Last Saturday Sennight about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Body of 2000 Rebels, which had been collected from the neighbouring Posts of Quibletown Sumptown, Westfield, Chatham, &c. commanded by Brigadier Generals Stevens and Maxwell, attacked the Picquet of the 42d, or Royal Highland regiment, at Piscataway, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Stirling. The Picquet, which was in a short Time supported by two

Companies, advanced into the Wood, where, notwithstanding the very superior Number of the Rebels, they maintained their Ground until they were joined by the Rest of the Regiment, when a very heavy Fire commenced, which obliged the Rebels to retreat in the greatest Confusion toward their Left, where they fell in with the Light Infantry, quartered between Piscataway and Bonham-Town, who were advancing to support the 42d. The Whole of the Rebels now gave Way, and fled with the utmost Precipitation, our Troops pursuing them close to their Encampment, (on the Heights near Metuchen Meeting-House) which they began to strike with the greatest Terror.

The Ardour of the Troops was so great, that it was with difficulty they could be restrained from storming the Encampment ; but Night coming on, they were ordered to return to their Cantonments, in this Affair we had two Officers and 26 men killed and wounded. The Loss of the Rebels must have been very considerable, as upwards of 40 were found next morning in the Woods, besides an Officer and 36 Men taken Prisoners.

It is worthy of Remark, that the Brave but unfortunate Lieutenant Stewart, who was wounded in this Action, has been three Times attacked when commanding the Picket at the same Post.

Last Monday Afternoon, a Detachment of his Majesty's Provincial Troops, consisting of 300 Men, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonels Barton and Dongan, marched from Bergen Town, in order to attack the redoubted General Heard, who lay at Pompton with a Party of Rebels of 350. The various Impediments, occasioned by Morasses, &c. rendered it impossible for the Troops to reach the Place by the time intended. Col. Barton, who commanded, held a Consultation, wherein it was determined to take the Road to Paramus, and destroy

some stores said to be deposited there, under a Guard of 80 or an hundred Men. Col. Dongan was previously detached with a small Party to Saddle River and Slotterdam,¹ in order to surprize a Party of Rebels, under the Command of Capt. Marinus, and two others. The Colonel arrived at the Place at the Dawn of Day, made the Attack, carried his Point, took the Captain, his Lieutenant, and Three others, together with a small Cask of Powder, some Ball, eight or nine Stand of Arms, a Drum, and some other Articles. In this Skirmish the Colonel had the Misfortune to have Capt. Hardnut, a worthy Officer, wounded in the groin by a Bayonet, but not mortally. Col. Barton marched on to Paramus, drove the Rebels from their strong Holds, and obliged them to retreat to the Woods. The Bravery of the Provincial Troops on this Occasion does them Honour.

By several persons who are lately come in from the Jerseys, we hear that the Rebels are scattered about Boundbrook, Morris Town, Princeton, &c. to the Amount of about 7000 Men ; that their Reinforcements from the Southard are but weak and slow ; that the Inhabitants of the Country appear very cool towards them ; that they have no Hopes of preserving Philadelphia ; that every necessary of Life is become extremely scarce and dear among them ; and that they are obliged to pick out the most trusty Men for their Out-Posts, to prevent the People from deserting them.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, May 19, 1777.

Whereas some evil disposed persons, at this time of distress and desolation in Trenton, have taken the brass pipes off the two fire engines belonging to the Fire Com-

¹ Settlements along the east bank of the Passaic river, a short distance above the present city of Passaic. Slotterdam (sometimes written and usually pronounced Slaughter-dam) is from the Dutch, *Slotterdam*—a dam with a sluiceway in it, for impounding fish running up-stream from tide-water — W. N.

panies¹ in the said town. It is hoped that every one who may see them offered for sale, or knows of either of them, will give notice thereof to the printer, that the distressed inhabitants may have them again, and they shall have Four Pounds reward, or Forty Shillings for either. —*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 20, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms,

A Valuable Plantation and Iron Works situate in Morris and Sussex County, New-Jersey, at the head of Muskenykunk River, about 33 miles from Elizabeth Town, same distance from Newark, and 15 miles from Easton, containing 2000 acres of good land, on which is erected a good grist mill, saw-mill, and a large forge with four fires, two hammers, one large stone coal-house, one large dwelling-house, and five small blacksmith's shops, all in good order, where 300 tons of bar iron can be made a year, as it never wants water. Any person inclining to purchase may apply to Charles Eddy, in Philadelphia, or to Garret Rapalie, at Squire's Point, in New-Jersey. —*The Pennsylvania Packet*, May 20, 1777.

Whereas, on or about the tenth day of December last, Anthony Woodward, junior, of Upper-Freehold, county of Monmouth, in the eastern part of the state of New-Jersey, came to my house in said township, with others, seized on my Negro man, two horses and waggon, and sent them into the service of the British army; and at Trenton one of my horses was taken by an Officer in said army, who left a black Mare, about 13½ hands high, 8 or 9 years old, with a blaze in her face, one hind foot white,

¹ These two fire companies were the Union Fire Company, organized May 8th, 1747, and the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, organized April 2d, 1772.

paces and trots; the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise the mare, with her colt, will be sold to defray the expences, as the law directs.

JOSEPH HOLMES, Junior.

Salem county, May 10, 1777.

Was left with the subscriber, living in the township of Lower Alloway's-creek, in the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey, about the first of January last, by a certain *Jeremiah Pickeron*, a bay MARE, about 8 or 9 years old, with foal, and has since had a Colt; this is therefore to request the said *Jeremiah Pickeron* to come and take away the said Mare and Colt, and pay the charges of their keeping, by the last day of May, or they will be sold for the same by

JOHN BUSBY.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 21, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

By GEORGE RANKIN, at Mount Holly,

A Lot of ground, containing 100 feet front and 462 feet depth, with a one story dwelling-house, near 30 feet front, a good parlour and room adjoining, a large kitchen, and another room adjoining. Likewise a new building, with a passage between it; also a dwelling house, about 30 feet front on the street, fit for a store, or at a small expence may be made into a dwelling-house for a small family. A very good well of water. The title is indisputable.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from Capt. Joseph Stout's company of the second Regiment of the State of New-Jersey, commanded by Israel Shreave, a certain STEVEN HAWKINS, enlisted in Salem, about 5 feet, 8 inches high, dark com-

plexion, and well made. Also a certain CHARLES MIRES, about 5 feet, 8 inches high, fair complexion, and formerly lived in Broad Neck, in the county of Salem. They are both born and bred in said county. Whoever secures them in Salem goal, or in any goal in the United States, so that they may be found to join their regiment, shall have the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for each, paid by

WILLIAM PARROTT, First Lieut.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Was taken out of the clerk's office, in Trenton, with a number of law and other valuable books, at the time of the Hessians being defeated, a certain LEDGER, late the property of ABRAHAM COTNAM,¹ Esquire. Any

¹ Abraham Cottnam was licensed as an attorney and counselor-at-law of New Jersey at the November Term, 1746, of the Supreme Court. He married a daughter of Joseph Warrell, Attorney-General of the Province, 1733-1754, and in 1751 was deputed by him to prosecute the pleas of the Crown in Middlesex county. He married, second, by license dated June 11th, 1764, Elizabeth Ann Pearce. His residence was probably the place known as Doud's Dale, or "Downdale, near Trenton, on the Hopewell road," on the Pennington road, near Calhoun street, in the northern part of Trenton. His will, dated December 16th, 1775, was proved February 12th, 1776. In it he appoints his wife, Elizabeth Ann, the Honorable Daniel Coxe, Esquire, his son-in-law, Robert Hoops, and his son, George Cottnam, as executors, with William Pidgeon as adviser. His eldest son, Warrell Cottnam, is bequeathed £30, to be laid out for him by the executors in fitting him to go to sea, or for any other rational purpose, at their discretion, "but I beg and entreat my other children, if in their power, that they will not see him want the common necessities of life, but never to be security for him for any sum of money nor trust him with more money at a time than will be sufficient for immediate subsistence." The will also mentions daughter Martha, wife of Robert Hoops, and niece Charity Lee. His son George is to receive "his mother's family pedigree roll by her mother's side, being of the Bradshaw's family." The wife is given all the books, "that belonged to her mother, Mrs. Catherine Peirce," whose heiress-at-law she was. The will also mentions the homestead, a meadow-lot of five acres, bought of Samuel Tucker at sheriff's sale; other land held on a long lease under ground rent of £3 per acre, payable to Wm. Moore, of Philadelphia, merchant; personal estate, negro slaves, law books, pictures ("of my brother and of the Warrell family"), china, a gold watch, a silver coffee pot. Witnesses—Wm. Pidgeon, Benj. Smith, R. L. Hooper. The son, George Cottnam, was licensed as an attorney, May, 1780. A company of Hessian soldiers was quartered in the house of Warrell Cottnam previous to their capture by Washington on December 26th, 1776. The two sons occupied the paternal residence until 1779, when they sold it to Captain (afterwards Chief Justice) David Brearly.—Vroom's *Supreme Court Rules*; *N. J. Archives*, VII, 613; *Ibid.*, XX., 248; *Ibid.*, XXII., 76; Hall's *Hist. Pres. Church in Trenton*, 238; Stryker's *Trenton One Hundred Years Ago*, 6; Stryker's *Battles of Trenton and Princeton*, 119; *W. J. Wills, Liber 17*, p. 295.—*W. N.*

person, who will deliver the same to EBENEZER COWELL,¹ Esq; in Trenton, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

GEORGE COTTNAM.

Post, near Bonham Town, May 11.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday afternoon, part of Gen. Stevens division attacked the royal highlanders, and six companies of Light Infantry. It was a bold enterprize; they being posted within two miles of Bonham town, and about the same distance from Brunswick. The action continued about an hour and a half. The Continental troops behaved well, drove in the picquets at Bonham-town, attacked and drove the highlanders out of a wood they had taken possession of, near Piscataqua town. The enemy were reinforced, but again compelled to give way. They were re-inforced a second time, when upon due consideration of our situation, with respect to the enemy's different posts of Brunswick, Rariton landing and Bonham-town, it was judged adviseable to retire. The retreat was made in excellent order, and our loss is inconsiderable. I congratulate you on this advantage obtained over the enemies best troops. The highlanders, obstinately brave, were too proud to surrender, which cost many of them dear."

We are told, that the enemy allowed, (by a flag that came out soon after the above action) that they had one Major, and one Captain mortally wounded, and since dead, two Lieutenants wounded, and 65 privates killed and wounded.—*The Pennsylvania Journal, May 21, 1777.*

¹ Ebenezer Cowell was a lawyer of Trenton, licensed as an attorney November 30th, 1769. He and his brother, Dr. David Cowell, an eminent physician and surgeon, lived near the Cottnams, on the Pennington road, leading from Trenton. He was chosen an elder of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton in 1771. During the Revolution, from 1776 to 1781, he rendered valuable service to the American army in seeing to the repair of guns, &c., often advancing considerable sums out of his own pocket in paying local artisans in and about Trenton for work of that kind. He died May 4th, 1799. He was a nephew of the Rev. David Cowell, for many years pastor of the church.—*W. N.*

PHILADELPHIA.

We hear that Congress have received intelligence, that a small post of militia, under command of General Herd in the Jerseys, was lately intended to be attacked by three hundred of the Tory levies; but being timely informed of their design, he changed his ground. The enemy entered his former quarters by different routs, when mistaking each other for their enemy, they engaged, and killed ten of their own men.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 22, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Ash swamp, dated May 20, 1777.

“Last Saturday week Gen. Stephen ordered eight hundred men, from different regiments, to muster at Col. Cook’s quarters, about nine miles from Matuchin meeting-house. In the afternoon they marched over Dismal swamp, and advanced to the place where the enemy kept their picket, and where the enemy, having observed our motions, had collected about three hundred, whom our advanced guard engaged for some time, and making a feint retreat over a narrow causeway, turned suddenly upon the enemy, and repulsed them with a considerable slaughter. By this time we were reinforced with six companies of light infantry, and other troops, when the skirmish became general, was pretty warm for some time, and the enemy gave way; but being reinforced with a large body and artillery from Brunswick, we were at last obliged to retreat to a hill, they not daring to pursue us. The next morning we sent a flag to Bonamtown, desiring a list of our men; in the afternoon we received it, according to which they had one subaltern, whose leg had been cut off, and twenty-three privates prisoners most of whom were wounded, and also informed us of two of our men killed.

“By the best accounts from the inhabitants since come

out of Brunswick, the enemy had near a hundred killed, and many wounded ; this may seem very extraordinary, but when you consider that we had a number of good riflemen, and many excellent marksmen well posted in the woods, and other suitable places, the enemy in the open field, and frequently in confusion, I think you will be reconciled to the probability of their loss so far exceeding ours. This action was conducted by Gen. Maxwell, and the troops were Jerseymen, Pennsylvanians and Virginians.”—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 24, 1777.

To be sold, a convenient frame Dwelling-House that would suit a small family, with a garden lot of ground containing a quarter of an acre, situated on the main road leading from Trenton to Amwell, about half a mile from Trenton. For terms and title apply to Alexander Carr, jun. in Front-street, opposite the Bank Meeting-house in Philadelphia, or to Alexander Carr in Trenton.

Wanted at Mountholly iron works, a number of FORGEMEN and NAILORS, to whom the best wages will be given, and constant employ. None need apply but those who can bring good characters with them. A few WOODCUTTERS are likewise wanted, to whom three shillings and ninepence per cord will be paid for cutting ; the wood is chiefly pine and maple. For farther information apply to Colonel Cox in Philadelphia, or the subscriber at the works.

Mountholly, May 24.

RICHARD PRICE

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 27, 1777.

All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Spicer,¹ late of Waterford township, Gloucester county, West-

¹Son of Thomas Spicer ; he was born October 29th, 1720. For some account of Samuel Spicer, his ancestors and his descendants, see 2 *N. J. Hist. Soc. Proceedings*, XIII., 57.

New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment, and those that have any demands against said estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order that the same may be adjusted and paid by

JOHN KEBLE and WIFE, Execut.

N. B. Those persons who may have heretofore borrowed, and still have, any books, or surveying instruments of the deceased, are requested to return them immediately.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, May 28, 1777.

Extract of a letter from the Jersies, dated Chatham, May 19.

“Since my last, a considerable number of General Stephen’s division, being hastily assembled from the different posts, attacked the 42d,¹ 2d battalion of the 71st.² and 33d,³ and six companies of light-infantry, posted at Bonum-town, Piscataway, and in that neighbourhood. It was a bold enterprize as the enemy might be easily reinforced from Brunswick, the Landing, or Amboy. We had learned the hour of their dining, and gave them time to take a drink, and made a sudden attack upon them about half an hour after four. Among their killed were Major M’Pherson, 3 Subalterns, 3 Sergeants, and as we are informed by a person from Piscataway, 60 privates. Major Frazer of the 71st, and Capt. Stewart of the light infantry wounded. It is said 120 privates were wounded, 40 of them dangerously, and carried to New York. We lost 2 killed, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 11 privates wounded, 1 Subaltern dangerously wounded, and taken with about 12 of his division.

¹ The Forty-second (or Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot served in America, 1776-1782. It is frequently referred to as the “Royal Highlanders.” Lord John Murray was the Honorary Colonel.

² The Seventy-first (or Highland) Regiment of Foot served in America, 1777-1782. It is frequently referred to as “the Highlanders,” or “Highland” Regiment. The second battalion was commanded in 1777 by Major Simon Fraser.

³ The Thirty-third Regiment of Foot served in America, 1776-1782; the Honorary Colonel was Charles, Earl Cornwallis.

“This great advantage gained over the best of the enemy, has compelled them to send from New-York, one battalion of Hessian Grenadiers, the 10th and 55th British regiments, to reinforce these posts.”—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 28, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Middletown, dated the 27th inst. “A deserter, who is just arrived, informs that the enemy, in the engagement yesterday, had a Lieut. Col. and a Lieut. Connor, both in the guards, killed, that General Grant¹ had his horse shot under him, and that they lost a considerable number of privates. Capt. Proctor directed our artillery with great conduct and bravery. We had none killed.”—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, May 29, 1777.

New York, June 2. By Accounts, from some Persons who have lately seen the Rebel Army, we understand, that Mr. Washington has called in all his Out-Posts, and is removed towards East-Town² on the Delaware, with the greatest Part of his Force, in order, 'tis apprehended, to proceed to the Southward; that Mr. Putnam will set out for Peek's Kill, and that Mr. M'Dougal was gone from the last mentioned place to Morris Town.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 2, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, dated May 25.

Our troops here are all marching down to the lines. I think we shall all be there in a few days.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 3, 1777.

¹ James Grant, a British general officer who commanded the Fourth and Sixth Brigades in the battle of Long Island. In the winter of 1776-77 he held the chief command in New Jersey at the time of the disasters at Trenton and Princeton. He was made a Major-General in 1777, and fought well at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He died April 13th, 1806.

² Easton, Pa.

On Thursday, the 26th of this instant June, on the premises, will be SOLD by public VENDUE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem, in the State of New-Jersey, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, a large two story brick Messuage and Kitchen, and stone cellar under the same; a new frame Joiner's shop, a large barn and stables, a good orchard, and other valuable improvements there on; about 70 acres thereof are in good tillable order, 10 acres meadow well improved, the rest well timbered. Also another plantation of about 140 acres, with a log house and other improvements, situate in Pilesgrove aforesaid. Any person inclining to view the premises before the day of sale, may see them, by applying to JOSEPH SHINN,¹ who lives on the first described premises. The whole is to be sold in pursuance of the last will and testament of ALEXANDER HILL, deceased, by

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Executor.

TO BE SOLD.

One equal and undivided 4th part of the *Andover Iron-works*,² in the counties of Sussex and Morris, in the province of New-Jersey, to which belong between eleven and

¹ For a notice of the Shinn family, the first three generations in America, see *1 N. J. Archives*, XX., 555-6, note.

² The Andover iron works were established about the middle of the eighteenth century, and were operated on an extensive scale. Owing to the fact that at the outbreak of the Revolution the owners were Loyalists, the works were closed at the instance of the State authorities. In 1778, the Continental Congress, recognizing the excellent quality of Andover ore, directed Whitehead Humphreys to make steel at Andover for the use of the army. Previous to this, the works were the subject of much legislation on the part of Congress. Tradition says that the products of the works were carried along the Musconetcong valley by pack-horses and carts to Durham, whence by the "Durham" boats the manufactured iron and steel were conveyed down the Delaware to Philadelphia. The earliest owner of the Andover mines was William Penn, who derived title thereto from the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, March 10th, 1714. See *The Iron State—Its Natural Position, Power and Wealth*, Miller; *Proceedings N. J. Historical Society*, VII., 69; *History of the Manufacture of Iron in All Ages*, Swank, page 146 et seq.—F. B. L.

twelve thousand acres of land ; the ore is esteemed of the best quality of any in America, and the mine bank, situated at a mile's distance from the furnace, is thought to be inexhaustible. The iron has been proved, by experiments made both in England and America, to be particularly adapted, and equal to the Swedish for making of steel. The furnace and forge lie at the distance of 7 miles from each other ; the mansion house and other buildings are elegant and commodious ; the situation is convenient for either the Philadelphia or New York markets. For terms, apply to

LEWIS WEISS, in Second-street.

PHILADELPHIA.

We can with pleasure inform our readers that General Washington has now received such supplies of men, &c. that he has removed his head-quarters from Morris-Town to Middle-Brook, on the east side of the Rariton, within seven miles and an half of Brunswick, where his army, (which is not composed of soldiers, whose times of service are continually expiring, but of those inlisted for the war,) are now encamped and make a show that must please every person who is not a Tory.

From our posts, near Middle-Brook, we are able to see and watch the movements of the enemy, who are encamped on Brunswick-Hills, the west side of Rariton.

Extract of a letter from a place called Mount Pleasant, near Bound-Brook, May 29.

“On Monday last a party of our men gave the enemy a pretty little threshing : The number on the enemy's side was superior to ours. Gen. Lincoln, who commands at this post, had information the night before of their marching a body of between 6 and 700 men towards Bound Brook, we were immediately ordered to face them,

which was done in a regular manner; we met them about 100 yards from the bridge, and drove them near 3 miles, 'till they got within their lines: They left seven men and three light horse dead in the field; we had three men wounded, one of them mortally. We expect every moment to receive orders to attack them, or to hear they are moving towards us; we are very easy which way, as we flatter ourselves we are strong enough for them, and dare meet them when and where they please."¹

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Burlington county, in New-Jersey, the 5th of May last, a Negro man, named CUFF, about 25 years of age, country born, and has been bred to plantation business; he is about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, and stocky built; he has had the small-pox by inoculation and is not marked with it; had on when he went away, a new felt hat, a new ozenbrigs shirt, red and black stamped serge waistcoat, reddish brown homespun cloth upper jacket, lappelled, and wooden buttons, black and white shoes, with buckles. Whoever takes up said Negro, and brings him home, or secures him in goal, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY BURR, senior²

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 4, 1777.

¹ See, also, *Philadelphia Evening Post*, June 5th, 1777.

² Henry Burr, Sr., grandson of Henry Burr, original immigrant, was born 8th month, 26th, 1715, and married Sarah Eayre, of Eayrestown. John Burr, the father of Henry, was one of a number of children, some of whom became conspicuous in the Colony. John's sister, Elizabeth, was the mother of John Woolman, possibly the most eminent minister of the Society of Friends in New Jersey, while another sister, Martha, was the mother of Colonel Timothy Matlack, the "Fighting Quaker of the Revolution." From Joseph, a brother of Henry, the signer of the advertisement, descended the wife of Governor Richard Howell, of New Jersey, while another descendant was the wife of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America.—*A General History of the Burr Family*, Charles Burr Todd, page 446 et seq.—F. B. L.

Extract of a letter from Rariton, dated May 24, 1777.

“Dear brother—This comes with my love to you and all the family, hoping it will find you all in good health. As to myself, I have been in a poor state of health most part of the winter; first with grief, then lame, and these ten or twelve days past have had a bad cold, which has thrown me into my bed, but am better, blessed be the Lord. My wife has been sick all winter, and is poorly yet, occasioned by an affright when the Hessians came on the first of December last. General Washington’s cannon sent two balls through my house, which struck her into a panick, and I believe it will carry her to the grave, with the continual insults she daily meets with from one and another.

“I suppose you would gladly hear how we have fared the winter past with the regular soldiers; which, in a word, is beyond my tongue or pen to express. I could not have thought there was such a set of blackguards in the world. I have said, and have no reason to recall it, “That if the Devil had a permission to send the worst crew from Tophet, these people, if they may be allowed the title, would outdo them in swearing, lying, stealing and blackguarding.” The last thing when they go to bed, and the first in the morning, is to remind God to damn their eyes, tongues, liver, pluck, heart and soul, and this they do more than a thousand times a day; they have stole the chief of my loose estate, all my meat and flour, hay, horses, a hundred and more bushels of wheat, two hogsheds of lampblack, beds and bedding.

“I bought sixty or seventy sheepskins of the Regular butchers that they had stole in the neighbourhood; they afterwards stole twenty-two of them from me. I am not alone; all my neighbourhood, that had any thing to lose, fared the same fate. You would hardly know the landing. Not a pannel of fence left standing in a mile,

all the wheat fields open, some houses burnt down, some pulled down and burnt. They came into my room in the middle of the day, and stole my watch. We have nothing comfortable to eat or drink, every thing dear; veal one shilling, York butter four shillings, sugar tenpence, and cheese one shilling and three pence per pound; rum eight shillings per gallon.

“They burnt all my garden fence, but this spring I made a slight one of sod. Some sallad seed, which my wife found, she sowed, and was to have half the sallad. She accidentally went with a pint cup, this week, to pick some, but a Serjeant or a Devil, damned her, ordered her away, kicked over the cup and broke it. If such people are to rule and reign on earth, then the Devil must be stiled God of this world; I wish I lived in a cave on bread and water, rather than live as I do.”

Extract of a letter dated camp near Bound-Brook, May
31, 1777.

“On Monday last we had a brush with the Philistines,¹ killing three lighthorsemen, four Highlanders, and one Lieut. Colonel, the latter was killed by a six pound shot. We had only two slightly wounded. The locusts have kept in, since they are not able to pay so dear for travelling so little a way. We have a pretty situation for our encampment, plenty of wood and excellent water.

We hear the enemy at Brunswick have lately been reinforced with one brigade from Rhode-Island and New-York.

We hear the Honorable Congress have ordered a monument to be erected in Connecticut, to the memory of the late gallant and venerable General Wooster.

On the first instant departed this life, Mrs Mary

¹ A term frequently used by Governor William Livingston and other Whig writers. Its significance is self-evident.

Emlen¹ of this city, in the 86th year of her age, and was interred on Tuesday last, in Friends burying ground, attended by a respectable number of the inhabitants, many of whom were her relations and descendants. She was an eminent preacher amongst the people called Quakers, for nearly half a century, and during her long life enjoyed the most uninterrupted state of good health, accompanied with that tranquility of mind, which enabled her to submit to the last summons with a truly pious resignation.

 The liberal provision made by Congress in the new medical arrangement, joined with a humane desire to prevent the repetition of the distresses which afflicted the brave American soldiers the last campaign, have drawn men of the first abilities into the field, to watch over the health and preserve the lives of the soldiers, many of them from very extensive and profitable practice; and every species of domestic happiness. Dr. William Brown of Virginia, Dr. James Craik of Maryland, and Dr. Thomas Bond, jun. of Philadelphia, are appointed Assistant Director Generals. Dr. Walter Jones of Virginia and Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, Physician and Surgeon Generals of the Hospitals of the middle department. Under these none but gentlemen of the best education, and well qualified, are employed as senior Physicians, Surgeons, &c. The Eastern and Northern departments are filled with gentlemen of the first

¹ Mary, daughter of Robert and Susannah Heath, arrived in Pennsylvania with her parents, from Great Britain, about the year 1701, in the ninth year of her age. In 1716 she married George Emlen, and settled in Philadelphia. In 1728 she felt herself called to the ministry, and repeatedly thereafter visited various Friends' meetings in New Jersey and Philadelphia. In 1744 she visited meetings in New England. According to the *Testimony of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting*, "Her ministry was lively, and delivered in much innocency and brokenness of spirit. Being a woman of integrity, she loved Christian candor and plain dealing, and was preserved clear in her understanding, and in her love to truth. During her illness, which was short, she was favoured with an earnest of that divine peace and rest which is prepared for the righteous." See *Collection of Memorials Concerning Divers deceased Ministers and others of the People called Quakers, &c., Philadelphia, 1787*, page 370.—W. N.

characters in those countries ; and the public may depend on it, that the greatest exertions of skill and industry shall be constantly made, and no cost spared, to make the sick and wounded soldiery comfortable and happy. As a consequence of the above liberal arrangement of the Honorable Congress, we do, with great pleasure, and equal truth, assure the public (notwithstanding the many false and wicked reports propogated by the enemies of American liberty, and only calculated to retard the recruiting service) that all the *military hospitals* of the United States are in excellent order, and that the *army* enjoy a degree of health seldom to be seen or read of.

W. SHIPPEN, jun. Director General of the American Hospitals.

JOHN COCHRAN, Physician and Surgeon General of the Army in the Middle Department.

Head Quarters, Middle Brook, June 4, 1777.

* * * It is requested that the above may be published in all the newspapers on the continent.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 5, 1777.

To be SOLD, a TRACT of WOODLAND in the township of Walpack, Sussex county, East-Jersey, containing one thousand acres, and part adjoining the river Delaware. Any person inclining to purchase, may be informed of the terms by applying to Isaac Hughes at Walnut Grove, Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 7, 1777.

New-York, June 9. Mr. Washington's Army, we hear, is now collected together, and occupies the advantageous Posts from or near Bound Brook to New Germantown, a Space of about 25 Miles ; and that Mr. Washington himself daily rides from the place last mentioned to Pluck'emin, or Bedminster.

Abraham Patten, a Spy from the Rebel Army, was executed at Brunswick last Friday, between Eleven and

Twelve o'Clock. He had agreed to give a Grenadier 50 Guineas to carry four Letters to Washington and Putnam ; the Soldier took the Cash, and carried the Letters to his Excellency Lord Cornwallis, wherein was proposed on a certain Day to set Fire to Brunswick in four Places at once, blow up the Magazine, and then set off a Rocket as a Signal for the Rebels to attack the Town. At the Gallows he acknowledged all the Charges brought against him, and said he was a Principal in setting Fire to New-York, but would not accuse any of his Accomplices. The said Patten formerly lived in this Place, and has left a Wife and four Children at Baltimore in Maryland.

WHEREAS a certain *Francis Kingston* (a native of Devonshire, who came to New-Jersey a few years since) on the 29th ultimo came into this city with a flag, in order to procure a passage to his family in England, and has not been since heard of. He is a middling stature and thin habit, wore a blue cloth coat, and other old cloths ; is about 30 years of age, and sometimes disordered in his mind. As it is possible that for want of a knowledge of his unhappy circumstance, he may have been impressed or imprisoned, any person who will kindly give any information concerning him to Samuel Burling, merchant, at No. 36, in Wall-street, will do a humane office, and receive an adequate compensation for their trouble.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, June 9, 1777.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham,¹ March 27.

Yesterday morning orders were received at the Commissioner's office in this dock yard, for the following ships to be fitted for sea at this port with the greatest expedition, viz. Sulton (a new ship) of 74 guns ; Russel, of 74 ; Cornwall, of 74 ; Trident, of 64 ; and Sterling Castle, (a new ship) of 64 guns, exclusive of the other ships

¹ Chatham dock-yards, England.

which were before ordered.”—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, June 10th, 1777.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from my company, a certain JEDIDIAH ADAMS, about five feet 2 or 3 inches high, well set, redish hair, which he usually wore tied ; had on, when he deserted, a blue regimental coat, faced with red, spotted jacket and blue breeches ; he served his apprenticeship with Samuel Bouger, taylor of Mount-Holly. Whoever takes up the said deserter, and delivers him to any of the Militia Officers of that place, or to me at Bound-Brook, shall be entitled to the above reward, and One Shilling per mile allowed for expences. June 9, 1777.

JOHN ROSS,¹ Capt. 3d. Jersey Regiment.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 11, 1777.

Mountholly, June 10, 1777.

To be sold or rented, and may be entered upon immediately, a convenient House with about six acres of land, situated in the upper part of Mountholly, on the Springfield road. The house consists of four rooms on the first floor, three on the second, and a good cellar. There are on the premises a chairhouse, hayhouse, a stable for two horses, cowhouse, smoakhouse, a pump of good water, garden, orchard, about seventy or eighty appletrees, near an acre of extraordinary meadow, the rest of the land is tolerable good pasture. It is a pleasant, healthy situation, and in good tenantable order, and would suit a family, that chooses to retire from the city, or a store-keeper, as there used to be a store kept there. For terms apply to

WILLIAM CALVERT.

¹ John Ross was born in Mount Holly, March 2d, 1752, became Captain Third Battalion, First Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, February 9th, 1776 ; was also Captain in the Third Battalion, Second Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line, November 29th, 1776. He became Major Second Regiment April 7th, 1779, acting as Brigade Major and Inspector New Jersey Brigade October, 1779, to November, 1780, retiring from the army January 1st, 1781. Major Ross died September 7th, 1796. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey.—*F. B. L.*

Extract of a letter from Middle Brook, June 7.

"I think we shall have a movement about Tuesday or Wednesday next. In the course of this week we have had between twenty and thirty deserters. A few days ago we sent out a scouting party, from which a Lieutenant Martin with ten men was detached as an advanced scout, who soon fell in with, and engaged a party of Hessians and British light horse, fifteen in number. At the first fire, he killed the commander of the gang; but they spurring up, our men gave way, and left the Lieutenant on the field, who was soon surrounded, and, although calling out for quarters, was butchered with the greatest cruelty; seventeen wounds were plain to be seen, most of which, it is said, were sufficient singly to prove mortal; the body, with a flag, was sent to go into the enemy; but they would not receive it; the letter they did, and promised to answer it in a few days. The answer I have not heard of since."—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 12, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA.

By a letter from Gen. Sullivan, dated seven o'clock this morning, at Princeton, we are informed that the enemy are advancing in two columns, one by the way of Princeton to Trenton; and the other by Griggs's mills¹ and Sowerland's meeting, in order to come, as is supposed, by Coryell's ferry.²

Gen. Sullivan, it is said, has marched to intercept the last division.

A gentleman, who left Trenton at ten o'clock this morning, says that he heard a heavy firing, from which it is supposed some of the advanced parties have engaged.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 14, 1777.

¹ Now Griggstown.

² Lambertville.

New-York, June 16. Colonel Barton, with a Party of 200 Men went from Bergen last Wednesday, as far up the Country as Paramus, without the least Opposition : He saw a Party of the Rebels commanded by one Free-linghuysen, but they took to their Heels as soon as he made his Appearance.

Last Friday a Party of about 12 Men went from Staten-Island to Elizabeth-Town Point, where they were fired upon by the Rebels, but they soon put them to flight, killed one and wounded three more, and brought off a new flat-bottomed Boat, sufficient to hold 100 Men : By one of our People's Pieces going off through carelessness, Peter Kingsland was shot in the Head, of which Wound he died immediately.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 16, 1777.*

The following letter gives a better account than any yet received concerning the armies in the Jersies

“Corell's Ferry, June 15, 1777,—11 o'clock at night.

“Dear General,

“I have received no intelligence from General Washington since four o'clock last evening, at which time the enemy were encamped at Somerset Courthouse, supposed to be eleven thousand in number, under the command of Generals Howe and Cornwallis. This is doubtless their main body. Their first design seems to have been to have cut off Gen. Sullivan's retreat, and possess themselves of this place. Finding Gen. Sullivan had frustrated their intentions by a forced march, they appeared to have given over their first design, and now wish to draw Gen. Washington from his strong hold ; which if they effect, probably a body from Brunswick will take possession of it—Gen. Washington will doubtless disappoint them, as he remains quiet in his encampment. The militia turn out in great numbers in the Jersies. Gen.

Sullivan has gone to Flemming Town,¹ twelve miles from this. The troops, that arrive here, are immediately sent after him. I am very fearful the enemy will retire to Brunswick before you arrive with your reinforcements, and oblige us to attack them at a disadvantage; for fight them we must, when all our reinforcements are in, we cannot avoid it with honor. Our men are in high spirits, and in four days we shall have upwards of twenty thousand. General Putnam has eight thousand with him. Gen. Washington has wrote three days since for four thousand to be sent immediately to him.

I expect every minute to hear from our army and the enemy. Every intelligence of consequence shall be forwarded to you directly.

I am, &c.

B. ARNOLD.

“Major General Mifflin.”

By an express just arrived, we hear that the enemy were in motion at one o'clock this morning, but their design unknown.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 17, 1777.

WHEREAS SARAH MANNING, the wife of Ephraim Manning of Princeton, New-Jersey, has absconded herself from his bed and board, and has taken considerable of his effects with her, without any just cause or reason; therefore this is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof; as witness my hand, this 24th day of May, 1777.

EPHRAIM MANNING.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, June 18, 1777.

New-York, June 23. We hear, that Mr. Furman, with about 400 of the Rebel Army, has abandoned Shrews-

¹ Flemington, Hunterdon county.

bury, and is gone to Middletown, about 12 Miles distant. Many of the Committee Men and other hot People, at the first mentioned Place, have followed Mr. Furman's Example, being apprehensive of a Visit.

'Tis said great Part of the Rebel Army lately collected at Peek's-Kill, crossed the North-River a few Days ago, in order to join Mr. Washington at his Camp near Bound Brook, in New-Jersey.

The 15th Instant returned here from a Cruize his Majesty's armed Sloop Harlem, Lieut. Knight, and the Stanly Brig Tender: A few Days before they came in, they cut out of Egg-Harbour two Brigs, one of them a Letter of Marque, the other is loaded with Lumber and Tar.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 23, 1777.*

PHILADELPHIA. *June 24.*

By an express arrived yesterday afternoon from New-Jersey, we have the important intelligence of the enemy's having retreated from Somerset Court-house to Brunswick, and were on their march from that place towards Amboy, burning and destroying many valuable houses on their way and exercising their usual barbarity to the inhabitants in their power;—That a part of our army had taken possession of Brunswick, while a large number were in pursuit of the enemy and had engaged some of their rear guards.—No particular accounts are yet come to hand, but the following letter, (received by the above express) tho' imperfect, will serve to convey some idea of the manner of their retreat—

Camp at Middlebrook, evening of 22d June, 1777.

“Our troops were within a mile or less of the bridge at Brunswick when General Howe with the party passed from that place.

Gen. Wayne with his brigade pushed the enemy so

close, that they retired from redoubt to redoubt, without having time to form. All the troops that came up pushed forward with vigour, and had those on the West of Rariton been so lucky as to have come up the same instant, the stroke must have been capital. The enemy seem to retire to Amboy in haste : They were pushed to Piscataway by Col. Morgan's Riflemen (a fine corps) and the troops under Gen. Green, and must have suffered considerably. Our loss is three or four killed and as many wounded. They have burnt numbers of houses, and their whole possessions shew what they must have suffered last Winter ; indeed their waste exceeds all I could fancy, tho' often discribed to me.—They have lost their reputation, their troops dissipated ; their plans subverted ; a new scene of action to commence ; and of course one half of the campaign lost to them.

“Our troops are in good health, high spirits, and ready to pursue the blow.”—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, June 24th, 1777.

Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from GENERAL WASHINGTON to CONGRESS, dated Middle Brook, June 20, 1777.

“When I had the honor of addressing you last, I informed you that the main body of the enemy had marched from Brunswick, and extended their van as far as Somerset Court house. I am now to acquaint you, that after encamping between these two posts, and beginning a line of redoubts, they changed their ground yesterday morning ; and, in the course of the preceding night, returned to Brunswick again, burning as they went, several valuable dwelling-houses.

“I must observe, and with peculiar satisfaction I do it, that on the first notice of the enemy's movements, the militia assembled in the most spirited manner, firmly

determined to give them every annoyance in their power, and to afford us every possible aid. This I thought it my duty to mention in justice to their conduct, and I am inclined to believe that Gen. Howe's return, thus suddenly made, must have been in consequence of the information he received that the people were in, and flying to arms in every quarter to oppose him."

Extract of another letter from GENERAL WASHINGTON to CONGRESS, dated Head Quarters, Middle Brook, June 22, 1777.—Eleven o'clock, P. M.

"I have the honor and pleasure to inform you that the enemy evacuated Brunswick this morning, and retired to Amboy, burning many houses as they went along. Some of them, from the appearance of the flames, were considerable buildings.

From several pieces of information, and from a variety of circumstances, it was evident that a move was in agitation, and it was the general opinion that it was intended this morning. I therefore detached three brigades, under the command of Major-General Green, to fall upon their rear, and kept the main body of the army paraded upon the heights, to support them if there should be occasion. A party of Colonel Morgan's regiment of light infantry attacked and drove the Hessian picket about sunrise, and upon the appearance of Gen. Wayne's brigade, and Morgan's regiment (who got first to the ground) opposite Brunswick, the enemy immediately crossed the bridge to the east side of the river, and threw themselves into redoubts, which they had before constructed. Our troops advanced briskly upon them, upon which they quitted the redoubts without making any opposition, and retired by the Amboy road. As all our troops, from the difference of their stations in camp, had not come up when the enemy began to move off, it

was impossible to check them, as their numbers were far greater than we had any reason to expect, being, as we were informed afterwards, between four and five thousand men. Our people pursued them as far as Piscataway, but finding it impossible to overtake them, and fearing they might be led on too far from the main body, they returned to Brunswick. By information of the inhabitants, General Howe, Lord Cornwallis, and General Grant, were in the town when the alarm was given, but they quitted it very soon after.

“In the pursuit, Colonel Morgan’s riflemen exchanged several sharp fires with the enemy, which, it is imagined, did considerable execution. I am in hopes that they afterwards fell in with General Maxwell, who was detached last night with a strong party to lie between Brunswick and Amboy, in order to interrupt any convoys or parties, that might be passing; but I have yet heard nothing from him.

“Gen. Green desires me to make mention of the conduct and bravery of General Wayne and Col. Morgan, and of their officers and men upon this occasion, as they constantly advanced upon an enemy far superior to them in numbers, and well secured behind strong redoubts.

“General Sullivan advanced from Rocky-Hill to Brunswick with his division, but as he did not receive his order of march till very late at night, he did not arrive till the enemy had been gone some time.”

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from Chatham,¹ March 26.

April 5. The defeat of the Hessians at Trenton was primarily owing to a dispute which subsisted between the

¹ Chatham Dock-yards, England.

English and German troops. Col. Rhal, apprehending he should be attacked by superior numbers, required of Lord Cornwallis a reinforcement. Two regiments under Col. Grant were detached for the purpose. The English troops shewed a reluctance to assist the Hessians. They halted for a few hours, during which interval Col. Rhal was defeated.

The disputes between the English and the Hessian troops originated from the following incident. An officer of the regiment of Lesberg¹ engaged some English officers at Princeton, in a conversation respecting military discipline. An English officer, whether heated by liquor, or irascible through passion, replied to the German by throwing a punch bowl at his head. The insult was properly resented. But the seeds of discord being thus unhappily sown, a crop of evils ensued. The private men, adopted the quarrels of their officers, indulged themselves in frequent rencounters.

If we credit the tale bearers of the ministry, the defeat of the Hessians at Trenton is to be ascribed to the drunkenness of Col. Rhal. Lord Weymouth is the best judge, whether there is any virtue in such a palliative.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 24, 1777.

June 21, 1777.

Made his escape, this morning, over the wall of the goal of Burlington, a certain man who goes by the name of *Stephen Flood*, about 40 years of age, thick and well set, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, sandy hair and beard, has lost one of his fore teeth ; had on, when he went off, a blue jacket, made sailor fashion, blue breeches, a round hat ; he has a brother-in-law lives near South-Amboy, and a wife and family (as he says) in Perth-Amboy, and it is thought he will make towards one of those places.

¹ Losburg.

Whoever takes up said *Flood* and delivers him at the goal in Burlington, shall receive *Eight Dollars* reward, paid by

EPHRAIM PHILLIPS.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 25, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA.

In our last we informed our readers that “General Howe, with a large part of his army, were marched from Brunswick and encamped at Somerset, while there Colonel Morgan, with 500 Riflemen, continually harassed them, and in a small re-encounter, we are told, killed 18 Hessians, and took several prisoners, which, together with the deserters, &c. rendered his stay there so disagreeable, that in a few days after his arrival, being seized with the horrors, at the sight of General Washington on one side, and General Sullivan on the other, he packed up his all and pushed off to Brunswick. In his rout he (Sir William Howe) stole every thing worth carrying off, burnt Somerset Court-House, meeting-house, and a great number of other houses, wheat, &c. and hung up three women, (two of them by the feet, at the head of his army) whom he imagined were spies.—in short, his whole progress through this part of the country, is marked with devastation and cruelty, more like the savages of the wilderness, than that of Britons, *once* famed for honour and humanity, the characteristics of *brave* men.—How long the horrors would let him remain in Brunswick, and with what precipitation he fled, the following letters will probably give our readers some idea.—

Extract of a letter from Camp Middle Brook, June 22.

“A letter wrote two days ago, I find is not gone forward, I therein informed you of the precipitate retreat of the British army from Somerset to Brunswick. A great

part of their force has passed the river, and are stationed between that and Amboy, and from every circumstance there is the strongest reason to believe, have given up all thoughts of passing to the Delaware by land.

“Last evening General Maxwell marched with his brigade to attack or rather harrass them, and this morning we hear a very smart firing—a large party also went out before day, so that the retreat, if designed, will not be without considerable loss. What their design may be, is as yet un-certain, whether to push up the North River, to New England, the southward, or to the Delaware; but this I am confident, that they have no chance of any considerable reinforcements, or making any capital stroke, unless by a sudden removal, they may surprize some part of the continent.

Our affairs certainly bear a most favourable appearance,—a noble army, well-officered and in fine spirits,—the enemy dispirited by their last retreat.”

Mount Pleasant, 11 o'clock.

“Here we have been some hours viewing the retreat of the enemy. They have left Brunswick, and all the road from thence to Amboy is covered with smoke, which we have the best reason to believe, are the houses they have set fire to, as they go. General Green was below the landing near Brunswick, on this side of the river—Two thousand of the enemy within half a mile—General Varnum advancing along the Rariton, and General Sullivan pushing direct to Brunswick—General Maxwell is on our left, towards Woodbridge, to intercept them on their way. We can from this noble situation trace many of their routs.

“Anxious for the event, and eagerly watching for return of messengers, I defer adding more than that every thing appears favourable to us, and I dare say, they have

not committed such horrid waste on the inhabitants, without paying severely for it, as they have but one way open to retire."

Sunday. Brunswick, Three o' Clock

"We have been some hours in possession of this place, —I came here with the General half an hour ago—Destruction shews itself all around—We have taken a few prisoners, and deserters are hourly coming in—The enemy retired very precipitately, and are pushing towards Amboy ; our People followed them to Piscataway, and I hope General Maxwell will yet fall in with them."

Another Letter from the same place, June 23.

"I wrote two letters yesterday, by different expresses, giving an account of our being in possession of Brunswick, and the enemy retiring to Amboy, where we now hear their main body have reached, and their advanced guard about 4 miles between Woodbridge and Bonam-Town. General Maxwell was near them, also General Parsons with his brigade, and Lord Sterling, with his division, is between them and our camp here. Near 6000 of our troops remain in Brunswick. The enemy have thrown their bridge (destined for the Delaware) across the Sound from Amboy to Staten Island, by which it is clear, they design to retreat, if closely pushed. The weather last night and this morning has been so wet, that nothing could be done, otherwise I believe we should have moved nearer towards them. Their retreat has been attended with such a destruction of property, that marks *their* despair of possessing this country.

RUN AWAY, on the third day of June instant, from the subscriber, living in Great Egg Harbour township, Gloucester county, a Negro Man, named SIM, near 6 feet high, well made, about 24 years of age. Had on and took with him, an old felt hat, a new broad cloth jacket.

Russia sheeting shirt, a pair of home-spun trousers, one pair of pumps, and one pair of shoes, and several other articles.

Whoever takes up the said negro and delivers him to his master, or secures him in any goal belonging to these states, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges, if taken in Gloucester county, Cape May or Cumberland : and if out the said counties, a Reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid, by

JAPHETH IRELAN

N. B. The said Negro can read and write, and has a remarkable large foot.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, June 25, 1777.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1777.

The Undergraduates of the College of New Jersey are desired to repair to Princeton without delay, as College orders will begin on Tuesday, the 8th day of next month. They are desired to take all possible pains, to provide themselves with books, according to their standing and future studies, which are already known to them. It is hoped, that all of them have been pursuing their studies separately as well as their circumstances would allow, and that they will now apply with extraordinary diligence, to recover the ground that has been necessarily lost. The seniors in particular are requested to come prepared for continuing at Princeton until the end of September, as the examination for Bachelor's degrees will not be this year as formerly, in the middle of August, but immediately before commencement.

JOHN WITHERSPOON.¹

N. B. The printers of newspapers in this and the adjacent states are requested to insert the above, for the information of those concerned.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 26, 1777.

¹ See page 148.

Mountholly, in New-Jersey, June 23, 1777.

Wanted at Batsto and Mountholly IRON-WORKS a number of labourers, colliers, nailers, and two or three experienced forgemmen, to whom constant employ and the best wages will be given—Four shillings per cord will be paid for cutting pine and maple wood. For farther information apply to Mr. William Cox at Col. Cox's counting-house in Arch-street, Philadelphia, to Mr. Joseph Ball, manager, at Batsto, or to the subscriber at Mountholly.

RICHARD PRICE

N. B. The workmen at these works are, by a law of this state, exempt from military duty.¹

Philadelphia

Extract of a letter from General Washington to Congress, dated Camp at Quibbletown, June 25, 1777.

“Sir,

“When I had the honor to address you last, it was on the subject of the enemy's retreat from Brunswick to Amboy, and of the measures pursued to annoy them. At the time of writing, the information I had received respecting their loss was rather vague and uncertain; but we have reason to believe, from intelligence through various channels since, that it was pretty considerable and fell chiefly on the grenadiers and light infantry, who formed their covering party. The inclosed copy of a letter corresponds with other accounts on this head, and

¹ These men were exempt from actual service in the militia, under a State act passed at Haddonfield, June 5th, 1777. Inasmuch as the furnaces at Batsto and the forge and rolling-mill at Mount Holly supplied to the army and navy of the United States cannon shot, camp-kettles, as well as castings for the salt-works, John Cox, “Proprietor and Conductor of the said Works” presented a memorial to the Legislature that fifty men be exempt from military duty. The act provided for the organization of a company of iron-workers not exceeding fifty, under the command of a Captain and two Lieutenants to be named by John Cox and commissioned by the Governor of New Jersey. See *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, session begun at Princeton, August 27th, 1776, pages 76, 77.—F. B. L.

with the declarations of some deserters. Some of the accounts are, that officers were heard to say they had not suffered so severely since the affair at Princeton.

“After the evacuation of Brunswick, I determined, with the advice of my general officers, to move the whole army the next morning to this post, where they would be nearer the enemy, and might act according to circumstances. In this I was prevented by rain, and they only moved yesterday morning.

“It is much to be regretted, that an express sent off to General Maxwell on Saturday night, to inform him of Gen. Green’s movements towards Brunswick, that he might conduct himself accordingly, did not reach him. Whether the express went designedly to the enemy, or was taken, is not known ; but there is reason to believe he fell into their hands. If General Maxwell had received the order, there is no doubt but their whole rear guard would have been cut off. This the enemy confessed themselves, as we are well informed by persons in Bonam Town.

By a reconnoitring party just returned, it is reported as a matter of doubt whether any of the enemy have removed from Amboy ; though it is almost certain they have transported a great deal of their baggage. I have the honor to be, &c.

G. WASHINGTON ”

Extract of a letter from Freehold, June 24, 1777.

“I laid a bait last Saturday to break up the plundering Col. George Taylor ;¹ it so far succeeded that I was within an ace of taking the whole ; we took one white man and one Negro. While the rest were swimming towards a boat that was coming to take them off, we fired

¹ A New Jersey Loyalist, of Middletown, Monmouth county.

upon them, and killed one, and wounded another, who were both hauled into the boat.

“Last Sunday we discovered the enemy ferrying over from Amboy to Staten-island, and this morning we took four Tories, who were coming over to throw themselves upon the mercy of their country. They relate that they went as waggoners with the British army from Brunswick to Somerset, and expected they were coming to Philadelphia; that they retreated with them to Brunswick, from thence to Amboy, and thence to Staten-Island; that, so far as they could learn, General Howe retreated because he did not think proper to attack Gen. Washington, or to leave him in his rear while he should attempt a march towards Philadelphia; that some said in the army, that they were going to England; others, that they were going up the North river; others, up the East river; but that they were all in great confusion. They have pitched their tents upon Staten-Island.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, June 26, 1777.

New-York, June 30. About One o’Clock last Wednesday Morning his Excellency Sir WILLIAM HOWE, marched out of Amboy, with Part of the King’s Army under his Command: That Division under the Direction of his Excellency Lord Cornwallis, soon fell in with not less than 3000 of the Rebel Army near Bonham Town: His Lordship soon put the Rebels to the Rout, having killed about 300, and took 70 Prisoners, with three Pieces of Cannon. The Prisoners and Field Pieces arrived here Yesterday. The Particulars have not yet reached us, but we hope to give our Readers a more circumstantial Account of this happy Event in our next Paper.

A Party of about 40 Rebels came down to Col. Bayard's Mills¹ last Friday Morning, near Hoebuck Ferry,² and carried off some Cattle, but being pursued by a few of the 57th Regiment now stationed at Powles Hook, they took to their Heels, and made off with great Precipitation.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, June 30, 1777.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 1

It appears from an orderly book found with the Hessians who were taken at Trenton last December, that the following letter was given out in the general orders on the 29th of August last, signed Van Heister, who says it was sent to him by General Howe.

Copy of a letter from a Gentleman of Long Island to General Howe.

"I was this morning an unwilling spectator of outrages as I never believed could be committed in a Christian country. The Hessian troops have plundered this unfortunate place intirely, and without distinction of persons. They have driven every poor family out of their houses and robbed them of their property, which I believe will have the most unhappy consequences.

"I am sure the commanding General will not permit such dreadful havock, and I entreat you to acquaint him with it, that we may be freed from our misery as quickly as possible."

Written August 28, 1776.

In consequence of the above letter, the General issued his orders, forbidding such conduct in the troops under

¹ Col. William Bayard lived in handsome state on Castle Point. He sympathized with the patriot cause at the beginning of the war, but the British successes on Long Island and New York and their pursuit of Washington through New Jersey, in 1776, caused him to take an active part against his country. This incensed the patriots, who burned his mansion, August 24th, 1780. His property was confiscated, and on March 10th, 1784, was sold to John Stevens, whose descendants now live on Castle Point. After the war Bayard went to England, where he died in 1804, at his seat, Greenwich House, Southampton.—*Winfield's Hist. Hudson County*, 318.

² Hoboken.

his command, but it appears from the book above mentioned, that similar complaints were repeatedly made, and no effectual means taken to prevent them.

Any gentleman by applying to the Printer, will be informed where the book is to be seen.—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, July 1st, 1777.

Fishkill, June 26.

We hear that in the course of last week sixty of the enemy, in Jersey, were taken prisoners.

Examination of Abraham Orsoe, late of Sing-Sing, in West chester county, state of New York, taken before Brigadier Gen. M'Dougall, Peek's-kill, June 15, 1777.

"He declares he left this place on the 11th of May last, and on the 13th he was taken by a party of Capt. Pike's company of the enemy's new levies, between Pumpton and Morristown, and by them carried to the guardhouse, where he was very ill treated five days, and obliged to enlist. That he received no pay, nor could he learn that any of the new corps on Bergen had received any. That they were frequently told by their officers, when they asked for pay, that they must plunder for it.

"That no provisions were served out to the levies, but subsisted wholly by plunder from the inhabitants. That their officers always told them, when out on party, to take care of themselves. That they had plundered white and black of all kinds of clothes they could lay their hands on. That Tory women came frequently to the officers, to inform them where they might take Whigs. That on Wednesday last, all the levies at Bergen were ordered to march to Powles-Hook, to join Gen. Howe's army, and marched in the evening, when he deserted.

"That he learnt from the officers that the strength of the new levies was about seven hundred men."—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, July 1, 1777.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
IN COUNCIL OF SAFETY.

WHEREAS in and by a certain act of the legislature of this State, passed at Haddonfield the fourth day of this present month of June, intituled, "An Act for rendering more effectual two certain acts therein mentioned," it is among other things enacted that the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, and Council of Safety, be authorized and empowered to grant passports or permissions to pass through any parts of this State, and also to authorize such and so many persons in every county within the same to grant such passports and permissions, and under such regulations as they shall think necessary; and to detain under guard all persons suspected of dangerous designs against this State, travelling without such passports or permissions, until they shall satisfy the Governor and Council aforesaid, or the persons so by them authorized, of their being well affected to the State, or of their travelling without any designs injurious to it; and that every person who shall be convicted of counterfeiting such passports or permissions, shall suffer six months imprisonment; as by the said act, reference being thereunto had, may appear.

WE do hereby, by these presents, authorize and appoint to grant such passports and permissions as aforesaid the officers following, to wit, all the Members of the Council and of the General Assembly of this State, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, the Justices of the Peace, and the Field Officers of the Militia of this State, that is to say, such of the Justices of the Peace and Field Officers as have been duly qualified and taken the oaths of abjuration and allegiance prescribed by law; which passports and permissions are hereby directed to be to the following effect, viz.

County of — ss. *The Bearer hereof, — — — aged about — years, of a — complexion, rather — of stature, with — eyes, a traveller from — to — has permission to pass to said — behaving h—self civilly. Dated at — the — day of — 1777.*

Which passport or permission the said officer is to subscribe with his name and title of office; and all Ferry-men and Inn-keepers within this State are hereby prohibited to convey over any creek or river, or to entertain any traveller (excepting the said officers hereby authorized to grant such passports or permissions, and all persons belonging to the army of the United States) who shall refuse to produce such passport or permission upon being thereto requested, which every Ferry-man and Inn-keeper is hereby enjoined to do.

Dated at Haddonfield, the ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, President.

—*Pennsylvania Packet, July 1st, 1777.*

By letters from New-Jersey, we learn the enemy have burnt between 15 and 20 of the principal Houses in that part of the Country they passed in their late rout. We also learn that the enemy have returned to Amboy and Staten-Island, to plan some other manœuvre.

Extract of a letter from Camp at Middle-Brook, June 28, 1777.

“On last Sunday morning the enemy left Brunswick, apparently with an intention to embark ; they gave out they were going to Philadelphia by water ; but their real design was, to draw General Washington from the mountains and force a general engagement. General Howe is sensible of the difficulty of conquering us. He probably expects no more or but few recruits, and is desirous to put all upon a single throw. Every day will lessen his army and strengthen ours. Their policy however, was not an overmatch for our prudence. Light parties harassed him, but not in such numbers as to produce any considerable action. Great part of our army however has left the mountains, and General Lord Sterling was posted at the short hills with about a thousand men : On Thursday morning General Howe having reinforced his army with all the marines that could be spared, began his march towards us. By accounts of deserters, and others, his numbers were from 12 to 14,000. He met with Lord Sterling’s party early in the morning, a smart engagement ensued, and our men stood their ground manfully for a considerable time ; but the amazing superiority of numbers obliged them to retreat, and the enemy having flanked them, they lost two pieces of cannon, with a number of men. No return having been yet made, the exact number of killed, &c. cannot be ascertained. General Sterling thinks, there were not more than twelve killed and one Captain ; but there are near 50 missing.

It is a pity that this party could not have been properly reinforced without hazarding a general battle. But their numbers and distance from our main body was such, that anything more than covering the retreat of our party, would have been dangerous. They continued near the place of engagement that day, and are now at Westfield. Our army is encamped in the old spot, only large bodies are posted at all the passes, and in some advantageous places below the mountains. It is suspected that the enemy would force our camp, if possible ; but to attack us in the mountains, is a thing devoutly to be wished by every one that desires to see the destruction of the British army.

I must not omit to mention a little affair, that happened in the late engagement. The fire growing hot, and our men beginning to retreat, a British officer singly rode up to a cannon that was playing on the enemy, and with his pistols and *hanger* forced every man from it, then seeing Lord Sterling, he cried "Come here, you damned rebel, and I will do for you."

Lord Sterling answered him, by directing the fire of four marksmen upon him, which presently silenced the hardy fool, by killing him upon the spot. Our men recovered the field piece which their want of small arms obliged them to abandon.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, July 2, 1777.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Doctor Elijah Bowen, of Cumberland, in New-Jersey, will give attendance, at the Old Ferry, on the 10th instant, and at Elizabeth Stewart's in Lombard-street, on the 11th, where he particularly applies himself to the relief of such as are afflicted with Cancers and Wenns ; those who labour under such disorders, and would be desirous of a speedy and certain cure, upon application,

shall be waited on with the strictest diligence. No cure no reward requested, by

ELIJAH BOWEN.¹

To Be Sold,

A Valuable plantation, containing about 118 acres of land, lying in West New Jersey, Burlington county, within one mile of Burlington, a very healthy pleasant situation; bounded by lands of Aaron Schyler,² Richard Smith³ and the river Delaware, about 40 acres of wood-

¹ Elijah Bowen, Jr., was born in 1743, dying in 1783. Settling as a physician in Roadstown, Cumberland county, he practiced extensively, seeking in the fields, woods and swamps such leaves, seeds, roots and bark as were needed by his patients. The father of Elijah Bowen, Elijah, Sr., was traditionally the earliest practitioner of physic in Cumberland county. Removing to New Jersey from Rhode Island, the elder Bowen married Deborah Swinney, whose mother was the first white female child born in Cohansey. Dr. Bowen, Sr., commenced the practice of his profession at or near Shiloh, and was one of the founders of the Seventh Day Baptist church at that place. He died September 23d, 1773, at an advanced age. The Bowens came from Wales in 1640, and, with other Welsh emigrants, settled Swansey, Massachusetts — *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland*, Cushing & Sheppard, p. 556; *History of Medicine in New Jersey*, Wickes, p. 162; *Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey*, Barber and Howe, ed. 1844, p. 147.—*F. B. L.*

² Aaron Schuyler was a prominent resident of Burlington, and was twice married, first to Ann Wright, about 1773, and, secondly, to Esther Dey, daughter of Colonel Teunis Dey, of Preakness, about 1781. The father of Aaron was Arent, who had interests in the family estate at Lessa Point, Arent being the son of Casparus, whose gravestone in St. Mary's churchyard, Burlington city, bears the inscription, "In memory of Casparus Schuyler, who departed this life April 13, 1754, aged 59 years." The father of Casparus was the celebrated Captain Arent Schuyler, born 1662, died about 1731, whose negotiations with the Five Nations and the Delawares made him one of the most conspicuous men in the Colonies of New York and New Jersey. Arent Schuyler had property interests at Wingworth (Lessa) Point, near Elizabethtown, at Elizabethtown Point, and on Broadway, New York City. Arent Schuyler was the son of Philip Peterse Schuyler and his wife, Margaretta Van Schlechtenhorst, original emigrants, and founders of the family name in New Netherlands.—*History of the County of Hudson, New Jersey*, Charles H. Winfield, p. 531 *et seq.*—*F. B. L.*

³ Richard Smith was the youngest son of Richard Smith, of "Green Hill," Burlington, and was born in 1735, dying in 1803. He studied law with Joseph Gallo-way, in Philadelphia, afterward becoming Recorder of the city of Burlington. In 1776 he became Treasurer of the State of New Jersey, resigning his position February 15th, 1777. He had previously been a member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey, 1774-1776. His portrait appears in Molleson's painting, "The First Prayer in Congress." Later, Richard Smith removed to the Otsego Lake region, in New York State, where he built "Smith Hall," which was the birthplace of James Fennimore Cooper, the novelist. As a man of culture, he corresponded with the *litterati* of his time, his letters to Dr. Tobias Smollet having been printed in the "Atlantic Monthly." Richard Smith married Elizabeth Rodman, of New Bedford.—*The Burlington Smiths: a Family History*, R. Morris Smith, pp. 118, 119.—*F. B. L.*

land, and a good bearing orchard, frame dwelling-house, with 3 rooms on a floor, a well of good water at the door ; the payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county

June 28, 1777.

SIMON CORNEL

TO BE SOLD,

A neat and valuable plantation, containing 100 acres of good land, lying in Pilesgrove, Salem county, West-New-Jersey, near the great road leading from Penn's Neck to Cape-May ; there are about 40 acres cleared, and there may be easily cleared 15 acres of good meadow, several springs of good water on said place, and one within a few roods of the house that never fails, within about a mile from a good grist-mill, 2 miles from Friends meeting, and 4 miles from Baptists meeting. Any person inclining to purchase, and should choose to keep the money, may have it for several years with paying lawful interest for the same, and giving good security if required, or a mortgage on the land. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, who will give a deed and make a good title.

ELIJAH SACKETT.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 2, 1777.

We have authority to assure the public that the enemy have totally evacuated the Jersies, and are encamped upon Staten-Island, opposite Perth-Amboy.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, July 3, 1777.

New-York, July 7. Last Monday Evening the King's Troops evacuated Amboy and came to Staten-Island ; and the next Day his Excellency Sir WILLIAM HOWE, with his Suite, arrived here.

A Specimen of Rebel Humanity, experienced at Newark in New-Jersey, by the Wives of Thomas Longworth, Isaac Longworth,¹ Uzal Ward, and some others whose Husbands left that Place last January, and took Refuge in this City. The Committee of Newark ordered the Wood to be cut off their Land, their Grass and Hay to be destroyed, and their Persons insulted, and they were not permitted to remain in the Province longer than Thursday the 26th ult. when Guards were placed round their Houses, and their Effects secured by Order of their titular Governor *William Livingston*: to expostulate was needless, as the Guards told the Women if they refused to obey, Violence would be used. The Cries of Mothers, Children and Slaves, obliged to leave their Homes, for differing in Sentiment from their Neighbours, would have

¹ Isaac Longworth was a son of Thomas Longworth, of Newark, who died September 4th, 1748, aged 56 years. Isaac was probably born about 1730. He was elected one of the chosen freeholders for Newark in 1765, 1766, 1769 (election contested, but decided in his favor by the Court of Quarter Sessions), and 1774; town clerk in 1772 (and surveyor of the highways), 1773, 1774, 1775 ("and to be exempt from working on the highway for his services"), and 1776. He was county collector, 1772-76. He married first, Sarah —, who died January 19th, 1754, aged 23 years; second, Catherine, daughter of Col. Josiah Ogden, and widow of David Ogden, Esquire (who died January 28th, 1750, aged 40 years), marriage license dated February 19th, 1761. Isaac Longworth was appointed a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Newark May 4th, 1775. He soon after went over to the enemy, and in June, 1777, his wife was sent from Newark to join him. Steps were taken for the confiscation of his property in due course. He was advertised December 8th, 1778, as "a fugitive now with the enemy;" an inquisition was returned against him January 19th, 1779, and he was again advertised as "a fugitive now with the enemy," April 29th, 1779, and April 26th, 1784. The board of justices and freeholders of the county informed the Legislature, December 20th, 1780, that Longworth, who was one of the commissioners of the loan office for Essex county, had taken with him the books and papers and some of the money entrusted to his care, by which means he had forfeited his bond. He was one of fifty-five civilian Loyalists who, in July, 1783, petitioned for lands in Nova Scotia, as consideration of their services to the King. He appears to have returned to Newark after the war, where he made his will, in 1790, in which he names his wife Catherine and grandson David Johnson. His brother, Thomas Longworth, a leading member of Trinity Church, Newark, was also advertised as "a fugitive now with the enemy," at the same time as Isaac, and his wife, Mary Bruen, was deported from Newark in June, 1777. He returned to Newark after the war, and died July 23d, 1790, aged 72 years. He was the father of David Longworth, who published the first New York directory, in 1786, and was the grandfather of Nicholas Longworth, one of Cincinnati's prominent citizens for many years.—*Collections N. J. Hist. Soc.*, VI., and *Supplement*, *passim*; 1 *N. J. Archives*, XXII; *Minutes Provincial Congress*; *Revolutionary Correspondence N. J. Executive*; *Sabine's Loyalists*, II., 546.—*W. N.*

excited Pity in the Breast of any but Savages. The Mandate must be obeyed. The Wife of Mr. Thomas Longworth having two young Children to take Care of, was favoured with a Straw Bed. They all arrived here last Sunday Week.

A Party of Rebel Light Horse went to the House of Capt. Thomas Crowell, of Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, last Tuesday, and robbed him of all his Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Horses; and told Mrs. Crowell, as soon as they had disposed of what they then took, they intended to return and carry off all her Household Furniture, and then dispose of her House and Plantation at public sale.

IF Mr. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, who liv'd near Belly Castle, in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, and came to this country in the year 1775, be alive, and will apply to the printer of this paper, he will hear of something much to his advantage.

N. B. He kept a shop in Hackett's Town, in the Jerseys.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, July 7, 1777.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Stolen out of the house of the subscriber, living at Maurice River, in Cumberland County, New-Jersey, on the night of the 2d. inst. (July) a China-faced silver Watch with a steel chain, and a beaver hat almost new: Supposed to have been taken by a fellow who calls himself WILLIAM GLAN, who ran away from said house the same night, and had on when he went away, a yellowish wilton coat, red jacket, striped trowsers, half-worn shoes with plated buckle in them, and a round hat: He likewise took away a blue and white new wilton coat, and sundry homespun shirts and trowsers, with other cloaths;

also a gun and bayonet. Said fellow is about five feet nine or ten inches high, down look, dark complexion, black short hair, long visage and stoop shouldered. Whoever takes up said goods and secures them for the owner, and secures the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA BRICK.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July 8th, 1777.*

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed Away the 21st of March last from the subscriber, living in Deerfield Precinct, Cumberland County, New-Jersey, A LARGE BAY MARE, heavy with foal, about fourteen hands high, strongly built, fourteen years old, unshod, a natural pacer, and in very good order, had neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber, or gives information so that she may be had, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

ESTHER SMITH Administratrix of
JOHN SMITH, deceased.

PHILADELPHIA

Since our last we have certain intelligence, that soon after the skirmish with Lord Sterling's division, as mentioned in our last, the enemy filed off from Westfield to Amboy, and from thence to Staten-Island, and left us in entire possession of New-Jersey, in a small part of which they had been pen'd up for six months, unable to do any great matters, except stealing a few cattle, and making

¹ Joshua Brick was a descendant of John Brick, who emigrated from England to Fenwick's Colony (Salem) previous to 1680, and purchased a tract of land in the vicinity of the village of Jericho. The Joshua Brick here mentioned was the father of Joshua Brick, a wealthy land-owner and merchant of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county. Both father and son were influential men in the southern portion of the State, and, in honor of the family, the village of Bricksboro is named. A branch of the family remained in Salem county.—*History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony*, Shourds, p. 42.—*F. B. L.*

Whigs of the wavering and diffident.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, July 9, 1777.

Extract of a Letter from Morristown, July 5.

“The British army burnt, stripped and destroyed all as they went along. Women and children were left without food to eat, or raiment to put on. Three hundred barrels of flour were sent down towards Westfield and Ash Swamp, by order of his Excellency, to be distributed among the poor sufferers. The enemy even destroyed all the bibles and books of divinity they came across; this I assert as a fact.”

TO THE PUBLIC

Head Quarters, Morristown, July 4, 1777.

When a man accepts an office in the public service, it ought to be presumed that either his experience entitles him to enjoy it, or that his abilities in time will render him equal to the duties he undertakes; if he possesses neither, he is no more than a genteel robber,—who would wish to make a property of his country's favours without deserving them. The propriety of these remarks may be proved by certain overt acts, replete with ignorance and want of judgment. In the last month (June) a general court-martial was held at the barracks in Philadelphia, at which a *deserter* from my company was arraigned; but no evidence appearing against him, or in his behalf, the said court, rather than suffer a dispensation of their judicial powers, proceeded to the trial of the prisoner, and admitted the prisoner's own story as sufficient evidence in his own behalf; upon which self-evidence he was discharged, by said court, from the continental service. They then, upon the same culprit's evidence, proceeded to try me for illegally and tyrannically inlisting the said soldier, and notwithstanding I was then on duty at the

American camp, I was arraigned, tried, convicted, and fined in the sum of Ten Pounds, Pennsylvania currency. When I heard of this, I applied to Lieut. Col. John Parke for a court of inquiry, who, by order of Brigadier Gen. Scott, called one. The proceedings, together with His Excellency General Washington's orders thereon, are as follow.

At a Court of Inquiry held at Middle-Brook, the 2d July, 1777, by order of Brigadier-General Charles Scott, Esq; on the application of Capt. Allen M' Lane, of Colonel John Patton's regiment, who complains of the sentence of a General Court-martial, held lately at Philadelphia, of which Lieut. Col. Francis Gurney was President, and before which a certain Andrew Finney was brought, tried for desertion, and on his own vindication, and in the absence of Capt. M' Lane (then on duty at Middle-Brook) and the necessary evidence, discharged from the service, and Capt. M' Lane fined Ten Pounds;—which sentence was approved by Gen. Arnold (remitting the fine) and said Finney referred to the civil law for redress, as being illegally inlisted.

	Capt. PETER GRUBB, President,
Lieut. DUFF	} Members. { Lieut. CLAYPOOLE, Lieut. JACKSON.
Lieut. HOUSTON	

Capt. M' Lane appeared, and produced an enlistment and receipt for the bounty, signed by said Andrew Finney, in the presence of Lieut. Edward Burke and Robert Laghorn; as also a muster-roll, signed by Lieut. Col. Noarth D. M. M. G in which he was mustered. Mr. Burke (who was present at the inlistment) likewise appeared before the court, and gives testimony, that the same was altogether legal, and no improper or unwarrantable steps taken to procure it.

Signed P. GRUBB, Capt. and President
Headquarters, Camp at Morristown, July 4, 1777.

His Excellency is perfectly convinced that the above Andrew Finney was legally and regularly enlisted by Captain M' Lane, and accordingly orders that he return to his company, and that every assistance be given to recover him.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) RICHARD K. MEADE, A. D. C.

My wish and intention, by this publication, is to set my character in a respectable point of view in the eyes of my countrymen; and I am induced to hope that no man of candour will suffer his judgment to be biassed by wilful misrepresentations, or wanton ignorance, which is ever insolent when in office.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Philipsburg, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a Negroe man, named BEN, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, country born ; he is lame in one of legs and foot. Said Negroe man ran away about the last of June, 1777. Whoever takes him up and brings him home, or secures him, so that the subscriber can get him again, shall have Six Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by
THOMAS SCOTT.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 9, 1777.

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germaine, dated New York, Dec. 20, 1776.

In Jersey, upon the approach of the van of Lord Cornwallis's corps to Brunswick by a forced march, on the first inst. the enemy went off precipitately to Princeton ; and had they not prevented the passage of the Rariton, by breaking a part of Brunswick bridge, so great was the confusion among them, that their army must inevitably have been cut to pieces.

My first design extended no farther than to get and keep possession of East-Jersey, Lord Cornwallis had orders not to advance beyond Brunswick, which occasioned him to discontinue his pursuit ; but finding the advantages that might be gained by pushing on to the Delaware, and the possibility of getting to Philadelphia, the communication leading to Brunswick was reinforced, and on the sixth I joined his Lordship with the 4th brigade of British under the command of Major General Grant.—On the 7th Lord Cornwallis's corps the guard excepted, who were left at Brunswick, marched to Princeton, which the enemy had quitted on the same day.

This corps marched in two divisions on the 8th, the first advancing to Trenton, reached the Delaware soon

after the enemy's rear guard had crossed. Their main army, having passed the preceding day and night, took post on the other side of the river.

Lord Cornwallis with the rear division halted at Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, and marched at one o'clock next morning to Coryell's ferry, thirteen miles higher up the Delaware, in some expectation of finding boats there and in the neighbourhood, sufficient to pass the river; but in this he was disappointed, the enemy having taken the precaution to destroy or to secure on the south side all the boats that could possibly be employed for this purpose.

The passage of the Delaware being thus rendered impracticable, his lordship took post at Pennington, in which place and Trenton the two divisions remained until the fourteenth, when the weather having become too severe to keep the field, and the winter cantonments being arranged, the troops marched from both places to their respective stations. The chain, I own, is rather too extensive; but I was induced to occupy Burlington, to cover the county of Monmouth, in which there are many loyal inhabitants; and trusting to the almost general submission of the country to the southward of this chain, and to the strength of the corps placed in the advanced posts, I conclude the troops will be in perfect security.— Lord Cornwallis having desired to return to Britain, the command in Jersey is given to Major General Grant, in whose approved good conduct I place the greatest confidence.

Whereas a certain William Howe, alias General Howe, alias Sir William, alias anything or nothing, has lately gone off greatly in debt to sundry persons in New-Jersey and other parts of the continent, and has not left wherewithal to make payment for the same; this is therefore to caution all

persons not to trust him on any account, as they will certainly lose their money. Said Howe is charged with having, in company with one Cornwallis not yet taken, broke into several houses in New-Jersey, and stolen and carried off many valuable effects; likewise with being concerned in counterfeiting the currency of this Continent. He is a very ill looking fellow, and is an indented servant to a certain George Whelp, alias Guelph, alias King George.

Whoever will secure said Howe in any of the jails of this Continent, or will give notice where he is to the American army, shall be handsomely rewarded.

N. B. He was lately seen skulking about Amboy, Westfield and Spank Town in the Jersies, and has not since been heard of. Should he attempt to practise his villanies in this city, 'tis hoped all persons will be on their guard to apprehend him.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, July 10, 1777.

Extract of a letter from camp near Morristown, July 10, 1777.

“We remain here to observe the enemy's motions, and take our measures accordingly. Our troops are healthy, and can, with infinite satisfaction, assure you that the spirit of subordination and discipline makes great and daily advances among us. I had almost forgot to mention that our brigade was just in the rear of the British army, during part of their late excursion into Jersey, and do assure you that till then I had no idea of the inhumanity and acts of cruelty these people can be guilty of. Barbarity and the most wanton destruction of private property, marked their footsteps through out their whole tour; were I to attempt descending to particulars it would far exceed the bounds of a letter.”

Princeton, July 10, 1777.

Notice is hereby given to the public that the COLLEGE of New-Jersey was opened on Tuesday the eighth instant. It is therefore requested that the under-graduates would repair to Princeton immediately, taking care to provide themselves with books, as none are to be had there.

JOHN WETHERSPOON.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, July 12, 1777; also *Pennsylvania Packet*, July 22.

New-York, July 14. By the best Accounts Mr. Washington has his Head Quarters at Morris-Town, with about two Thirds of his Army, he having detached a considerable Number to the Northward.

Mr. John Smith belonging to the English Neighbourhood, in New-Jersey, was on Tuesday last shot through his Arm, near his own House by some Rebels that were plundering the Country thereabouts.

Died, in this City, on Sunday the 6th Instant, of a Wound he received in the late Action in New-Jersey, Mr. Edward Kerin, Volunteer in the 22d Light Company, Son to Terence Kerin, Esq. of this Place, in the 17th year of his Age.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, July 14, 1777.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber, living in Chatham, Morris County, New-Jersey, on Thursday night last, a light bay horse, near fifteen hands high, half-blooded, rises high on the withers, has been nicked, is eight years old, trots and canters, and has a scar in the corner of his mouth. Any person that will return him to the owner, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB MORRELL.

Chatham, July 8.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, July 15th, 1777.

KINGSTON (Esopus) July 7. A considerable part of the American army having pursued Gen. Howe from Brunswick towards Amboy, took post at Quibble-Town, the remainder, under his Excellency General Washington, preserving their former station at Middle Brook ; and from Quibble Town several small parties were detached toward the enemy. Early on Monday morning, the 25th of June, Howe came out of Amboy with his whole army, and marching very rapidly towards the passes in the mountains back of Quibble-Town, which lay on the left of our army, by that means intercepted one of our parties under the command of Lord Stirling, with whom they had a smart skirmish ; his Lordship however accomplished a safe retreat to Westfield, with a loss much inferior to that of the enemy, and then ascended the mountains back of the Scotch plains. Our other parties after amusing themselves with light skirmishes on the flanks of the enemy, joined the main body, which moved also to the left, in order to prevent Gen. Howe from possessing himself of the passes, and otherwise to act as occasion might require. The enemy continued their march on our left to Westfield, and there halted until the next day, when Sir William not liking his situation, again retired to Amboy, plundering and burning all before him. Several of our small parties were busied in harrassing him on his retreat, but nothing happened of any consequence. Our loss is extremely small, excepting three pieces of cannon which were left at Quibble-Town, and of which the enemy possessed themselves —although we might have attacked them with a great probability of success, yet as our army was dispersed, and their's collected together, as their way lay open to Amboy, which in case of a defeat would have afforded them shelter, as the small territory they possess, is of no kind of importance to either army, and particularly as Howe

hath now no hopes but from the success of a general battle, since he constantly loses and we as constantly gain strength, for these reasons we cannot sufficiently admire the conduct of his Excellency General Washington, who, notwithstanding the eagerness of his whole army, persisted in his Fabian system of defence.

Last week Col. Cortlandt, with the regiment under his command, made a tour as far as Bergen, from which place and the adjacent neighbourhood, he brought off, belonging to the enemy, two hundred and fifty sheep, one hundred fat oxen, and about ninety waggons and horses—several of which were loaded with poultry, mutton and veal, for the benefit of the hungry royalists of New-York.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, July 15, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA

It is conjectured on good grounds, that Howe, from moving from Brunswick to Somerset, and from thence back to his last embarkation for Staten-Island, did not lose in killed, wounded and deserters, much short of 1000 men.—*The Pennsylvania Journal* July 16, 1777.

New-York, July 21. A Party of the Rebels came down through the English Neighbourhood last Thursday, and carried away about 4 Persons who they suspected were not friendly to their Cause: They were to be carried before their titular Governor Mr. Livingston, at Morris Town, where we hear Mr. Washington has left two Brigades, he being gone with the Rest of his Army towards Pompton, and a Place called Smith's Clove, about 15 Miles from Hackensack, and 8 Miles West of Hudson's River.

His Majesty's Ship Solebay, Captain Simmonds, arrived here yesterday from Kingston, in Jamaica, with seven

Sail under his Convoy, loaded with Rum and Sugar for his Majesty's Service. Two Days ago Capt. Simmonds took a Rebel Schooner from Barnegat, in New-Jersey, bound for the West-Indies.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, July 21, 1777.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, living in Sowerland, County of Somerset, New-Jersey, on the night of the 16th inst. (July) a chestnut brown stone HORSE, about fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, not shod, long docked tail, four years old, and half-blooded, no saddle or bridle taken with him. Any person securing said horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward for horse and thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

ALBERT VOORHEESE.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, July 22d, 1777.

Camp, Middle-Brook, June 26th, 1777.

Stolen out of my office last night, two of the States Lottery Tickets, one of which is No 84 m 817 on the back, wrote Thomas Ramsey, the other No 84 m 822, wrote on the back Dd. Redick Deputy Commissary. Whoever has got them and will return them, shall have two Dollars Reward and no questions asked. The Managers of said Lottery are requested, if there should happen to be any Prize drawn in favour of the owners of the abovementioned Ticket, to remember they belong to Thomas Ramsey, and

DAVID REDICK

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, July 23, 1777.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, on Sixth-day, the first of August next, at the house of Benjamin Thomas, the Sign of the Cross-keys, in Evesham, Burlington county,

in the State of New-Jersey, for cash, or easy payments, as may best suit the purchaser,

A Tract of Pine Land, containing, by computation, near 5000 acres, with some fine thrifty cedar swamp ; a saw-mill, with two saws, on an excellent stream of water ; a good dwelling-house, sawyers-house, barn, and other out-houses erected thereon, all in good repair ; situate part in Gloucester and part in Burlington county aforesaid, about two miles from Adsion Iron-works, and seven from the forks of Egg-harbour, where lumber is transported from said mill by water : Any person inclining to purchase said mill and land, are desired to call on Joseph Pricket, at said mill, and view the same. Also at the same time and place will be sold, several good horses, fit for saddle or gears, two 4-horse waggons and gears for a single team ; one covered waggon and gears, a pair of large oxen, fit to feed or work, very handy being always used on the plantation ; and 20 or 30,000 feet of good pine boards, at said mill : The vendue to begin at one o'clock, where attendance will be given by

JOSIAH FOSTER

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 23, 1777.

Trenton, July 10, 1777.

Deserted from my company, of Col. Hazen's regiment, Redmond Burk, a Sergeant, born in Ireland, about 30 years of age, 5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, fair complexion, brown hair, he is very talkative, and is a great liar, has sore legs, and a black patch on his nose : Had on when he deserted, a brown regimental coat, faced with white, a Light Infantry Leather Cap, with the Letters painted in large cyphers C. O. R. in front, with this Latin motto over it *Pro Avis et Focis*. Whoever takes up said deserter, and either sends him back to the company, or secures him in any goal, and gives me, or any other officer in the

regiment notice thereof, shall receive Eight Dollars over and above the allowance made by Congress, for taking up deserters.

J. HERON, Captain.

N. B. Said Burk stole a horse from an inhabitant in Trenton, which was seen with him in Philadelphia, but may probably have sold him since, for to travel on the money. As he was a man very much indulged in the regiment, it is hoped that every one who is a friend to their country, will do their utmost endeavours to secure him.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, July 23, 1777.

Mr. Towne,

Enclosed you have a translation of part of a Hessian journal found at Trenton, in December last; you may depend upon its being genuine, and may insert it in your Evening Post, if you think proper.

DECEMBER 13th, 1776.

We marched to Trenton and joined our two regiments of Rall and Knipphausen, in order to take up a sort of winter quarters here, which are wretched enough. This town consists of about one hundred houses, of which many are mean and little, and it is easy to conceive how ill it must accommodate three regiments. The inhabitants, like those at Princeton, are almost all fled, so that we occupy bare walls. The Delaware, which is here extremely rapid, and in general about two ells deep, separates us and the rebels. We are obliged to be constantly on our guard, and do very severe duty, though our people begin to grow ragged, and our baggage is left at New-York. Notwithstanding we have marched across this extremely fine province of New-Jersey, which may justly be called the garden of America, yet it is by no means freed from the enemy, and we are insecure both in flank and rear. This brigade has incontestably suffered the most of any, and we now lie at the advanced point, that as soon as the Delaware freezes we may march over and attack Philadelphia, which is about thirty miles distant. My friend Sheffer and myself lodge in a fine house belonging to a merchant, and we have empty rooms enough. Some of the servants of the inhabitants remain here; last evening I gave one a box on the ear for his sausiness; I bid him bring me a candle, and he replied, if I wanted candles, I should have brought them with me. I was furnished with a candle, but nothing else. Here is no wine, except Ma-

deira at three shillings and sixpence sterling a bottle. On the third instant Capt. Weathershausen, of the grenadiers, was shot at Brunswick bridge by a rebel, who had concealed himself under the bridge. The Capt. had wrote by the last packet to his wife, desiring her to follow him to America. On the 13th. General Lee, with two other officers, were taken prisoners by the English lighthorse, to the great damage of the rebels. The 16th. the rebels came over the river in boats, but effected nothing.

The 18th. seventy rebels came over the water, and we were obliged to turn out. But they only carried off a family who went willingly, with three cows and some furniture.

The 19th one of the English lighthorse was twice badly wounded by a troop of rebels near Maidenhead. The 21st a horseman was shot dead.

The 23d Count Donop wrote to us from Bordentown, desiring us to be on our guard, for that he was certain of being attacked.

The 24th the enemy actually attacked our grenadiers last night, but without success, two Highlanders and a grenadier were wounded. We have not slept one night in peace since we came to this place. The troops have lain on their arms every night, but they can endure it no longer. We give ourselves more trouble and uneasiness than is necessary. That men who will not fight without some defence before them, who have neither coat, shoe nor stocking, nor scarce any thing else to cover their bodies, and who for a long time past have not received one farthing of pay, should dare to attack regular troops in the open country, which they could not withstand when they were posted amongst rocks and in the strongest intrenchments, is not to be supposed.

It is much to be lamented that this elegant Journalist was disturbed in his literary labours, by men who could not fight without some defence before them, who had neither coat, shoe nor stocking, nor scarce any thing else to cover their bodies, and who for a long time had not received one farthing of pay, and yet had the insolence not only to attack these boasted regular troops, but to kill some, take others, and drive the rest away; and, what is still worse, deprive the world of the remainder of this entertaining journal.—The Pennsylvania Evening Post, July 26, 1777.

New-York, July 28. We hear Mr. Washington has divided his Army, one Half of which he is to command at Morris-Town; the other Part to be commanded by Mr. Green, at the Clove, and Parts adjacent.

A Brig supposed to be from the West Indies, run ashore last Thursday Evening, at a Place called Deal, about 14 miles to the Southard of Sandy-Hook, and the Rebels on the Shore have been seen busy in unloading her. What she is we know not, but it looks like a pre-meditated Act.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, July 28, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Great Egg Harbour, dated July 24, 1777.

“We should have sailed this day had it not been for an alarm we had yesterday, which diverted the peoples attention from work:—About one o’clock we heard a smart firing of cannon, and soon after were informed that several vessels were off the beach about four miles to the Southward of this place; we immediately mustered all hands, 15 in number, and marched with as much expedition as possible; we soon discovered the enemy had been in chase of a small schooner, and drove her on shore. A frigate of 32 guns came up and anchored about three quarters of a mile from the shore, two tenders and three barges came much nearer, and all kept up a steady fire for four or five hours on the shore without doing any damage, nor did it prevent the people from landing chief part of the goods that were on board; at high water the schooner bilged, the remainder of the cargo was drove on shore and secured, it consists of rum, molasses, sugar, limes and dry goods. About seven o’clock another frigate came up and anchored up the beach; from the preparations we discovered them making, expected they would land in the night, we made a tolerable good breast work of the rum cask and sand, and were determined to prevent their destroying the goods; however they were disappointed in their design by the wind blowing hard from the North-West, which obliged them

to stand to sea, since which we have not discovered any more of those plundering pirates. The schooner is from Martinico, had 22 days passage; the Captain says some late papers were taken in a Bristol ship and carried into Martinico, and that they contained some interesting intelligence relating to America affairs, but could not learn particulars, as they were transmitted to Congress."—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July 29th, 1777.*

To be SOLD at Private Sale, by the Subscriber, That valuable tract of land called Mount Penn,¹ in Monmouth county, East-New-Jersey, fronting on the sea, distant from Philadelphia, 50 odd miles, containing 1200 acres, two improvements on it, the one having a neat frame dwelling house lately built, and a cellar under the same with a well of good water at the door, 30 odd acres of upland cleared, near 400 natural and grafted young thriving apple trees in two orchards that begin to bear, 45 or 50 acres of low land two years cleared, the greater part in fresh meadow which promises to be as fruitful for Timothy grass, red and white clover, as any in the province, the latter coming in, in great plenty. The salt marsh is extensive and as high as any on the seacoast and will keep a remarkable large stock of cattle, the situation of the dwelling-house affords a prospect of Little Egg-Harbour inlet,² where the shipping coming in from sea through the same, anchor at the Fox Barrows: And the great ocean from south-west to north-east and by north: Few situations on the sea from Cape May to Shrewsbury more high and beautiful. Standing in the dairy all your cattle on the marshes are in view; the salt marsh is supplied with fresh water, and laid out by

¹ Mount Penn was an elevation of sand and gravel, with a rich surface soil, situated near the old Province line, separating East and West Jersey.—*F. B. L.*

² Little Egg Harbor was so called by Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, who, in his ship "Fortune," first visited the seacoast of New Jersey in 1614. From the immense number of gulls' and other sea fowls' eggs there found, the Harbor took its name.—*F. B. L.*

ditches, that a part may be pastured, the other for mowing, which can be changed annually at convenience; the great road from Cape May to Shrewsbury runs through it, within 50 yards of the dwelling. This situation will suit for tavern-keeping, shop-keeping and black-smith's business, or a company of Philadelphia merchants, in order to expedite their sea trade.¹ The other improvement is small, a logg dwelling house and a number of young bearing apple and peach trees; on the northerly end of the tract is a considerable quantity of Cedar swamp,² fit for cutting (the demand and price for this most valuable timber even from the northerly farmers in a short time, is now beyond conception) it is within 4 miles of a landing; there is a stone quarry³ on the premises.

This tract is capable of great improvement.

One other tract of marsh in Burlington county, West-Jersey, containing by estimation 103 acres, adjoining the above land, equalled but by few lots of salt marsh, a brook of fresh water bounding it on the west side, and is situate on the head of the tide. These two tracts of upland and marsh are distant from the Friends Meeting House of Little Egg Harbour⁴ $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and from the

¹ There was early in the Colonial history of the State, a trade established between "the Shore" and Philadelphia. Goods were conveyed through the "Pines" by means of heavy wagons, fitted for travel through the sandy roads. These wagons were driven by negro and Indian slaves and by "redemptioners."—*F. B. L.*

² From the cedar swamps in this vicinity large quantities of lumber were exported to the West Indies, during the Colonial period, and there exchanged for rum and molasses.—*F. B. L.*

³ This stone was an iron conglomerate, of a dark-brown color, occurring in gravel deposits. It was the only "stone" known along the southern New Jersey coast.—*F. B. L.*

⁴ This meeting was established at Tuckerton in the year 1704. In 1708 Edward Andrews deeded the society two acres of land, the meeting-house being erected in 1709. Both Monthly and Yearly Meetings were held in this edifice, which remained in use until torn down in 1863. During the Revolution the four glass windows, with their diamond-shaped panes, set in a leaden sash, were removed, so that the lead should not fall into the hands of those who would have appropriated the lead to the making of musket balls. Some of the most distinguished ministers of the society were members of this meeting, notably the Andrews, Ann Gauntt, Ann Willits, Daniel Parker and Rhoda O. Lamb.—*History of Little Egg Harbor Township, Leah Blackman*, page 196.—*F. B. L.*

Baptist Meeting-House of Mannahockim $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles,¹ having grist and saw mills convenient: One other tract of woodland and marsh in Burlington county, within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Friends Meeting-House of little Egg-Harbour, containing 130 acres, which will make a genteel plantation, having a great plenty of oak and other timber on it, besides several other lotts of marsh and upland. In the neighbourhood of these lands, the market for all sorts of grain, beef and pork, is as good as that at Philadelphia: The situation is very healthy and convenient either for hunting or fishing, even whale fishing;² the inhabitants in general are peaceable; many of them respectable. As good titles as any in the province of Jersey will be given for these lands. Any person desirous of purchasing, may know the terms by applying to James Freeland in Philadelphia, the second door from Front-street, on the south side, or John Donnell, at the late dwelling of Mr. Joseph Sharp, in Piles grove, Salem county, West-Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter from Cape May, dated July 25, 1777.

On Friday between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. came to my house Miles Henry and William Dodge, formerly belonging to the Roebuck, and made the following report from due examination, viz. They came into Carson's³ Inlet, situate between the Five Miles Beach

¹ The Manahawkin Baptist church was erected as early as 1758, and was one of the earliest meeting-houses erected within what is now the limits of Ocean county.—*F. B. L.*

² The advantages of the whale fisheries on the coast of New Jersey, particularly in the vicinity of Little Egg Harbor, led to an emigration of whaling families thither from the south shore of Long Island before the year 1700. In both the Provinces of East and West Jersey whaling interests were protected by legislation, while as early as 1678 a license was granted a number of persons to take whales and other great fish between Barnegat and the eastern part of the province. As late as 1825, whaling was carried on in a desultory manner by the residents on Long Beach. At one time the industry was exceedingly profitable, and to the whale fishermen, the settlement of Cape May was due.—*F. L. B.*

Corson's.

and Peck's Beach, about sun-rise, on Friday, and put into a small creek, by the name of Heake-Fish, putting in at the west end of Peck's beach, in a whale boat, under the command of Thomas Slater and Rowland Edwards, chief pilot, with three hands, besides the two deserters; the names of the three are, William Hatch, James Herner, John Jackson; they all belonging to the brig Stanley, Richard Whitworth commander. From their information, I conceived it my indispensable duty, with all possible speed, to dispatch a detachment to take the said whale boat, which detachment arrived on the west end of Peck's Beach, said afternoon, about five o'clock, under the command of Major Enoch Stilwell,¹ who by certain intrigues took the whole crew with boat, arms &c. an account of which I here inclose.

"I beg leave to inform you, by what means the two deserters made their escape: They were placed as centries, to guard the others, while they took a nap, during which they made their escape. I shall as soon as possible immediately convey the prisoners to Philadelphia under proper guards."

N. B. Seven men completed the expedition.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, July 30, 1777.

Friday morning, August 1.

Extract of a letter from Cape May, dated July 30, five o'clock in the afternoon.

¹ Enoch Stilwell was First Major of the Cape May Battalion September 20th, 1776, and upon March 27th, 1778, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Battalion. At this period Col. Stilwell was active in the protection of the exposed seacoast of Cape May county. He and his associates were constantly in communication with the Council of Safety of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, messages being carried by express riders. At this time British men-of-war lay at the Capes of the Delaware, harassing outward bound shipping from Philadelphia. Cape May was considered an important strategic point, owing to its commanding position, and to this end attempts were made to fortify exposed points upon the sparsely settled peninsula.—*History of Cape May County*, Lewis Townsend Stevens, page 192.—*F. B. L.*

"The fleet is standing in again. Forty-five sail in sight. The wind at E. which is more favourable for them. It appears to me they are bound up our bay."—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, July 31, 1777.

By order of the Court of Admiralty of New-Jersey will be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the fifth instant (August) at the Court-house at Freehold in the county of Monmouth, the sale to begin at ten o'clock, the cargo of the prize brigantine WILLIAM and ANNE, lately taken by a detachment of the troops in the Continental service, consisting of fine white sugars, in boxes and casks, sweet oil in barrels, lemons in boxes, ground sumach in sacks, figs in baskets, wine vinegar in casks, corks cut and uncut, almonds in casks, lees of wine for clothiers, &c. &c. Also the anchors, cables, sails and running rigging and hull of the said brigantine as she now lies on shore at Long Branch.

Extract of a letter from Cape May, dated July 31, 1777, five o'clock.

"At eight this morning the fleet stood off, steering E. N. E. and are now out of sight, and have been these three hours. This morning I was, with many others, of opinion they were bound up the Delaware; but as they could have got in this morning, and did not, I am now of opinion they are making a feint; if so, they have a fresh wind at S. S. W. which will carry them to the eastward very fast. I believe their whole fleet was in sight, though I could count only one hundred and ninety sail. I shall send off an express if the fleet appears."

The people of England are in daily expectation of receiving the news of Philadelphia's being in the hands of their General. Every ship that arrives they are looking

for the important intelligence. With what surprize will they hear that Gen. Howe has thrice undertaken the expedition, twice by land and once by water; that his heart has both times failed him, and that he has not dared to put the matter to the trial; that less than three thousand men insulted him in New Jersey, and confined his whole army in New Brunswick; that when he dared to march out a few miles from that place, our brave countrymen chased him from the state; and when his fleet and army, changing their route, arrived at the mouth of the Delaware, the very report of our preparations melted their hearts, and they shrunk back baffled in their so long boasted enterprize.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, August 2, 1777.

The 23d day of June last, died of the jail-fever in New-York, Mr. JOHN GIBBON,¹ having been a prisoner of war there six months. He was descended from a very antient and honorable family in the west of England, who became early adventurers to America, were some of the original proprietors of West-New-Jersey, and from whom he derived a very large and valuable landed estate. An ardent love of liberty, and an anxious desire to preserve the freedom and independency of America, induced him at a time when the enemy were overrunning New-Jersey, and our affairs wore the most unfavourable aspect, voluntarily to turn out to oppose, with his musket and bayonet, those cruel invaders of his country and of the rights of mankind. On the retreat of the Jersey militia from Mount Holly the 23d of December last, he was unfortunately taken prisoner and conveyed to New-York, where he remained closely confined until his death.

¹ For some account of the first members of the Gibbon family in West Jersey, see *New Jersey Archives*, XX., 154, note.

He supported his cruel and severe confinement with a firmness and resolution that does honor to his memory, and to the glorious cause in which he suffered, and proves beyond a possibility of doubt, that he justly deserves the character of A REAL AND DISINTERESTED PATRIOT.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, August 5, 1777.

Extract of a Letter from the New-Blazing Star Ferry, Jersey Shore, to a Friend in this City, dated July 20, 1777.

“On the Night of the 19th Instant, two of the Rebel Light Horse deserted from Elizabeth-Town. They belonged to Doctor Barnet’s Company, and inform, that there is two Battalions, consisting of 200 Men each, under the Command of Mathias Ogden and Elias Dayton stationed at Newark and Elizabeth-Town; that the Men are very badly clothed, and almost all barefoot; that the generality of the People throughout the Jersies express great dissatisfaction at Mr. Washington’s Behaviour when he was last attacked at Metouching Meeting-House, for retreating in such a Manner, and leaving the Inhabitants to be plundered; that they begin to suspect Mr. Washington is treacherous, and going to sell their Country: This they are induced to believe from the great Dispersion of the Rebel Army in their Retreat, which was so great that they did not get altogether again in seven or eight Days.

“They likewise inform, that there is a Regiment of Light Horse stationed at Spank-Town,¹ consisting of 150 Men, 28 of which were last Week drafted into the Foot, to march on an expedition into the back Settlements to attack the Indians. They were apprehensive that they would desert over to the British Troops, which was the Occasion of their being sent back.

¹ Rahway.

"A few Days ago these Gentry were hove into the greatest Confusion by the landing of 8 or 10 Men from Staten-Island at the New-Blazing Star. They moved off their Baggage, and got all things in the greatest Readiness for a safe and glorious Retreat, which they effected, and got safe to Springfield.

The following are the Prices Current among the Rebels, viz.

Wheat per Bushel.....	12s. Congress.
Ditto Rye.....	10s.
Ditto, Indian Corn	10s.
Butter per Pound.....	4s.
Stinkabuss Rum per Jill.....	2s. 6d.
At Susquehannah, Salt per Bushel.....	30l.
Ditto, at Eliz. Town, per Quart.....	8s.

"The above Articles may be purchased for much less Sums in hard Specie, but the Generality of People that have those Articles to dispose of, are unwilling to take the Congress Money, it is merely a force Put, looking upon Country Produce better than such Cash, and offer to exchange five for one.

"The Deceit that is used by the Officers among them, makes it difficult Recruiting, and is the Occasion of many deserting. To induce the Light Horse Men to enlist, it was reported they should receive Twenty Dollars Bounty, a Coat, Jerkin, Pair of Buckskin Breeches, Pair of Boots, four Shirts, and four Pair of Stockings, and Ten Dollars per Month, but these Men have been four Months in the Service, and one of them has got a Coat, Jerkin, and Pair of Boots. They have both received their Bounty, and are told they shall receive Eight Dollars every Month to pay for their Cloaths. They had not received any Wages when they deserted.

"The Congress are now about raising an Army for 21

years : the Recruiting Officers have Liberty to inlist out of any of the other Regiments in the Rebel Army : They are to receive 120 Dollars Bounty. What think ye of the Congress now ? ”

By MAJOR GENERAL

VALENTINE JONES

Commandant in New-York.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there is great reason to believe that many evil practices are carried on by persons passing and repassing to and from this city and the Jersey shore, in small craft. In order, therefore, the more effectually to prevent such practices for the future, I HAVE THOUGHT FIT to issue this proclamation, hereby declaring, that if any boat or small craft whatever, shall be found passing or repassing as aforesaid, without having first obtained a regular pass for so doing, that the persons found in such boat or small craft shall be subject to confinement, and the boat or craft to seizure and confiscation ; and that all persons going from this city without proper passes will be seized and confined. And I do hereby strictly forbid all persons passing from this city to the Jersey shore after sun-setting, and before sun-rising, under pain of military execution.

Given under my hand, at the city of New-York, the 23d day of July, in the 17th year of his Majesty's reign.

VAL. JONES, M. G.

Commandant of New-York, &c.

New-York, August 4. The Brig mentioned in our last to be ashore at Deal, near Sandy-Hook, was a Prize to the Milford and Thames Frigates ; she was taken by a Rebel Privateer on her Voyage from Oporto to Petersburg, and

ordered for Boston, and on the Voyage was retaken by the above-mentioned Frigates, and sent for this Port, but the Prize Master thought proper to call on the Coast of New-Jersey, where the Cargo, consisting of Oyl, Lemmons, Wine and Brasil Sugar, was immediately taken ashore, and carried up into the Country.

Several Deserters arrived here since our last from the Rebel Army, two Brigades of which were at Second River last Wednesday, under the Command of Mr. Sullivan, on their Way to the Southward.

The whole of Washington's Army that marched from the Clove by Second River last Week for Philadelphia, amounted to about 4500 Men, with four Pieces of Cannon, the Remainder took the upper Road thro' Morris Town.

Last Monday departed this Life in this City, in the 43d year of her Age the Lady¹ of his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; Governor of the Province of New-Jersey: Her remains were decently interred in the Chancel of St. Paul's Church, the next Evening, attended by a Number of the most respectable Inhabitants of this Place: She was a loving Wife, an indulgent Mistress, a steady Friend, and affable to All.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, August 4, 1777.

¹ William Franklin married Miss Elizabeth Downes, of St. James street, London, in St. George's Church Hanover Square, London, in 1762, and having about the same time been appointed Governor of New Jersey, came to America with her, reaching Perth Amboy February 24th, 1763. Throughout the stormy career of her husband, until her death, Mrs. Franklin remained a devoted wife. She died July 28th, 1778, in New York, and was buried within the chancel of St. Paul's Church, where a handsome marble tablet, erected ten years later by her husband, commemorates her many admirable qualities. Much of her married life in America was spent at Green Bank, on the river shore, in the city of Burlington, or on the Governor's near-by farm at Rancocas. See "Biographical Sketch of Governor William Franklin," by William A. Whitehead, in *1 N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, III., 137-159; Whitehead's *Perth Amboy*, 185-207; *N. J. Hist. Soc. Colls.*, VII., by L. Q. C. Elmer, 51, 52.—*F. B. L.*

Cumberland County, West-New-Jersey, July 22, 1777:

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Broke goal in January last, and this day made an escape from the subscriber, a certain ELIAS PAWLING, was born in said county, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, full faced, black hair, very clumsy walk; had on, when he escaped, a brown, sailor jacket, and an under ditto, near the same colour, of German serge, bound with binding something lighter, homespun shirt and trousers, an old castor hat; his other clothes unknown; he resided last winter in Slater Neck, in Sussex county, on Delaware, and called himself *Elias Johnston*. Whoever takes up the said prisoner, and secures him in any of the States goals, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN SOULLARD, Goaler

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, August 6, 1777.*

Last week died at New York, MRS ELIZABETH FRANKLIN, the wife of William Franklin, esq; late governor of New Jersey.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Allentown, Monmouth county, New-Jersey, the 31st of July last, at night, a likely half blooded BLACK MARE, six years old last spring, near fifteen hands high, shod before, is a natural trotter, and hand gallops well, a small star in her forehead, a short docked switch tail, and one of her hind feet white. Whoever secures said mare and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the mare returned to the owner shall have Twenty Dollars reward, and for the mare alone Ten Dollars.¹

August 4,

SAMUEL QUAY

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, August 7, 1777.*

¹ In the *Pennsylvania Packet*, August 19th, 1777, the reward was increased to \$20, with reasonable charges, "if brought to the Harp and Crown in Third street Philadelphia or to the owner as above."

New-York, August 11. A poor Farmer, named Andrew Innis, was the Week before last, hanged by order of one of the Rebel Generals, near his own House at Second River, on Suspicion of being privy to the Desertion of some of their Soldiers, as they passed that Way on their Rout to the Southard.¹

Mr. Washington, we hear, was at Philadelphia last Wednesday. Mr. Sullivan at Morris Town, the same Day, and Lord Stirling at Elizabeth-Town, the same Day also ; that Mr. Sullivan had got as far as Hackensack, in his Way to the Northward last Friday, but was ordered again to the Southard, and that he had taken his Rout that Way for the second Time.

Accounts from New-Jersey last Saturday were, That General Sir William Howe was landed in Cheesepeak Bay, in Maryland ; that Gen. Burgoyne was at or near Albany ; and that Washington was at German-Town, near Philadelphia—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, August 11, 1777.

On the 3d instant died at Allentown, in New-Jersey, ELIZABETH BREARLEY, wife of Col. David Brearley, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with great fortitude, it may with truth be said of this Lady, that her external form (for she was eminently beautiful) was but a fair copy of her mind ; and it would be doing injustice to her memory not to say, that she possessed all the qualities that adorn human nature.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, August 13, 1777.

¹ For some further account of this affair, see *History of Paterson*, by William Nelson, I., 422. Family tradition says it was Richard Ennis, baptized January 2d, 1732, a younger brother of William, who was hanged, opposite Lyndhurst, a short distance below the present city of Passaic, by Gen. Howe, the British commander, for showing the American army across the Passaic river. See *Genealogy of the Doremus Family in America*, by William Nelson, 199, note.

Last week died at New-York,
MRS. ELIZABETH FRANKLIN,
The WIFE of WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq ;
Late Governor of New-Jersey.
She was a Lady distinguished by a
Refined Education,
A peculiar sweetness of Manners,
And dear to her friends
For the VIRTUES of her HEART :
She filled her Station in life
With a dignity that commanded Respect,
And an affability that engaged the LOVE of ALL
Her circumstances were affluent,
Her life exemplary,
Her death unfortunate.
A sincere Friend
Pays this small tribute to her Worth,
And embalms her Memory with
A TEAR.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, August 13, 1777.*

Burlington, August 15, 1777.

It is with real concern that I find myself again under a necessity to address the public, on account of the excessive high price both of shop goods and provisions, linen, bedding, &c. being in continual wear. The present price of those articles render it impracticable for me to replace them, and having found, both by weekly accounts of the consumption in my family, and by the most exact calculations I could make, that forty pounds per annum for each boarder is very inadequate to my expences, and that I suffer a considerable daily loss, I flatter myself that my generous employers do not expect that my family and self should undergo the fatigue of my employment and sink money by it.

I beg leave to lay before the public the former and the present price of a few articles only, and I make no doubt but the least reflection will convince all my employers that sixty pounds for each boarder is not yet equal to my customary price of twenty-six pounds per annum.

Sugar from fifty-eight shillings to forty-five pounds per hundred. Butchers meat from threepence half-penny to one shilling and threepence per pound. Coffee from eleven pence to eight shillings per pound. Salt from two shillings and sixpence to fifteen dollars per bushel. Butter from tenpence to four shillings per pound. Cheese from sixpence to three shillings per pound. Russia sheeting from two shillings and four pence to at least fifteen shillings per yard. Wood from twelve shillings to thirty shillings per cord.

I could enumerate many other articles of consumption which bear at least an equal proportion to the above. It must be considered too that my family and self must wear clothes, the price of which, I believe, is not necessary to mention.

I shall think myself very happy in the continuance of the favors of my friends at sixty pounds per annum, and assure them of the assiduous and tender attention of their

Very respectful friend,

THOMAS POWELL

State of New Jersey, SS. }

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, at Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Saturday the 30th day of August, inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Morgan, captain of a company of the militia in the state of New-Jersey (who as well, &c.)

against the brigantine or vessel called the William and Anne, burthen about one hundred and forty tons, lately commanded by capt. Jacobs, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, and taken as a prize by the said James Morgan near Long Branch, on the sea coast of New-Jersey, to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said brigantine and cargo, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the judge

WILLIAM LEVINGSTON, jun. reg.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, August 16, 1777.

New-York, August 18. Last Thursday evening a Party of the New-Jersey Volunteers, went over to Crane's Ferry, near Elizabeth-Town Point, and brought off three of the Militia, without firing a Gun.

The 9th Inst. Capt. Johnson, of the Ship Mary, mounting 14 Guns, sailed from the Hook, for Jamaica, in company with the Sloop Dolphin, Capt. Mason, of 10 Guns. In the Afternoon of the same Day, they were attacked by a Rebel Privateer of 18 Guns, and full of Men. A hot Action ensued, which continued upward of six Glasses, when the Pirate was obliged to sheer off, with considerable Loss. For want of Ammunition, the Vessels were obliged to return. One Man only on board the Mary was wounded, for whom the Merchants in Town have made liberal Provision, as an Encouragement to Seamen in general to behave spiritedly, in the Defence of Merchant Vessels.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, August 18, 1777.

Hunterdon County, August 12.

TO BE SOLD,

Two elegant full blooded STALLIONS, one called BAJAZET and the other JUNIPER: They are both good bays, and fifteen hands high. Enquire of WILSON HUNT¹ in Hopewell, or ABRAHAM HUNT, in Trenton. —*The Pennsylvania Packet* August 19th, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Mr. JOHN LITTLE, of the Township of Galloway, County of Gloucester, and State of New-Jersey, deceased, that they bring in their demands against said estate, properly attested on or before the first day of December next; and those indebted are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible with

SARAH LITTLE, Administratrix

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, August 19th, 1777.

Cranberry, August 22, 1777.

To be SOLD, the CRANBERRY Mills,² situated in Middlesex county, New-Jersey, on a good stream, within

¹ Wilson Hunt was the father of Abraham Hunt. The latter was an eminent merchant of Trenton, had for several years been postmaster of the village of Trenton, holding his commissions under the Colonial authorities. Although accused of favoring the Tories, largely due to the fact that Colonel Rall was quartered in Hunt's house Christmas night, 1776, in Trenton, there is little or no evidence to sustain the contention. At the time, Abraham Hunt held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of militia, disbursed government funds, never claimed British protection, and held the office of postmaster under the federal government for a long time. His wife was Mary Dagworthy, who, during the Revolution, aided the sick and wounded soldiers. Abraham Hunt died at his residence upon the site of the present Masonic Temple, Trenton, on the northwest corner of State and Warren streets, October 21st, 1821, at the age of 81. *History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton*, Hall, page 195; *The Battles of Trenton and Princeton*, Stryker, pages 122, 123.—*F. B. L.*

² Cranbury Mill was erected by Thomas Grubbs about 1737 or 1738, and was the nucleus of the present village, which was early spelled *Cranberry*. Cranbury—the bury or borough of the Crane—is the present spelling. It is otherwise contended that this place took its name from the cranberry. It is often written "Cranberry" in the early records. Around the mill the village grew, and as late as 1810 contained only eighteen houses. The mill, which was the center of the industrial life of the community, was destroyed by fire in 1860, but was soon rebuilt.—*History of Union and Middlesex Counties*, W. Woodford Clayton, pages 863-870.—*F. B. L.*

twelve miles of water carriage to New-York, and fifteen to Philadelphia, is an excellent stand for country work, well situated, and in good order for merchants work, having two pair of stones, one pair of which is very good for making flour; has four new bolting cloths, and all the bolts work by water. The lot where on the mills stand, consists of about three acres and a half of the best meadow in the county, on which are erected, besides the mills, a comfortable dwelling house, convenient shop for a cooper, and a still and a malt house which are not quite finished. The terms will be moderate, and the premises may be immediately rented for the purchase money.

Apply to JOHN and JOSEPH POTTS

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, August 23, 1777.

We hear from Princeton in New Jersey, that the attention of the public in that state is strongly drawn to the execution of a law for confiscating and selling the estates of Tories who had openly taken part with the enemy. These paricides had a day assigned to them within which they had room for repentance. This day is now past, all who persisted in their guilt, are treated according to the tenor of the statute in the Eastern counties. These sales are soon to be holden in the Western parts of the state.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, August 23, 1777.

New-York, August 25. Last Tuesday Evening, Col. Dungan and Major Drummond,¹ of the 3d Battalion of the New-Jersey Volunteers, with about 60 men, set out from Staten-Island for New-Jersey, marched about 27 Miles into the Interior Parts of that Province, and brought off 14 Prisoners, 62 Head of Cattle, 9 Horses,

¹See page 251.

upwards of 20 Stand of Arms, and destroyed some Powder and Shot, Salt, Rum, &c. &c. The Colonel on his Return marched to Amboy, and during the time the Cattle, Horses, &c. were passing the Ferry to Staten-Island, he kept two Pickets at the first mentioned Place, with several out Centries, to watch the Motions of the Enemy. The Rebel Light Horse under the Command of Dr. Barnet,¹ of Elizabeth-Town, made their Appearance on the Heights near Amboy, but upon discovering the Jersey Volunteers so well posted, thought proper to keep at a Distance, and to their great Mortification beheld Col. Dungan with all his Men safe at Staten-Island, with their Prisoners and Cattle.

About Sunrise last Friday Morning, a large Body of the Rebels, supposed about 1500, landed in three Divisions on the West and North Sides of Staten-Island, under the Command of Lord Stirling, Mr. Sullivan, and a French Officer: They marched to Decker's Ferry, where they burnt about 35 Tons of Hay, routed Part of Col. Barton's Battalion quartered there, and took him Prisoner: but Brigadier General Campbell, (Commander

¹ Dr. William Barnet was born in 1728, probably in Elizabethtown, of which he was a resident in 1759. He was surgeon of the party which captured the "Blue Mountain Valley," January 22d, 1776. Upon February 3d, 1776, he was commissioned Major of Colonel Williamson's regiment light horse. He also served as a volunteer surgeon, but was not commissioned. On account of his patriotism, Dr. Barnet suffered greatly by the plundering incursions of the enemy from Staten Island, as in February, 1780. Dr. Beck, in his history of American medicine, credits "Dr. Barnet, of New Jersey," with establishing hospitals in different parts of the country "for the purpose of carrying patients" through the process of inoculation. Dr. Barnet died December 1st, 1790, in his sixty-third year. Oliver Barnet, his brother, born in 1743, was also a physician, practicing at New Germantown, Hunterdon county, where he died in 1809. He was surgeon of the Fourth Hunterdon Regiment, February 14th, 1776, and was Associate Justice in Westfield upon the occasion of the trial of the murderer of the Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth. Dr. William M. Barnet, son of Dr. William Barnet, was also a surgeon in the Revolution, acting with the First Battalion, First and Second Establishments. The name is often confounded with that of Dr. William Burnet, also a distinguished physician of Elizabethtown and Newark, who was surgeon in charge of the military hospitals in this part of the country during the Revolution.—*History of Medicine in New Jersey*, Stephen Wickes, pages 134-138; *Blane's Medical History of Hunterdon County*; *Hatfield's Elizabeth*, 423, 484; *William Burnet, M.D.*, by Joseph P. Bradley; *Our Home* (Somerville), 122, 123.—F. B. L.

of his Majesty's Troops on the Island) and General Skinner coming up with the British Troops and Anspachers, the Rebels soon were put to flight, with the Loss of 200 killed and 300 made Prisoners, when the Night facilitated the Retreat of the Rest of the Party: Our Loss is not more than 50 killed, wounded and Prisoners. Col. Dungan and Major Timpaney, of the new Troops (both brave Officers) are wounded, the former we are told is in a fair Way to recover.—*New-York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, August 25, 1777.*

Freehold, Monmouth County,

New-Jersey, Aug. 21.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Capt. John Burrowe's company, in Col. David Forman's regiment of Continental troops, on the 6th of July last, a certain GEORGE SHADE, about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high; has light coloured hair and blue eyes, one of his legs thicker than the other occasioned by its being broke: It is supposed he is on board one of the vessels of war on Delaware river. Whoever will apprehend the said deserter and secure him, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above Reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN BURROWES, Captain.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, August 26th, 1777.*

Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, Aug. 21.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Deserted from Capt. John Burrowes's company, in Col. David Forman's regiment, now stationed at Freehold, a

¹ John Burrowes was a signer of the Monmouth County Resolutions of July 19th, 1774, and was a member of the New Brunswick convention, which met two days later. Upon the 3d of June, 1778, John Burrowes was made prisoner in a Tory raid and his property was destroyed. See *Old Times in Old Monmouth*, Saltar and Beekman, pages 31, 71, 93, 106, 113.—*F. B. L.*

certain WILLIAM DAVISON, a native of America, aged about twenty-eight years, five feet eight inches high, has sandy hair, blue eyes, sharp nose, red face, a large scar on one of his legs, is much given to drink; had on when he deserted, a red coat with buff coloured facings, white woolen jacket, buff breeches, (the buttons of his coat and breeches numbered thirty one) and a wool hat cocked up. Whoever apprehends said deserter and brings him to his company, or confines him in any goal so that he may be had again, shall receive the above Reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN BURROWES, Captain.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet*, August 26th, 1777.

Extract of a letter dated Head of Elk, Monday, 11 o'clock A. M.

We have certain intelligence from New-Jersey, that the governor and council of safety of that state have confined James Parker,¹ esq; one of his Britannic majesty's

¹ James Parker, son of Elisha Parker, of Perth Amboy, was born in 1725. He married Gertrude, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Skinner. He was a member of Governor Franklin's Council, 1764-1775, and was one of the most influential men in the Province. He was a large landholder, was in mercantile business in New York and New Jersey, and was prominent in the control of the East Jersey Board of Proprietors for many years. His official associations and his pecuniary interests naturally inclined him to the Royal cause, at the beginning of the Revolution, but there were also strong ties binding him to those who were among the first to take up arms against the King. Under the circumstances, having repeatedly been called upon to swear allegiance to the King, and being unwilling to take an active part in the new struggle, he was neutral, and sought to avoid any part in the war by retiring to a country place in Hunterdon county. But the Council of Safety, on July 21st, 1777, ordered him and Walter Rutherford to appear before that body and take the oath of allegiance to the new independent State of New Jersey. They appeared two days later, but refused to take the oaths, and were thereupon held to bail to appear at the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Hunterdon county. When the Court met they again refused to take the oaths before the Court and the Council of Safety ordered (August 15th, 1777) them to be brought before the Governor and Council as persons disaffected to the State. They came before the Council August 20th, pursuant to citation, and after being examined it was resolved that they be "confined as persons disaffected to the State, until an Equal number of our subjects captivated by the Enemy be released or other order taken therein." The next day they appeared before the Council and gave bond in £2,000, conditioned to "remain at the Court House in Morris county, or within a mile and a half, until further order be taken therein." The Council agreed, on October 16th, 1777, to release Parker and Rutherford from their confinement in exchange for John Fell, Esq., and Wynant Van Zandt captured by the Tories in Bergen county, and confined in New York,

nominal council of that quondam province, and Walter Rutherford,¹ esq; both gentlemen of very large landed

and shortly after admitted the two gentlemen to their parole at Morristown, in order to induce the British to make the proposed exchange, but this proving ineffective, it was ordered, November 17th, 1777, that Parker and Rutherford be "forthwith committed to the Common Gaol in Morristown until the Honorable John Fell, Esq. and Wynant Van Zandt are exchanged for them or released from their confinement in New York." Four days later the Council directed the Sheriff of Morris county to confine the two prisoners in "a private room nearest the Court House, for a space of three weeks from the date hereof; and then to execute the precept lately delivered to him for their imprisonment, unless he shall receive orders to the contrary." On December 18th, 1777, the Council agreed, that "In consideration of Mr. Rutherford's & Mr. Parker's indisposition, they be Enlarged from their present Confinement until the 1st day of February next, upon the terms of their obligation of having the District of one Mile from the Court House in Morristown, & that they be then committed to Jail unless the Council of Safety shall order to the contrary." This order was still further modified December 31st, 1777, when it was agreed that they be discharged from their confinement in Morristown and suffered to return to their respective places of abode, "there to continue & within one mile of the same respectively until the first day of February next, & then to be confined in prison until the Hon John Fell Esq. shall be released from his confinement in New York, on condition of liberating the said Walter Rutherford." The two men were finally released in the following February, upon the release of Mr. Fell. James Parker after this resided in peace on his country place until the close of the war, when he returned to Perth Amboy. He was honored in the community, and throughout the State, as a man of ability and distinguished probity, and died full of years and honors, October 4th, 1797. His wife died February 16th, 1811, aged 71 years. A very full sketch of James Parker may be found in the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, XXX., 31-36.—W. N.

¹ Walter Rutherford, born December 29th, 1723, was the sixth son of Sir John Rutherford, of Edgerston, Roxburghshire, Scotland, and Elizabeth Cairncross, his wife. Sir John was knighted by Queen Anne in 1706. He had twenty-two children, and at one time eighteen of his sons and grandsons were in the army, navy and East Indian service. Walter entered the army when but fifteen years old, and served on ships-of-war off the coasts of America, Spain and Portugal until the spring of 1746. During the next eight years he served in the army as Lieutenant of the Royal Scots. At the outbreak of the French and Indian War of 1756 he was ordered to America, holding the positions of Battalion Paymaster and Judge-Advocate of the army, with the rank of Captain (commissioned December 30th, 1755), and subsequently as Major of the Sixty-second or Royal American Regiment. After twenty years of active service, he resigned at the close of the successful campaign of 1760. In the meantime—December 21st, 1758—he had married Mrs. Catherine Alexander Parker, widow of Elisha Parker, of Perth Amboy, and daughter of James Alexander, one of the most eminent lawyers of the day. Her brother was William Alexander, known as Lord Stirling, who served under Washington during the Revolution as Major-General Stirling. After retiring from the army Major Rutherford lived on Broadway, New York, and later built a handsome residence on the corner of Broadway and Vesey street, opposite St. Paul's Church, where the Astor House now stands. He had ample means of his own, and his wife had a large estate in her own right. He and James Parker served on the commission which in 1769 established the northern boundary of New Jersey. In 1775 he received for his military services a patent for five thousand acres of land in Tryon (now Montgomery) county, N. Y. After twenty years of honorable service in the army of his King, which had just been so generously recognized, it was not easy for Major Rutherford to take an active part in the revolution against his sovereign. On the other hand, many of his nearest connections were outspoken in the American cause. Accordingly, he re-

estates, which they seem determined to secure by such a neutrality of conduct as to stand equally fair with both contending parties in the final result of the conflict; having evinced their disaffection, or at least want of affection to the present government, by repeatedly refusing to take the oaths of abjuration and allegiance prescribed by law, as a test to try all suspicious and doubtful characters, and thence become proper objects for the purpose. They are to be kept in durance until the honorable John Fell,¹ esq; a real counceilor of that state, and

tired to his extensive summer estate in Hunterdon county, which he called Edgerton, after his father's place in Scotland. John Stevens, his brother-in-law, and James Parker also retired to the same neighborhood, where they hoped they might keep out of the turmoil of the struggle then waging in New Jersey. The capture of Judge John Fell and Wynant Van Zandt by Tories, and their subsequent imprisonment with barbarous severity, as reported, aroused the indignation of Governor Livingston and the Council of Safety of New Jersey, and they ordered the arrest of Walter Rutherford and James Parker and their imprisonment, as hostages for the proper treatment and safe delivery of Messrs. Fell and Van Zandt. The families of Livingston, Rutherford and Parker were on the closest terms of friendship, and Mrs. Rutherford personally appealed to the Governor for leniency toward her husband. The Governor submitted her letter to the Council of Safety, September 22d, 1777, and it was thereupon agreed that Mr. Rutherford "be permitted to go home and remain there for ten days, at the expiration of which he must return to his present place of confinement in Morristown." The biographer of the Rutherfords erroneously says that the Governor was inflexible in resisting Mrs. Rutherford's appeals for kind treatment for her husband. Whatever alienation was occasioned between the Livingston and Rutherford families at the time was healed in later years, when Peter Augustus Jay, grandson of the Governor, married Mary Rutherford Clarkson, granddaughter of Mr. Rutherford. Walter Rutherford lived after the war in his Broadway house, New York, where he died January 10th, 1804. His son, John Rutherford, born September 20th, 1760, resided near the present Rutherford, on the Erie railroad in Bergen county, New Jersey. He was United States Senator from New Jersey from 1792 to 1798, when he resigned. He died in 1840. The latter's grandson, John Rutherford, born in 1810, was one of the benefactors of the New Jersey Historical Society in its early years; he was one of its Vice Presidents, 1865-1871, and President from January, 1871, until his death, November 21st, 1871. He was President of the East Jersey Board of Proprietors for many years.—*W. N.*

¹ John Fell was a merchant in New York as early as 1756. About ten years later he removed to New Jersey, acquiring a considerable farm in the vicinity of Hohokus, Bergen county, which he named "Petersfield." He was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and Judge of the Bergen County Courts, and at the beginning of the Revolution took a most active part in behalf of the American cause. He became especially obnoxious to the Loyalists, whom he was charged with persecuting most vigorously. When captured by a party of Bergen county Tories he was hurried off to New York, and confined in the Provost Jail for some months. On his release he took a no less active part in aiding the American party. He was elected to the Legislative Council for several years, and in 1780 was elected to the Continental Congress, serving one year. His son, Peter Fell, although he was lame, was commissioned a Major in the New Jersey troops, also in a New York regiment, and did considerable service. After the war Peter removed up the Hudson river, where he lived some years. His father joined him there, and died on Peter's place.—*W. N.*

captain Wynant Van Zandt, a young gentleman of great magnanimity and merit (both kidnapped by the Tories in the county of Bergen, and carried to New York, and there imprisoned) shall be set at liberty. Our correspondent farther informs, that the said governor and council of safety have confined a number of other disaffected inhabitants, chiefly of Bergen county, to be released for an equal number of honest citizens stolen and imprisoned in like manner, being determined for the future thus to retaliate till the enemy shall think proper to discontinue that infamous part of their infamous system.

Extract of a letter from Hanover (East Jersies) dated August 24 "About eleven o'clock last night I returned to this place from an excursion upon Staten island. Thursday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the division marched from this place, and arrived at Elizabeth town at ten in the evening; moved down to Halsted's point, where there were boats collected, and at daybreak the division had compleatly crossed. Col. Ogden with his own regiment, col. Dayton's and about 100 militia, crossed at the same time at the Old Blazing Star. General Sullivan moved with gen. Deborre's brigade, to attack col. Barton's regiment that lay at the New Star. General Smallwood with his brigade moved in another column to the Dutch church, to attack colonel Buscark's¹ regiment; and colonel Ogden marched in another column to attack Allen's, Lawrence's, and Dungan's regiments, that lay about the Old Star. General Smallwood's guide, instead of bringing him in the rear of the regiment, led him in full front of them; they formed on the east side of the bridge, and the gen. was moving over in a solid column to attack them; but the enemy, unwilling to be shot at, retreated to their lines in the north east part of

¹ Buskirk, or Van Buskirk, was a Loyalist, from Bergen county.

the island. Instead of Busscark's it was a British regiment which retreated so precipitately that the gen. took their stand of colours, burnt seven small armed vessels, and a large barn full of forage. The gen. being ordered not to go any farther than that place, joined gen. Sullivan at the New Star, who had in a little time settled the matter with col. Barton's regiment, they being but few in number, and the greatest paltrons I ever saw.

"They made a shew of fighting, but did not stand to receive our fire ; we took about thirty of them, and their colonel.—Colonel Ogden's party advancing with the utmost precipitation, drove the cowardly enemy before them, took colonel Lawrence, three captains, six subalterns, one doctor, and eighty privates. General Sullivan marched the division to the Old Star, and got them all over except the rear guard, which the enemy advanced upon and took. The bravery of the little party commanded by major Stewart would do honor to the first troop in the world ; they were posted behind a hedge, and kept up such a blaze upon the enemy, that they were forced to retreat every time they advanced ; the little party, consisting of not more than fifty men having bravely maintained their post and expended their ammunition, major Stewart, whose gallant behaviour would do honor to the first of characters, told his party that he had too great a respect for their bravery to sacrifice them, that he would surrender himself, and give those, that could swim an opportunity to get off ; they all pulled off their hats and begged of him not to surrender, that some of them had two cartridges left, that they would fire them, and stand by him till they were cut to pieces ; Stewart fixed a white handkerchief upon the point of his sword, and walked as cool as if he had been going to shake hands with a friend ; many of the party got over the river. The action was grand though horrid. I

plainly saw the whole. We have lost three majors, some captains, subalterns, stragglers, and in all one hundred and twenty-seven privates."—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, August 26, 1777.

Extract of another letter from the same place, August 24.

"I have but just time to inform you, that our division made a forced march the 21st instant, to Staten Island, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon; at day-break next day we got on the Island. General Smallwood went down the island, and by the error of his guide 200 men, with some principal officers, escaped in boats. Our brigade went towards Amboy, surprized about 150 of the enemy, 40 of whom we made prisoners, the others hid in marshes and corn-fields, so that we could not find them. Col. Ogden landed before day at the Old Blazing Star, and took 80 or more, with a large booty of every sort;—he deserves much credit. Our division were obliged to leave a part of their men behind; boats sufficient, not having been secured to make safe our retreat. Major Stuart, of Maryland, with about 80 men attacked and beat back their main body three times,—he and his men did honour to their country. Many of our brave fellows swam the Sound and others were, no doubt drowned in the attempt. All our regiment are well, except twelve or thirteen stragglers. The chief loss sustained is in Col. Price's regiment.

"We have lost Col. Antill; he refuses, it is said, to be exchanged;¹ Majors Stewart, Tillard, Woodson and Pow-

¹ Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Antill, son of Edward Antill, 2d, of Piscataway, N. J. At the beginning of the war he was practicing law in Canada; he was offered a commission in the British army, but instead offered his services to Gen. Montgomery, in his attack on Quebec, and soon after received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the "Congress Own," a Pennsylvania regiment. After his capture he was treated with great severity by the British, on one of the prison ships, until one day he was recognized by his brother, Major John Antill, in the British service, who secured his release on parole. He was detained on Long Island many months, until his exchange after which he continued in the American army. See *Edward Antill and His Descendants*, by William Nelson, 1900.

ell ; Capt. Herron and ten other officers, with 130 or 140 privates. We have taken about 120 or 130 privates, two Colonels, three Captains, and seven or eight subalterns. It's certain that our men killed a great number ; they fought until all their cartridges were expended. Gen. Sullivan saw them, and with the other officers give the greatest credit to Jack Stewart and the brave Marylanders he had left. We are in hopes to exchange parties immediately."

Another letter says, " We have lost Lieut. Col. Antil, Majors John Stewart, Woodson, and Tillard, Capt Carlisle, and Dr. Duffe taken prisoners, and that Capt. Hern and Lieutenants Lee, Anderson and Campble are missing —Seven Officers swam across the Sound, and got off safe."

Strayed or Stolen from the Subscriber, in the township of Mansfield, Burlington county, West-Jersey, on or about the 15th instant, two MARES, and one Gelding. One of the Mares is a red roan, a natural pacer ; the other a black, a natural trotter, low in flesh, and used to the geers. The Gelding is a jet black, trots and paces a travel ; has a small blaze in his face, near sixteen hands high, about 7 years old. Whoever takes up the above described Mares and Gelding, and brings them to the subscribers, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Shillings* for each, and reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN BARTON and PETER ELLIS Aug. 18, 1777.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, August 27, 1777.

Strayed out of a pasture at Morris-Town, a dark brown Gelding, 14½ hands high, has a star in his forehead, black curled main, black switch tail, has saddle-galls on the broad of his back, a little marked with a collar on his breast, low carriage, is a natural trotter, and shakes his head remarkably when he canters. Any person who will

deliver the above described horse to MR. BLIKER, at Morris-Town, or secure and advertise him, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges.—*The Pennsylvania Journal, August 27, 1777.*

New-York, September 1. Last Friday sennight, in the Morning before Daybreak, a Body of Rebels, under the Command of Messrs. Sullivan, Smallwood, and De Bourg, landed in two Divisions upon the West End of Staten-Island. By the Acknowledgment of some of their Officers, now Prisoners here, their Number was at least 2000. One Division of them soon fell in with a Part of the New-Jersey Volunteers, which Brigade was posted, in small Detachments, along the Side of the Island, from Decker's Ferry to the Point opposite Perth-Amboy, a Distance of fifteen Miles. The Rebels, greatly superior in Numbers, had the Fortune with Success to engage the Detachments that were commanded by Lieut. Col. Lawrence,¹ and Lieut. Col. Barton;² who were both made Prisoners, with several other Officers, and a considerable Number of Men. They then marched down to Decker's Ferry, where they burned about 35 tons of Hay, and set fire to a Barn. As soon as the Alarm had reached Head Quarters, Brigadier General Campbell marched with the 52d British and 3d Battalion of Waldeck, leaving a Regiment of Anspach to guard the Camp and Redoubts.

¹ Elisha Lawrence was of the Monmouth county branch of the family which furnished such active support to the Tory cause during the Revolutionary War. He was the last of the Crown's High Sheriffs of the county. Owing to his activity in raising volunteers for the Loyalist regiment, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Battalion. Upon April 6th, 1779, his property was confiscated and sold. After the Staten Island skirmish his connection with the New Jersey Volunteers ceased. At the peace Elisha Lawrence retired with the Royal army, retaining his rank as Colonel, and, under half-pay, removed to a grant of land in Nova Scotia. Subsequently Colonel Lawrence resided at Cardigan, Wales, where he died in 1811. His wife, who died in New York during the war, was Mary, daughter of Lewis Morris Ashfield.—Sabine's *Loyalists*, Vol. II., page 3; *New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists) in the Revolutionary War*, W. S. Stryker, page 30.—F. B. L.

² Joseph Barton left the service in 1781. Very little is known of his personal history.

Upon the Approach of the regular Troops the Rebels instantly marched off with all Speed. In the mean Time Brigadier General Skinner had collected those of his Corps which had been dislodged from their Stations, and detached Major Tympany with 25 Men to gain Information of the Route which the Enemy had taken. The Major came up with a Number of them at the House of Dr. Parker, which they were plundering. He attacked them immediately, killed several, and took the rest Prisoners ; among the killed was Mr. Smallwood's Brigade Major. It was now known that the Rebels on this Side had gone off towards Richmond ; they were eagerly pursued, and on the Road beyond that village an Account was received from Lieut. Col. Dongan, that his Post had been attacked by the second Division of the Enemy, and obliged to retire (which they did with very little Loss) towards Lieut. Col. Allen, who had himself very seasonably retired, and taken post on a Height near Prince's-Bay, where Lieut. Col. Dongan had joined him. A large Body of the Rebels had twice made a Shew of attacking them, but finally declined it, and marched off towards the Old Blazing-Star. Those two gallant Officers soon determined to pursue them, and now gave information to Brigadier General Skinner that they were on the Way, and requested Orders, which were immediately dispatched to them to proceed, and at all Events to attack the enemy as soon as possible ; informing them at the same Time, that their Brother Volunteers from the right were coming up with all Speed to join them, and that the Regular Troops, with General Campbell, were at Hand to support them. These Orders were executed with equal Spirit and Success. Notwithstanding a great Disparity of Numbers, these new Troops attacked the Rear of the Enemy, consisting of Smallwood's and other Corps that are foremost in Reputation among the Rebels, with an

Intrepidity and Perseverance that would have done Honour to Veterans. A considerable Number of the Enemy were killed, and about 300 taken Prisoners, including 21 Officers, viz. 1 Lieut. Col., 3 Majors, 2 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon, and 1 Officer wounded. By this Time General Campbell had got up one Piece of Cannon, with a Detachment of the Artillery. That Piece was soon followed by two or three more, and a well directed Fire of round and Grape Shot had a great Effect on the Rebel Boats, and on those of their People who had got over to the Jersey Shore. Our Loss, in the whole Affair, is 5 killed, 7 wounded, and 84 missing. Among the wounded were Lieutenant Col. Dongan, and Major Barnes, both Officers of distinguished Bravery. The former, a young Gentleman of uncommon Merit, both as a Man and a Soldier, is since dead of his Wounds. His Loss is greatly regretted, and his Memory will ever be dear to all those who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance. Major Barnes, tho' shot through the Lungs, it is hoped may possibly recover.

The Rebels, by this Attempt, have indeed got a good deal of Plunder, chiefly from the Inhabitants, of which they may possibly be ready to boast; for they have often boasted of Exploits which honest Men would deem a Disgrace; and they have Reason on this Occasion, to blush for their Conduct.

Lieut. Col. Edward Vaughan Dongan, Commandant of the 3d Battalion of New-Jersey Volunteers, was the youngest Son of Walter Dongan, Esq; late of Staten-Island, was bred to the Law, and supported a most amiable Character. He was in his 29th year, and has left a young distressed Widow to lament the Death of an affectionate Husband. Their only Child died a few Hours before him.

Wednesday arrived here from Tobago, the Ship Catharine, John Freeman, Master, laden with Rum and Sugar; she was on the 13th Ultimo taken by a Rebel Privateer Sloop called the Baltimore Hero, commanded by one Hasey, who put on board the Ship one Lieutenant, a Prize-Master, and three Hands. They kept the Possession of her nine Days; but in the Night of the 22d past, Captain Freeman, being assisted by the Hands left on board belonging to the Ship, resumed the Command, and brought her safe into his destined Port.

Sunday sennight Capt. Freeman spoke his Majesty's Ship Phoenix, Hyde Parker, Esq; Commander; off Egg-Harbour, on board of which he put his Privateers.

Mr. Washington we are told is gone to the Southard; Mr. Sullivan, after the Attack on Staten-Island, marched to Brunswick with the Troops he had left, where he remained a few Days, but afterwards put about, and is now at a Place called Springfield, eight Miles back of Elizabeth-Town; Mr. M'Dougell, and Putnam, are at Peek's-Kill, collecting a Body of Men (as they give out) in Order to attack Kingsbridge.

Yesterday died of the Wounds he received in the late Skirmish at Staten-Island, Major Barnes, much lamented, as a worthy Man and gallant Officer.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, September 1, 1777.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran Away from the subscriber, in Morris Town, New Jersey, about the 20th of May last, a Negro lad called JEFF, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, (from circumstances, supposed to have been inviegled away by a fellow, driver to a public waggon, and conveyed to one of the back counties of Pennsylvania) of a yellowish complexion, large bushy head of curled hair; had on a blue jacket of coarse cloth, tow shirt and trousers, and a

felt hat; he took with him a bundle of other cloaths, and a blue and white striped blanket. Whoever may apprehend said servant lad, and will have him conveyed to his master, or to Mr. THOMAS LEIPER, Tobacconist, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

ANTHONY L. BLEECKER.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Please to insert in your Paper the two following sections of An Act of the State of New-Jersey, passed the fourth day of June last, entitled "An Act for rendering more effectual two certain acts therein mentioned."

Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person being a member of or owing allegiance to this government, as described in the first section of the Act herein first mentioned, shall be apprehended on his way to the enemy with intent to go into their lines or encampments, or into any places in their possession without the licence permission or passport of the Commander in Chief of the army of the United States of America, or of the Governor or Commander in Chief of this State for the time being, or of some General Officer of the Army of the said United States, or of one of the Brigadiers General of the Militia of this State, such person is hereby declared to be guilty of a capital felony, and being thereof legally convicted shall suffer death accordingly. *Provided nevertheless* that if any person so offending as aforesaid, shall at the time of his examination before the Governor and Council of Safety, or within six days thereafter, declare his willingness to enlist, and shall actually enlist with the leave of the Governor and Council aforesaid, to serve on board any of the vessels of war belonging to the United States, it shall be lawful for them to suffer him so to enlist, and thereupon to discharge him from his confinement, and such his enlistment shall be deemed a full pardon of his offence aforesaid, anything herein before contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person being a member of, or owing allegiance to this government, as in the said first mentioned Act is described, who hath since the first day of October last voluntarily gone into any of the enemy's lines or encampments, or into any places in their possession, shall return to any parts of this State in a secret or clandestine manner, or without any leave, license or passport previously obtained from the Governor or Commander in Chief of this State for the time being, or from a General Officer of the

army of the United States, or of one of the Brigadiers General of the Militia of this State, such person is hereby declared to be guilty of a capital felony, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer death accordingly. Provided nevertheless, that he may enlist as aforesaid, and that such his enlistment shall be considered and operate in like manner as the enlistment of a person committing the offence specified in the last preceding section of this Act.

The above sections are desired to be inserted in the public papers, not only to convince all officers either belonging to the United States, or to the Militia of New-Jersey, of inferior rank to those mentioned in the said Act (some of whom have granted such passports since the passing the Act, and that upon very frivolous occasions) that such passports will not avail the persons to whom they are granted ; but also to induce all military officers that may be stationed in, or passing through, the State of New-Jersey, and having convenient opportunity for the purpose, to apprehend all persons, subjects to the said State, going into or coming out of the enemy's lines without the passports described in the above Act, and to send them to the civil authority to be committed, and proceeded against, according to law.

WHEREAS I am informed that several of my tenants in the States of New York and New-Jersey, have lately refused to pay me their rents for the last year, under pretence that the lands have been sold by virtue of executions ; AND as such sales, if any there have been, must have been made without my knowledge, or any public notice that I have been able to discover, and the very pretence must be a wicked fraudulent trick, contrived to cover the property of the enemies of this country ; I DO HEREBY give this public notice, forbidding all such tenants to pay the least regard to such pretended sales, or to take leases from, or to pay any rents to any other person than myself, or my attorney, at their peril ;

and forewarning all persons from paying any sum or sums of money, on account of such pretended sales, at their own risque and peril.—

I have appointed my wife Sarah, Countess of Stirling, at Baskenridge, to be my attorney during my absence.

Given under my hand this first day of September, 1777.

STIRLING

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, September 2d, 1777.*

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the 18th of September instant, on the premises,

A Commodious dwelling-house, and near 5 acres of ground, in Moore's-town, Burlington county, New Jersey, within 10 miles of Philadelphia; there are a good bearing orchard, a pump of extraordinary good water, a good hay-house and stable-room for 3 or 4 horses; the house has two good cellars under it, a leanto and a kitchen; there are two rooms on a floor both below and above stairs, and a good shop adjoining that would suit almost any tradesman. It will be sold for cash, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser by

Richard Fleming.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, September 3, 1777.*

Cumberland County, West-New-Jersey, August 21.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

This day made their escape out of the goal of said county, the following persons, viz.

THOMAS RIGGON, born in said county, 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high: Had on when he escaped, a white swan-skin vest, with sleeves, another without, of broad cloth, the fore-bodies pale blue, the backs deep blue, a half wore Holland shirt with chitterlins at the bosom, and homespun trousers, but has other good cloaths, such as wiltin

coat and velvet breeches, deep blue thread stockings, much flourished in knitting, wears his hair tied, it is remarkably curly all over his head, has a great impediment in his speech.

WILLIAM GLAN, born in said county, but brought up in New Castle county, five feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage, black hair, down look, slender made. Had on when he escaped, coarse homespun shirt and trowsers, his other cloathes unknown. Whoever takes up said prisoners and secures them in any of the state goals, so that the subscriber gets them shall be entitled to the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either of them, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN SOULLARD, Goaler.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, September 3, 1777.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land, containing about 370 acres, situate in Cumberland county, West-New-Jersey, near Morris's river, on the head of one of the branches of Buckshoutom, within two miles of Buckshoutom mills. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Monmouth county, near Allen-town, or JOHN MONTGOMERY, in Philadelphia.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 10, 1777.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, inn-keeper in Deerfield, Cumberland county, West-New-Jersey, on the night of the twenty-third of August last, a Dark Bay Horse, near fifteen hands high, three years old, a natural trotter, gallops and carries well; has a star in his face, his off hind foot white considerably galled with the collar. Any person that takes up said Horse and Thief, if

stolen, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and returns the horse to the owner, or secures him so that he may be had, shall be entitled to the above reward for the horse and thief, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY SEELY

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, September 10, 1777.*

New York, Sept. 15. Copy of a Letter from Edward Fleming to Andrew Hamilton, Captain in the Rebel Train of Artillery, dated Second River,¹ August 1, 1776.

“Dear Sir.

“I was last Night favour'd with your obliging Letter by Mrs. Fleming, that sent by Doctor Jones I have not yet received, but learned this Morning that he left it at Mr. Schuyler's for me, where by some Means or other they have neglected to send it. You nor I my Friend are no Strangers to the Malevolence and Spight of the rascally Part of New York, whose Baseness of Soul measure other Sentiments by their own vile Standard, but who, thank God, have been hitherto happily defeated and detected in their Lies and Villainy. Be assured, my Friend, that altho' surprized at the Report, I could not help laughing very heartily at their spiteful Blunder, for conscious of my own Integrity, I did suppose I should be one of the last Men suspected of Treachery or Duplicity, and therefore their fixing me on board the Fleet was truly ridiculous, since they must know it would not gain Credit with any of the Friends to America who knew me, and I am sure it never would be credited by the Enemies of America, for they all know me too well for that. I despise the rascally Authors and Propagators of the Lie, and equally despise and abhor the Men of War, all that belongs to them, and their *Owner*; and do solemnly declare that nothing on Earth would induce me to go on board any of the King of Great-Britain's Ships, except for the express Purpose of destroying them. I would give Five Pound for the Discovery of the rascally Author, and One Hundred Pounds that he and every villainous Enemy to America were on board the Fleet, and the Fleet in a Flame. I am sorry I had not the Pleasure of seeing you the Morning I left York with Mrs. Fleming. Since we have been here I have been amusing myself with little trifles, putting our little House in order, &c., where I do assure you it would give us great Pleasure to see you, whenever your Duty and Business will permit. Our Situation is pleasant, just on the River Edge, tho' our House is not elegant, yet it serves the Purpose of a Country Retreat for the Summer Season,

¹ Now Belleville, N. J.

and I think I have recruited a good deal for the short time we have been here. When we left York I little imagined you would so soon have a visit from the British Pirates, or I think I should have been tempted to stay a little longer, altho' I had nothing to do or employ me in York, and my House and Family Affairs in the Country neglected. We heard all your firing that Day, by which I imagined the Ships had made a regular Attack upon your Batteries, never dreaming they were so stupid as to attempt a Passage up the North-River, where I think, and greatly hope, they have got themselves in a Pound; and that they may be well pounded before they get out again. I was extremely concerned on hearing the Disasters which befell some of our Men at the Batteries that Day, but happy to find you, my Friend, and others your gallant Brethren had escaped the Calamity: Would to God you were all more prudently cool and cautious, and hope that ugly Accident will be a sufficient warning. I am pleased with your Vigilance and Attention to the Row Gallies, &c. and hope they will have the desired Effect. As to the Dissentary you mention, I apprehend to be only the common Effects of eating early unripe Fruit this warm weather: The Men ought to be cautious against the use of these, and drinking cold Water when they are warm; and Cleanliness should be strongly insisted upon. I should have been several Times in York since I left it, but for want of a Horse to draw my Sulky, which I have not yet been able to procure; I expect one soon, when I hope to have the Pleasure of seeing you; in the mean Time beg you will favour me with a Line, as Opportunity offers, directed for me at the Post-Office at Newark, which I think will be the most expeditious Conveyance, as my Habitation is within two small Miles of it. I beg you will make my best Complements to Col. Knox in particular, and all the Gentlemen of your Command and Corps of my Acquaintance, and hope you will always believe me to be, dear Sir,

Your very affectionate Friend, and

Very Humble Servant,

EDWARD FLEMING"

"P. S. Pray if you have the Opportunity commend me very respectfully to General Washington and General Putnam."

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, September 15, 1777.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Cumberland county, West New Jersey, on the 20th of August last, a Mulatto lad named Levi, seventeen years of age. He had on, and took with him, a light coloured vest and breeches, two under vests, one a pale red, the other brown

linen, three linen shirts, two striped flannel ditto, three pair of trousers, one of them striped, one frock, a pair of half worn shoes that have been cut open on the top and sewed up again, an old felt hat, and a light coloured great coat, in which he rolls the rest of his clothes. He has been seen in Salem county, and has made several attempts to cross the Delaware. Whoever takes up said Mulatto, and secures him so that his master gets him again, shall have Ten Dollars reward and reasonable charges.

ABIJAH HOLMES.

N. B. He passes for a free Negro, and says he worked about Cohansey bridge.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, September 20, 1777.

New-York, Sept. 17, 1777.

Mr. PRINTER.

AS the Rebels have in their news-papers favoured the Public with General Burgoyne's Orders to Lieut.

Col. Baum, it might be interpreted maliciously should we refuse to commit to Print any Pieces of Elegance of their Commanders which may fall into our Hands. For this reason I send you a Copy of some Orders for the Jersey Militia, which we picked up in our late Excursion. I hope no invidious comparisons will be drawn between this and General Burgoyne's; for tho' the latter, to give him his due, writes in a pretty style, and plausibly enough as to military Matters, his performance falls infinitely short of that Energy, that Precision, that Sublimity which grace the Composition of the Jersey Brigadier. The candid Public must consider, that probably poor Burgoyne has not had those Advantages of Education which have refined the Sentiments and Expressions of the elegant Writer of the following Orders. I give them in the original Spelling. Probably the Brigadier strove to adapt his Orthography to the Genius of his Troops.

“Mendom, Sept. 5th, 1777.

“Sir you are to keep one Man allways with an order already writ to Impress an Horss on the way he shall want that upon the first appearance of the Enemy’s Coming to attack you or yours you are to dispatch the Man and Tell him to come the Nighest Road direct to me or my house and he is to Call to Every man Woman and Child he sees and Desire them to Call upon all men to push Down Where the Enemy is and give them Battle. But he is not to Stop to Tell his Story. But Call out as he rides a Long and tell his Story he is to ride Six or Seven Miles an ower if they have no guns or Ammonison they are to carry pitchforks flails stones or such Weapons as they chuse or think Best But if any Man is a fraid to goo to Battle that hath no gun he is imediately to Set out as a Common Cryer towards the Back Country and Desire every one he sees to Come Down to the helpe of the Lord against the mighty and I will keep a Beacon out so that if you with what will Turn out Nigh by Can Keep the Enemy in play a few howers I will be Down with 1,000 or 1,500 Men Shew this Letter to all men you see and send Coppys of it to all the Militia officers you can that Live within 15 or 20 Miles of the Lines and Shores— This gentlemen I have Writ to the Commanding Officer Down at the Shore therefore I Desire all men old & young as they Regard their Lives and Properties & all that is Dear to them when they hear the a Larm thet they a quip themselves as well as they Can and march imediately towards the Enemy where I will meet them Let Every man as soon as he is ready Stop for no Company But Call all they see to Come a Long & they are to send word by some of their family that cant fight to their next Neighbour of the a Larm—and Cursed is he that is Well & will not Turn out When this a Larm comes.

William Winds B: G.”

You may also, Mr. Printer, publish the following Letter, which was found at Elizabeth-Town. It will shew the Public in what a miserable desponding State Washington’s Vagabonds are, notwithstanding all the Arts of the Congress to disguise it.

“Camp at Brandywine, Sept. 4, 1777.

“Dear Mother,

“I take this Opportunity to let you know that I am in good Health and high Spirits at present, hoping these Lines may find you as they left me. The Regulars are daily advancing towards Philadelphia, and our Misfortune is we cannot help it. Our Men get killed, wounded and taken Prisoners without Number. We shall soon be in Elizabeth-Town again, for the general Cry throughout the Army is, “The Country is lost at last; and we shall be ruined.” The Soldiers seem dull and cast down, and the Officers no better. Richard Savage has lost his arm, and Capt. Dallas of

our Regt. is killed. I dare not enumerate all the killed and wounded No more, dear Mother, but hearty Prayers for your Welfare in this and the World to come. I rest and remain,

Your dutiful and affectionate Son,

JOHN JOHNSON "

"For Mrs. Abigail Johnson,
Living in Westfield."

New-York, September 22. On the 10th Instant, three Detachments of the Army, one from this City, another from the King's-bridge, and one from Staten-Island, went over to the Jersies, took a Number of Prisoners, sent in a very large Drove of Oxen, Sheep, &c. and returned on Tuesday.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, September 22, 1777.*

To be let on rent for a term of two, three, or four years, for two hundred and fifty pounds per year, the FARM on which Richard Stevens now lives, containing about six hundred and eighty acres of land. It is pleasantly situated near Pittstown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, has good buildings, a fine orchard, and a meadow. Whoever inclines to take it, must apply to said Stevens on the premises. The tenant may enter on it in a few weeks.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, September 23, 1777.*

New-York, September 29. Capt. Wharton, in a Rebel Schooner, sailed from Egg-Harbour last Tuesday, for St. Eustatia, but next Day Patrick Burns and Edward Glessing, two of the Seamen, took Possession of the Vessel, confined the Captain and four others, and brought her in here: She is loaded with Flour, &c.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, September 29, 1777.*

New-York, October 6. Last Friday Morning, Capt. Taylor, who commands at the Light-House, went in

search of some Rebel Light-Horse that he heard was at Shrewsbury, but soon fell in with the noted Capt. Dennis, with a Party of the Militia, when a smart firing ensued, but the Rebels giving way, their Commander, and the following Persons were made Prisoners, viz. Lieut Cook Lester, George Rivets, Abraham Lane, Michael Maps, Cornelius Treat, and William Herrell. Mr. Dennis is wounded, and John Williamson, of Captain Taylor's Party is wounded in the Thigh, the Ball having first gone thro' his Captain's Jacket. The Prisoners were brought to this City Saturday Morning last.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, October 6, 1777.

New-York, October 13. A Letter from an Officer in the Rebel Army, to his Mother at Elizabeth Town, mentions. "That the bloodiest Action ever known in America was fought on the 3d of October, and that 3000 of Mr. Washington's Army were killed."

Yesterday a smart Firing was heard here, supposed to be at Elizabeth-Town Point, in New-Jersey, at a Sloop in his Majesty's Service stationed near that Place.

On Thursday Evening the 9th of October was buried in Trinity Church Yard, in this City, Mrs. Jane Campbell, Widow of Mr. Robert Campbell, of Fresh Ponds in New-Jersey, Daughter of Mr. Andrew Gillaspie of Ennis-killen, in Ireland, and Sister to Mr. John Gillaspie of Charlestown South Carolina ; she was 70 years of Age.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, October 13, 1777.

The following, written by a person present, was received last Wednesday evening.

East New-Jersey, October 14, 1777.

"Glorious news from the southward: Washington knock'd up,—the bloodiest battle in America,—6000 of his men gone,—100 waggons to carry the wounded, Gen-

eral Howe is at present at Germantown,—Washington 30 miles back, in a shattered condition,—their stoutest frigate taken, and one deserted. They are tired, and talk of finishing this campaign. The battle was on the 4th instant.

“Since my last, we have got a confirmation of the TOTAL ROUTE and dispersion of the REBEL ARMY on the 4th instant, and that their scattered remains had been collected, as far as was practicable, at Perkiomy creek, which they had passed, and taken refuge on the mountains in its vicinity; establishing a post also at the Trap, on the Schuylkill.—A waggoner from their camp, which he left on Monday evening, says, they were then in the utmost confusion, their camp being alarmed with an account of the approach of the King’s troops; and the next day he was informed a body of British had attacked their post at the Trap, killed thirty, and made about seventy prisoners. He says, that on his way hither from Sherrod’s ferry (where he crossed the Delaware) on Thursday morning, he heard a very heavy firing from sun rise till past 8 o’clock, in direction towards the camp, which gives room for conjectures.

“By a person who arrived here last evening, from the rebel army, which he left on Tuesday the 7th instant, we have the following account: That on Friday the 3d the rebel army received orders to draw one day’s provisions, and to march; which they did, within a small distance of the *Royal Army*, in the night, and lay upon their arms until day break: That they attacked the Royal army, and a general Engagement commenced; that both armies fought (as he says) very obstinately; that the Hessians gave way, but rallied: at the same time the left wing of the rebel army gave way, and in an instant the whole was in the greatest confusion, put to flight, and ran (in his own words) as if the devil was after them, when they were pursued by the light horse, who made a

great havock among them ; that there were a great number missing, and that the report in the camp, after their return, was three thousand ; but he verily believed there were double that number. He does not know whether they lost any cannon. He also says they begin to be much tired of the war, and are determined to make an end of it this campaign. He further says, that the rebels had lost numbers of their best officers, who had the day before received orders not to run until the word retreat was given, which the most courageous of them observed, and were left standing without men till they were either taken or shot. He further adds, that the Delaware frigate was taken, and was fitting out ; that Lord Howe had ordered several floating batteries to be made, that the port on the Jersey shore, near the chevaux de frize was taken, but he heard nothing of the shipping. He also says, that there were upwards of a hundred waggons employed to carry the wounded to East Town ; and when he left the rebel army they were thirty miles distant from Philadelphia. This person has been an eye witness of the last engagement, and when he came away he heard considerable firing, which he supposed to be from the shipping."

Whitehall, August 22, 1777. Extract of a Letter from the Hon. General Sir William Howe, to Lord George Germaine.

New York, July 5, 1777.

MY LORD.

Having established a corps sufficient for the defence of Amboy, the army assembled at Brunswick on the 12th of June. The enemy's principal force being encamped on the mountain above Quibble Town, with a corps of 2000 men at Prince Town, it was thought advisable to make a movement in two columns from Brunswick on the 14th in the morning, leaving Brigadier General Mathew with 2000 men to guard that post. The first division under the command of Lord Cornwallis advanced to Hillsborough, and the second to Middle Bush under the command of Lieutenant General De Heister, with a view of drawing on an action, if the enemy should remove from the Mountain towards the Delaware, but on finding

their intentions to keep a position which it would not have been prudent to attack, I determined without loss of time to pursue the principal objects of the campaign by withdrawing the army from Jersey; and in consequence of this determination returned to the camp at Brunswick on the 19th, and marched from thence to Amboy on the 22d, intending to cross to Staten Island, from whence the embarkation was to take place.

Upon quitting the camp at Brunswick, the enemy brought a few troops forwards with two or three pieces of cannon, which they fired at the utmost range without the least execution or any return from us. They also pushed some battalions into the woods to harrass the rear where Lord Cornwallis commanded, who soon dispersed them with the loss of only two men killed and thirteen wounded, the enemy having nine killed and about 30 wounded.

The necessary preparations being finished for crossing the troops to Staten Island, intelligence was received that the enemy had moved down from the mountain, and taken post at Quibble Town, intending, as it was given out, to attack the rear of the army removing from Amboy; that two corps had also advanced to their left, one of 3,000 men and 8 pieces of cannon, under the command of Lord Stirling. Generals Maxwell and Conway, the last said to be a captain in the French service, the other corps consisted of about 700 men, with only one piece of cannon.

In this situation of the enemy, it was judged advisable to make a movement that might lead on to an attack, which was done the 26th in the morning in two columns: The right, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, with Major General Grant, Brigadiers Mathew and Leslie, and Colonel Donop, took the route by Woodbridge towards Scotch Plains: The left column where I was, with Major Generals Sterne, Vaughan and Grey, Brigadiers Cleveland and Agnew, marched by Metuchin Meeting-house to join the rear of the right column in the road from thence to Scotch Plains, intending to have taken separate routs, about two miles after the junction, in order to have attacked the enemy's left flank at Quibble Town. Four battalions were detached in the morning with six pieces of cannon, to take post at Bonham Town.

The right column, having fallen in with the aforementioned corps of 700 men soon after passing Woodbridge, gave the alarm, by the firing that ensued, to their main army at Quibble Town, which retired to the mountain with the utmost precipitation. The small corps was close pushed by the light troops, and with difficulty got off their piece of cannon.

Lord Cornwallis, soon after he was upon the road leading to Scotch Plains from Metuchin Meeting-house, came up with the corps commanded by Lord Stirling, who he found advantageously posted in a country much covered with wood, and his artillery well disposed. The King's troops vying with each other upon this occasion, pressed forward to such close action, that the enemy, tho' inclined to resist, could not long maintain their ground against so great impetuosity but were dispersed on all sides, leaving behind 3 pieces of brass ordnance, 3 captains and 60 men killed, and upwards of 200 officers and men wounded and taken.

His Lordship had 5 men killed, and 30 wounded. Captain Finch of the light company of the guards, was the only officer who suffered, and to my great concern the wound he received proving mortal, he died the 29th of June, at Amboy

The troops engaged in this action were the 1st Light Infantry, 1st British Grenadiers, 1st, 2d, and 3d Hessian Grenadiers, 1st Battalion of Guards, Hessian Chasseurs, and the Queen's Rangers. I take the liberty of particularising these corps, as Lord Cornwallis, in his report to me so highly extols their merit and ardour upon this attack. One piece of cannon was taken by the Guards, the other two by Col. Mingerode's battalion of Hessian Grenadiers.

The enemy was pursued as far as Westfield with little effect, the day proving so intensely hot, that the soldiers could with difficulty continue their march thither; in the mean time it gave opportunity for those flying to escape by skulking in the thick woods, until night favoured their retreat to the mountain.

The army lay that night at Westfield, returned the next day to Raway, and the day following to Amboy. On the 30th at ten o'clock in the forenoon the troops began to cross over to Staten-Island, and the rear guard, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, passed at two in the afternoon, without the least appearance of an enemy.

The embarkation of the troops is proceeding with the utmost dispatch, and I shall have the honour of sending your Lordship further information as soon as the troops are landed at the place of their destination.

With the most perfect respect I have the Honor to be your Lordship's most faithful and most obedient Servant,

W. HOWE.

New-York, October 20 There was a Draft from the Militia of Bergen County, in New-Jersey, last Week; but few turned out. Those that refused, had Effects seized and sold to the Amount of £20, to hire a Person in their Place for one Month. 'Tis given out they were wanted to go as far as the Clove, in order to remove a large Quantity of Stores deposited there.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, October 20, 1777.

London, August 16. His Majesty has been pleased in a letter from Lord George Germain to Sir William Howe, to return his thanks to Lord Cornwallis, and the troops under his command, for their good behaviour on their

march after the rebels through the Jerseys ; to Col. Harcourt for his spirited behaviour in taking General Lee ; to our gallant Col Mawhood, for his bravery and good conduct on the 3d of January, and to all the regiments under his command, but in a particular manner to the 17th.

New-York, October 27. We hear from Shrewsbury, that a young Man, very inoffensive in his Behaviour, except being a Friend to Government, was last Week hung up at his Father's Door, without Ceremony, by one Forman, who calls himself a Major, for no other Crime than an attempt to bring off from that Place, a few Cheeses to this Town, where he had been forced to take his Abode. After he had hung for several Hours, it was with the utmost Difficulty, that the relentless Murderer could be prevailed upon to indulge his afflicted Father so far as to permit him to bury the Body. Does not this (to use a Phrase of William Livingston's, the Usurper of the Government of New-Jersey) "*Out-barbarize all the Barbarities in History !*"

This Day is published "An Act to prohibit all Inter-course with the Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, during the Continuance of the present Rebellion within the said Colonies respectively. —*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, October 27, 1777.*

On Tuesday last a party of Hessians, under the command of Count Donop, crossed the river Delaware, and proceeding to Haddonfield, took possession of a quantity of rebel stores, and sent them to this city ;—the next

morning proceeded down to Red Bank, where the rebels had thrown up a very strong fortification on a high mole of ground. They got there that evening, when a party of about five hundred immediately made an attack on the fort, with an intention, if possible, to carry it by storm, but found that it had been very strongly reinforced, and their few small field pieces not sufficient to beat down the works,—were therefore, after bravely effecting a lodgement on the outer works, and driving the rebels, though twice their number, into their inmost post, obliged to decline the attack. The loss of the Hessians on this occasion considering they had to pass through the fire of the row-gallies, both to and from the fort, which kept pouring grape shot upon them, is inconsiderable. Count Donop is amongst the wounded.

Early the next morning the Augusta man of war of sixty-four guns came up and attacked the fort on Mud-island—Having silenced it for some time, preparations were making for taking possession of it, when, by some unlucky accident, she took fire, and finding every effort to extinguish it in vain, all on board left her, and a little while after she blew up. A small sloop of war, supposed to be the Merlin, having got aground on the Jersey shore during the firing of the Augusta upon the fort, was set on fire and burnt to the water's edge.

The next day after the above action, some more large ships of war moved up to the station the Augusta had held, and we have no doubt but in a few days we shall have the pleasure of seeing the whole fleet laying off this city¹—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, October 30, 1777.

New York, November 3. A Brigantine from Halifax was last Monday, in a heavy Gale of Wind, forced over the Bar into Shrewsbury Inlet: there were a Number of Loyal Persons aboard, who armed and distributed them—

¹ Philadelphia.

selves into several Houses on the Shore, to prevent the Inhabitants giving an Account of their Disaster, and enable them to seize on a schooner, lying in a neighbouring Creek, and bring off themselves with a considerable Part of their Property. They arrived safe in this City on Thursday last, and inform us, that at Halifax the Prizes taken from the Rebels are so very numerous, as to be sent thither in small *Fleets*.

A Party of the Rebel Militia, appeared in the English Neighbourhood in New Jersey, last Friday, and carried off a Number of Cattle from the Inhabitants of that Place; they came down as far as the Sign of the Three Pigeons, which is scarce five Miles from Bergen.

LOST between the Fly-Market and the Coffee-House, New-York, a Lieutenant's Commission in the Fourth Battalion New-Jersey Volunteers. If the Person who has found it will leave it with the Printer, he shall be handsomely rewarded.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, November 3, 1777.

Philadelphia. A total stop being put to the currency of the Continental, Resolve and Commonwealth Money, by the arrival of the British forces in this city, and few of the inhabitants (especially of the poorer sort) having any Gold or Silver, they unanimously expressed a desire to receive and pass the old legal Paper Money. In consequence of which, a number of subscription papers were handed about town and universally signed and the old Money is now generally current. * * * *

To the PUBLIC.

AS many people object to receive the New-Jersey Paper Currency, called the Loan-office money, dated in March 1776, because issued since the commencement of the present troubles, and therefore supposed to be of no value; it becomes necessary to inform all such persons, that that, or any other paper money emitted in any of His Majesty's pro-

vinces by a law of such province, under the old legal constitution and in his Majesty's name, is as valid, and to all intents and purposes as effectual and good as any emitted before that date. The face of the bill will immediately discover whether issued in the stile of the King, and by a law or act of assembly of any colony whence emitted, and if so, there can be no doubt but that such colony, by virtue of such law, is absolutely mortgaged as a security to every person possessing its currency, be the denomination of the bill what it may, whether one shilling or six pounds. The last emission of the New-Jersey currency dated March 25, 1776, so much objected to by those ignorant of its true foundation, is, if anything upon a better establishment than any other. The law by virtue of which it was emitted was passed in a full and legal assembly of the province, long before the partial and rebellious declaration of independence took place—It was moreover sent to England for his Majesty's Royal assent, in order to render it more authentic, and this was obtained in full form previous to the issuing of the bills. The money coming from the royal mint can scarcely be stamped with higher credit, nor can any among ourselves, not disaffected to the Royal cause, dispute receiving it equal with gold or silver, upon any principal or reason whatever.

—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, Nov. 10, 1777.

From the Pennsylvania Ledger

THE glaring falsehoods, evidently designed to deceive those at a distance, contained in the following intercepted letter, wrote two days after the affair at Brandywine, by a Mr. Livingston to his father, the *usurped* governor of New-Jersey, cannot be equalled but by their publication, last winter, whilst the British army was in the Jersies, charging them with the most brutal acts, and having them sanctified with an oath, the better to deceive the unthinking. It is thought by some that Mr. H. P. Livingston, in conjunction with his *honored* father, will be able with the assistance of congress, to procure many affidavits setting forth the *victories* they gained at Brandywine, on the eleventh of September by general Washington ; at the Great Valley by gen. Wayne on the twenty-first ; and again by gen. Washington on the third instant at Germantown ; and have them pub-

lished in Bradford's Trenton Gazette,¹ *sanctified* by the name of Mr. Thompson, secretary to the grand rebel board of congress.

"Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1777.

' Honored Sir,

"You should certainly have heard from me before this time, but the continual hurry and almost constant movements we have been engaged in, have prevented it.—

"The inclosed* contains some account of an action on the 11th instant;—which, though unfortunately it wears the appearance of a defeat, you may be assured is the most unlucky affair that general Howe has ever encountered on this continent.—Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, as near as any judgment can be formed (for no return has yet been made) may amount to between five and six hundred at most;—though numbers who were missing, and thought to be lost, are now coming in:—Three hundred and fifty, I should suppose, were wounded, and the most of them safely brought off by our people;—the rest may have been killed, or fallen into the hands of the enemy. All this is merely supposition, and I would, by no means, have it regarded as an accurate computation;—it may give some idea until the matter can be properly ascertained.

"The enemy sustained a much greater loss; you may at least rate it at the double of ours.—I was myself a witness to the havock which general Maxwell made among them in the morning, being directly on the opposite side of Brandywine.

"Had it not been for the incongruous information which general Washington received, concerning the movement of the enemy's main body to our right; had we been apprized of it in time to bring up our whole army, and form, I believe, in my soul, that day would have put an end to the British army in America; but the division in front was attacked before they knew where the enemy were, and of consequence gave way; being supported, they afterwards rallied, and after a long and sharp conflict, checked the progress of the enemy.—They were in possession of the field, and we might have remained in the neighborhood;—it was however thought preferable to retire, and the whole army, at present, occupy their old ground near Germantown.

"It is thought we will not remain here more than one night, but advance to meet the enemy, who have employed the whole of yesterday in burying their dead, and dressing their wounded; these must be a great

¹No newspaper was issued in Trenton, nor in the State of New Jersey, at this time. Isaac Collins' *Gazette* did not appear until December 8th, 1777, when it was first issued in Burlington, and in the spring of 1778 removed to Trenton. Reference may be had to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, published by Thomas Bradford.

*Harrison and Washington's letters to congress, on the day and evening of their defeat at Brandywine.

clog upon any of their future movements, as they have no shipping or other place of safety to deposit them in. I am inclined to think they will not advance towards this city, but take post at Wilmington, where their wounded may be taken care of, and they wait for their fleet to come up the Delaware.

"General Smallwood, with four thousand militia of Maryland and the lower Counties, is on the march, and will be in their rear; and the same number of Jersey men are coming down to us.—The next will be an important week

"I am persuaded that our men can fight them upon equal terms, and I hope we shall not wait for them to attack us again

"Our troops in high spirits, and will march towards the enemy with much greater cheerfulness than they did from them

"And am, with the greatest esteem

and affection, your dutiful son,

HENRY P. LIVINGSTON.¹

New-York, November 10. Extract of a Detail of the Proceedings of the Royal Army in Pennsylvania. The Rebels have erected Works in Red Bank, on the Jersey Shore, which will occasion us to attack that Post previous to our Motion against Mud Island.—The Hessians have most gallantly distinguished themselves in an Attack on Red Bank. The Command on this Occasion was desired by the brave Donop, but it did not succeed, and we lost from the Fire of the Rebel Gallies, &c. a Number of excellent Troops, killed and wounded, of that Country, and with them the Hero who led them.

We hear that Seth Warner is gone to attack Ticonderoga with 5000 Men; that Mr. Parsons is at Horseneck with a considerable Body; that Mr. Putnam is at Tarrytown; and Mr. Dickenson at Elizabeth Town and Newark, in New-Jersey.

A most tremendous firing from the Southward, was heard all last Wednesday, in many Parts of East-Jersey; and we had a Report in Town last Saturday that Mud-

¹ Henry Brockholst Livingston, subsequently a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was named after his maternal uncle, Henry Brockholst of Pompton. He early dropped the first name and was known as Brockholst Livingston.—*W. N.*

Island on the Delaware was taken, and that a great Number of Vessels were seen going up to Philadelphia.

A Salt Works at Shrewsbury was destroyed last Wednesday by a small Party of our Troops from Sandy-Hook.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, November 10, 1777.

New-York, November 17. Since our last we have had various Accounts from different Parts of the Country, of the Reduction of Mud-Island and Red Bank, on the Delaware, by his Majesty's Troops under the Command of his Excellency General Sir WILLIAM HOWE, on Wednesday the 5th Instant.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, November 17, 1777.

New-York, November 24. By Accounts from Morris-Town, in Jersey, we are informed, that thirty-five Persons are under Sentence of Death in the Gaol of that Place, whose *Crime* is a faithful Attachment to Government.

We hear that Orders have been sent to a Place called Westfield, a few Miles from Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jersey, for the Inhabitants of that Place to prepare Quarters for a large Body of Men, and to cut down 500 Cords of Fire Wood.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, Parties of the Rebels landed on Staten-Island, from Elizabeth-Town, but were as often beat off.

We have Accounts from different Parts, that Mud-Island and Red-Bank surrendered to the Troops under the Command of General Sir William Howe, on Sunday the 16th Instant.

Two small Vessels loaded with Salt, are got into Tom's River, about 50 Miles to the Southward of Sandy-Hook, in the Province of New-Jersey.

A Boat loaded with Oysters, from Fire-Island, was a few Days ago taken by a small Rebel Privateer, and carried into Egg-Harbour. The People that were on board are now in Monmouth County Goal, in New-Jersey.

The Rebels were as low down in Bergen, last Friday Night, as Mr. Van Ripen's, the Blacksmith, and carried from thence some Horses, &c.

Friday last arrived at Sandy-Hook, from England, the Grampus Store Ship, (formerly the Buckingham, of 70 Guns) Ambrose Reddall, Esq., Commander, having left the Land the 12th of September, in Company with 25 Sail, bound for this Port. They have on board a Number of Troops, under Convoy of his Majesty's Frigates the Venus and Foy, of 32 Guns each; from whom the Grampus parted about ten Days ago.

FOUND adrift near the Jersey shore, a small petty-auger, with sails, and one oar. The owner, by proving his property and paying expenses may have her again. Apply to Jacob Pryer, miller, the back of Powles Hook New York.

Picked up at Sandy-Hook.

TWO anchors and cables. Any one proving their property, and paying expenses, may have them again, by applying to David Morris, at the sign of the pilot boat near the Ferry Stairs.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, November 24, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA.

Last Thursday afternoon, the rebels, after blowing up their fortifications, evacuated Red-Bank, upon the appearance of a detachment of the British troops, under the command of lord Cornwallis. And the next morning they set fire to all their fleet, consisting of about twenty

sail, except some of the gondolas, which, keeping close to the Jersey shore, ran up the river, under cover of a thick fog.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, November 25, 1777.

New-York, December 1. On Tuesday arrived here from the Delaware, a Tender belonging to his Majesty's Ship Roebuck, which brings the agreeable News of the taking of the Forts on Red-Bank and Mud-Island, and the destroying many of the Rebel Vessels. The taking of the Posts was greatly facilitated by his Majesty's Ships Isis, Roebuck, Liverpool, Pearl, and Vigilant. The Loss sustained on this occasion was about five Privates of the Royal Army and six of the Royal Navy. Lord Cornwallis, with a Part of the Royal Army, crossed over from Philadelphia to Billingsport, and there joined the Reinforcement of Four Thousand Men from New-York, under the Command of Major Gen. Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, and, on his Lordship's approach to Red-Bank, the Enemy set Fire to their Magazines, and destroyed many of their Shipping: A few of their Gallies have sheltered themselves in Timber-Creek, upon the River, between Gloucester Point and Red-Bank.

Early on Thursday Morning a Body of Rebels, commanded by Mr. Philemon Dickenson, landed on Staten-Island, and, advancing to the Encampment of General Campbell: they suddenly, upon perceiving a considerable Reinforcement of Troops and Ships of War approaching the Island, retired with Precipitation to their Boats, and got back to the Jersey shore; a few were taken Prisoners.

The brave Count Donop died of the Wounds he received on the late Attack at Red Bank: His Request before his Death was, to be buried at Red Bank, with all the Honours of War; which Requisition was complied with.

By Accounts from Philadelphia as late as last Wednesday, we learn, That since the Reduction of Mud-Island and Red-Bank, the Face of Affairs are entirely changed, the New Levies go on fast, Provisions plenty, the British Army under the Command of his Excellency Sir William Howe, K. B. in Motion to attack Washington, who was encamped at a Place called White Marsh, near Nashameny Ferry, about 16 Miles N. W. of Philadelphia, with about 20,000 Men ; that Lord Cornwallis was at a Place called Hadden-Field, in New-Jersey, (formerly the Residence of the titular Governor Livingston) about 7 Miles E. of the Delaware, with about 6000 Men, and extended his Lines to Moore's Town, which is near 4 Miles ; that he is watched by Mr. Green, and a Body of the Militia, but we hope his Lordship will soon give a good Account of him.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, December 1, 1777.

To enter into a minute Detail of the Advantages of a well conducted NEWS-PAPER, would, at any Time, be impertinent, but more especially at a Crisis which makes a quick Circulation of Intelligence particularly interesting to all the AMERICAN STATES. The Publisher, therefore, thinks it will be more to the Purpose, to communicate to the Publick, a brief Account of the Nature of his Plan, than to enter into a formal Proof of it's Utility, which he esteems little less than self-evident.

He proposes to print this GAZETTE once a Week, to contain a faithful Account of remarkable Occurrences, whether foreign or domestic : Materials for which he shall be amply furnished with, in Consequence of a general Correspondence he is establishing for that purpose.

Such Proceedings of the Legislature, and Courts of Justice, as may conduce to the Benefit or Entertainment of his Readers, shall find Place in his Publications.

Essays, useful or entertaining, Schemes for the Advancement of TRADE, ARTS and MANUFACTURES, Proposals for Improvements in AGRICULTURE and particularly in the Culture of HEMP and FLAX, will be inserted with Pleasure and Alacrity.

The Interests of RELIGION and LIBERTY, he will ever think it is his particular Duty to support; and at the same Time, to treat with disregard the intemperate Effusions of factious Zealots, whether religious or political, as injurious to Virtue, and destructive of Civil Order. With great Care shall he reject every Proposition to make his Paper a Vehicle for the dark Purposes of private malice, by propagating Calumnies against Individuals, wounding the Peace of Families, and inflaming the minds of men with Bitterness and Rancour against one another.

In a Word, he will spare neither Cost or Pains to make his Paper as useful and entertaining as possible; and while these Objects are steadily pursued, the Publisher will confidently rely upon the Generosity and Publick Spirit of the Gentlemen of this State, for their Countenance and Support, to such a useful Undertaking.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by all the Members of the Legislature of *New-Jersey*; also, in *Middlesex* County, by Col. John Neilson, David Williamson, John Lloyd, Esq. David Olden, Thomson Stelle. *Monmouth*, John Burrows at Middletown Point, Col. Daniel Hendrickson, Shrewsbury, Col. Thomas Henderson, Freehold, Col. Elisha Lawrence, Upper Freehold. *Essex*, Dr. Alexander McWhorter, James Caldwell, Jedediah Chapman, John Ross, Esq. Dr. Jonathan Dayton, Isaac Woodruff, Esq. Jecamiah Smith, Esq. John Range, Esq. Amos Potter, Esq. *Somerset*, John Wortman, John Durham, Cornelius Tunison, sen. Col. Hyer, William Verbruyek, Esq. Joseph Casterline. *Bergen*, Col. Theunis Dey, Roeloff Westervelt,

Esq. James Board, Gabriel Ogden, Esq. Thomas Blanch. *Burlington*, Joseph Borden, Esq. Major Hoagland, William Newbold, Jonathan Hough, Esq. John Cox, Esq., Batsto, Zachariah Rossel, Isaac Wood, Josiah Foster, Moses Kempton. *Gloucester*, Isaac Kay, Esq. John Sparks, Esq. Col. Richard Somers. *Salem*, John Holme, Esq. Col. Samuel Dick, John Mayhew, Esq. Jeconias Wood. *Cumberland*, Ananias Sayre, Esq. Timothy Elmer, Esq. Samuel Ogden, Esq. Col. Enos Seely. *Cape May*, Henry Hand, Esq. James Godfrey, Esq. *Hunterdon*, Abraham Hunt, Esq. Jasper Smith, Esq. Moore Furman, Esq. John Mehelm, Esq. Joseph Inslee, Esq. *Morris*, Stephen Day, Esq. Alexander Carmichael, Esq. Stephen Conkling, William Young, Esq. Abel Cary, Major John Stark, Lieut. Col. Robert Gaston, John Manderville, Esq. Henry Remsen, Esq. *Sussex*, Lieut. Col. John Seward, Abia Brown, Esq. Timothy Symmes, Esq. Thomas Anderson, Esq. Col. John Rosencrantz, Aaron Hankinson, Dr. Kenedy, Ezekiel Ayres—Charles Bessonnet, at Bristol ; and by the Printer hereof.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

Sir, Being informed that numbers of people, under various pretences, are passing from the State of New-Jersey into the city of Philadelphia, and returning back into New-Jersey, without the permission required by law for going into the enemy's lines. To prevent such delinquents from pleading ignorance whenever they may be apprehended, I would acquaint them, thro' the channel of your paper, that by an act of this State, it is felony without benefit of clergy, in a man ; and, in a woman, three hundred pounds fine, or one year's imprisonment : And that government is determined to be vigilant in causing such offenders to be apprehended, and brought to condign punishment. I am,

Your humble Servant,

W. L.

Princeton, Nov. 25, 1777.

November 20, 1777.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD. WAS lost on Thursday the 13th instant, between Bristol and Newtown, in the County of Bucks, a double cased silver WATCH, maker's name Benjamin Lamb, London, the number forgotten, marked II in a double cypher on the back of the outside case, the cypher somewhat worn, has a ribbon string, a brass key much worn, and a small red Cornelian seal set in silver, with the compass and square in the silver work. Whoever finds the same, and will leave it with Mr Robert Ramsey in Newtown, Mr. Bessonnet in Bristol, Mr. Isaac Wood in Mountholly, or with the printer, shall have the above reward.

N. B. If the person into whose possession it may come, should be so ungenerous as not to return it to either of the above gentlemen, every watchmaker and others, are requested to endeavour to expose the villainy.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, on board the Sloop Speedwell, dated Nov. 11, 1777.

“Yesterday morning, about a quarter after seven o'clock, the enemy began a heavy cannonade on Fort Mifflin, from five batteries they had erected on Province island, which continued until night, when it ceased, except two or three shot they threw in the night, in the whole not less, I believe, than eight or nine hundred shot and shells ; and, from accounts there last night, after the firing ended, they had not killed one of our men. Many shot had gone through one of our block-houses, which dismounted a piece of cannon, and also damaged the stockade a good deal, which I hope are since repaired, other pieces being sent over last night. This morning, at a quarter after seven, they began the attack again, and continue it while I am writing, and I suppose they will be at it all day.

“I shall now give you an account of the enemy’s repulse at Red Bank, and the destruction of the *Augusta* and *Merlin*.

“The 22d ult. about fifteen hundred Hessians, under the command of Count Donop, came down to Red Bank in order to take the fort there, under the command of Colonel Green, belonging to Rhode-Island. About four o’clock in the afternoon the attack was began by a most furious cannonade, which held a quarter of an hour; they then rushed on to storm the fort, and got into the old part of the works, when they thought it was all their own, and gave three cheers, but were soon obliged to retreat out of it in the utmost hurry. The galleys at the same time kept up a constant fire on them, which did great execution; and, in about three quarters of an hour’s attack, they ran off with the greatest precipitation, leaving behind them, dead, about ninety persons, among them was a lieutenant colonel and four captains, and from good authority we are assured the enemy buried one colonel and twenty-one privates, between this fort and Cooper’s ferry, and carried over not less than two hundred wounded. The enemy left on the field, wounded, Count Donop, (who is since dead) his brigade major, a lieutenant, and about eighty privates; the brigade-major and lieutenant are since permitted to go into Philadelphia, and most of the privates have died of their wounds.

“While the enemy were attacking the fort, the *Augusta* of sixty-four guns, the *Roebuck* of forty-four, two frigates of thirty-two, the *Merlin* of eighteen, and their large galley, came thro’ the lower chevaux de frize, and kept up a great firing, in order to draw off the galleys from giving any assistance to the fort; but they were mistaken. The *Augusta*, in going down that evening, got aground; and the next morning early all the galleys and floating-batteries began the attack, when an incessant

fire was kept up on both sides, so that the very elements seemed to be on fire. At eleven o'clock the Augusta was set on fire, and at twelve she blew up with an astonishing blast. One of our people was killed in a galley, by the fall of a piece of timber, and we were so near that some of our powder-horns took fire and blew up. The engagement still continued but the Roebuck fell lower down, and the Merlin of eighteen guns, ran aground, and at three o'clock the enemy set fire to her, when the engagement ceased, the enemy falling still lower down.— Thus ended two glorious days. The Commodore, with his boats, went on board the wreck, and took out much plunder, and brought off two of their cannon, one of eighteen and the other a twenty-four pounder. It was proposed to go down again, but the next day a violent storm came on which lasted three days, and the men of war, having returned so near the wrecks, That we have not attempted it since."

*Extract of another letter from the Same Gentleman, dated
November 22, 1777.*

"In my last I gave you an account of the defeat the enemy met with at Red-Bank, and the destruction of the Augusta and Merlin; I shall now proceed to give you some account of the enemy's proceedings against Fort Mifflin, &c.

"About the 12th of October the enemy erected a battery near the mouth of Schuylkill, in order to prevent our boats going into that river, and then landed a large body of troops on Province island opposite to Fort Mifflin, with the intention to erect batteries against that fort. In the night they threw up one battery within point-blank shot directly opposite to the fort, which was attacked the next day by the galleys, who kept so warm a fire on them for two hours, that one Captain, one Lieutenant and

Ensign, with about eighty men came on the bank with a flag, clubb'd their muskets, and surrendered themselves prisoners; but a large body of fresh men coming down thro' the meadows to rescue them, they were fired at from the block-house at Fort Mifflin, and many of those who had submitted, thinking it was at them, ran off; so that only fifty-six privates with lieutenant Finch and ensign Hankey were brought off. The next day the galleys attacked the battery again, but without any effect. The enemy now threw up another battery on Hospital wharf, from which they fired red-hot shot, and kept up a firing every day of shells and red-hot balls, but to very little purpose, having from their first firing to the 9th of November, killed but two men and wounded a few, tho' they had thrown some thousand shot and shells. On Monday the 10th of November, the enemy had completed five batteries, one on the Hospital wharf above-mentioned, one on the wharf below that, and three others, one just above the fort, another right opposite, and the third a little below the fort. From all these, about seven o'clock in the morning, they began a most furious cannonade with shot, shells and carcasses, not throwing less than 1500 of them a day. Tuesday morning they began in the same manner, when captain Treat of the artillery, a brave officer, with the two others were killed, and several wounded; and in the evening Colonel Smith, who commanded the fort, was brought off wounded. Three of the enemy's ships came up the same morning a little above Mantua-creek, where we had thrown up a small battery, but had that day no guns in it, and kept a continual firing on it for some hours without the least damage to the battery. Wednesday and Thursday the cannonade of shells, &c. was kept up most violently, which tore the stockades, barracks, &c. all to pieces, and dismounted and broke many of our guns.

Friday the fire was also very hot, and the Vigilant galley, which had been cut down and carried sixteen twenty-four pounders, got behind Hog-Island, designing to get up to Fort Mifflin, but could not do it that day. Saturday the 15th, we got three guns in the battery mentioned above, and that morning the Somerset of sixty-four guns, the Isis and another fifty gun ship, two large frigates, and a galley they brought from New-York, came up within reach of Fort Mifflin, when the battery began firing on them : This drew the fire from all the men of war, which was incessant ; so that from the cannonade on the fort and the fire from the enemy, there was one continual roar of cannon. The wind was high, and directly against the galleys, which prevented them getting to action for some time. In the afternoon the Vigilant got through close up to Fort Mifflin, and fired most furiously on it. The Commodore sent over six galleys to attack her ; but she lay so covered by the enemy's batteries, that it could not be done to any purpose. The other galleys, with the floating batteries, were engaged with the ships ; and such a cannonade, I believe, was never seen in America, which continued till evening, when all the ships fell down and the firing ceased, except from the Vigilant and the batteries on Province island against Fort Mifflin, which was by this time tore all to pieces, having scarce a stockade standing, the block-houses almost beat down, and every gun dismounted or broken. It now being found impossible to defend it any longer, major Thayer, who for some days had so bravely defended it, about eleven o'clock at night, set fire to the remains of the barracks, and brought off his garrison. Thus fell Fort Mifflin, after a close siege of near one month, in which time we had on board the galleys, only thirty-eight men killed and wounded.

Sunday and Monday the enemy were quite still, and

on Tuesday the 18th, in the morning, a large number of transports with troops from New-York, came up to Billings port and landed their men ; and General Cornwallis came over from Pennsylvania with a number more, in order to attack the fort at Red-Bank, where we had not men sufficient to hold a siege ; and in council it was thought best that it should be evacuated, and on Thursday evening the fort was blown up, and the garrison, with the ammunition, went off.

Our little fleet was now to be preserved ; and, in consultation with the land and sea officers, it was agreed that it should, if possible, pass by the city and go up the river. Accordingly, on Wednesday night, the Commodore ordered the thirteen galleys to pass close to the Jersey shore, which they all did without a shot being fired at them. It being quite calm the topsail vessels could not attempt it. Friday morning before day, it still being calm, the brig Convention, Capt. Rice, the schooner Delaware, Capt. Eyres, with six of the shallops, set off to get by, which they all did, through an exceeding hot fire of shells and shot, except the Delaware and one shallop, which were ran aground and set on fire. The continental vessels finding that all the troops were gone, and no wind to carry them by, it was thought better to set them on fire, than to let them fall into the enemy's hands ; and the same morning before day, the brig Andria Doria, the xebecs Repulse and Champion, the sloops Race-horse and Champion, with the two floating batteries and three fire-ships, were accordingly set on fire and destroyed."

On Saturday, the 21st ult. Major-General Green, with a body of Continental Troops, passed through this city to Mountholly, on his way to attack Lord Cornwallis, who, with a part of the British army, was posted in the neigh-

borhood of Red-Bank; but as his Lordship declined coming to an action, and having crossed over the Delaware to Philadelphia, all our troops, except part of the rifle battalion, returned on Friday last, and have gone to join General Washington in Pennsylvania.

A gentleman of distinction has favoured us with the following, dated at Mountholly, Nov. 25.

“This day at 10 o’clock, General Glover’s brigade joined the detachment of Continental troops at this place, under the command of Major General Green, who was prepared to attack Lord Cornwallis, and only awaited the arrival of this reinforcement. From the intelligence the General had received, he expected the enemy were encamped on this side of Little Timber Creek, and intended either to possess themselves of Haddonfield, or, after plundering and ravaging the country, suddenly to cross the Delaware; he therefore ordered the whole troops to march that night at twelve o’clock. The Marquis La Fayette, who, the day before, had been down to reconnoitre the country, had that evening fallen in with a party of the enemy, consisting of about 400; the Marquis took with him the rifle men and part of the Jersey militia, as a covering party; with these, tho’ greatly inferior in number, he immediately engaged them. The bravery of this little party, after an action of about three quarters of an hour, totally defeated the enemy. In the action we lost two militia officers, killed, and five privates wounded. The enemy had a Captain, several commissioned officers, and upwards of thirty privates killed, and we took twenty-three prisoners—the number of wounded is not known. General Green, being on his march, about two o’clock, received intelligence of the action; he immediately went forward himself, leaving orders for the troops to come on with all expedition.—On his arrival

at Haddonfield, he found the enemy had, after this small action, drawn themselves down to Gloucester Point, he, however, went to reconnoitre, being determined to attack the enemy, if the ground they occupied would possibly admit of it; but finding them posted under cover of several ships of war, and in a place where not more than one half of his army could act, he directed Gen. Muhlenberg, Gen. Weedon and Glover's brigades, to return to Mountholly, leaving Gen. Huntingdon and Gen. Varnum's brigades, with the rifle battalion and Jersey militia, to watch the motions of the enemy, and, if possible, to draw them out. They, however, declined meeting him, and re-crossed the Delaware with all expedition."

December 4, 1777.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY yesterday the third instant from the subscriber, living in Mountholly, a negro man named Quash, but may probably change it for Yerrah, by trade a cooper, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, speaks plain; had on, and took with him, a London brown broadcloth lapelled coat not much worn, with white metal buttons; an old whitish coloured ditto broken at the elbows and breast; a pair of leather breeches much worn; a pair of ditto striped linen; two pair of striped linsey trowsers; two tow shirts, one quite new; a beaver hat not much worn; two pair of shoes and two pair of stockings, one white cotton, the other yarn mixed red and white. It is thought he will endeavour to get to Philadelphia, or the American Camp, as he is fond of the soldiery. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JONES.

N. B. As he has a large bundle with him, and without a pass, it is thought he will be easily detected: It is

therefore earnestly requested of the American gentlemen, officers and soldiers, as they are frequently travelling, to use their utmost endeavours to apprehend him.

November 26, 1777.

WAS STOLEN, From the subscriber, living in Salem, West New Jersey, on Tuesday the 18th of this instant; A GREY gelding, saddle and bridle: The horse six years old, about 15 hands high, trots, paces, and canters well, marked about the head with a number of black spots, one remarkably large under his near eye, has a small nick in the back edge of each of his ears. Any person who will secure the horse and thief, so that the owner may have the horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive a reward of Twenty Pounds, for the horse only Ten Pounds.

EBENEZER HOWELL.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq. General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

WHEREAS sundry soldiers, belonging to the armies of the said States, have deserted from the same: These are to make known to all those, who have so offended, and who shall return to their respective corps, or surrender themselves to the officers appointed to receive recruits and deserters in their several States, or to any continental commissioned officer, before the first day of January next, that they shall obtain a full and free pardon.

And I do further declare to all such obstinate offenders, as do not avail themselves of the indulgence hereby offered, that they may depend, when apprehended, on being prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and suffering the punishment justly due to crimes of such enormity.

Lest the hope of escaping punishment by remaining undiscovered, should tempt any to reject the terms now held out to them, they may be assured, that the most effectual measures will be pursued, in every State, for apprehending and bringing them to a speedy trial.

Given under my Hand, at Head Quarters, this 24th day of October, Anno Domini 1777.

G. WASHINGTON.

*By his Excellency's command,
Robt. Harrison, Secy.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq.
Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief,
in and over the State of New-Jersey, and the Territories
thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the
same.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congress did, on the first day of this present month of November, pass a resolution in the words following, to wit, *Forasmuch as it is the indispensable duty of all men, to adore the superintending providence of Almighty God: to acknowledge with gratitude their obligation to him for benefits received, and to implore such farther blessings as they stand in need of: and it having pleased him in his abundant mercy, not only to continue to us the innumerable bounties of his common providence; but also to smile upon us, in the prosecution of a just and necessary war for the defense and establishment of our unalienable rights and liberties: particularly in that he hath been pleased, in so great a measure, to prosper the means used for the support of our troops, and to crown our arms with most signal success: It is therefore recommended to the legislature or executive powers of these United States, to set apart THURSDAY, the 18th day of December next, for Solemn Thanksgiving and Praise: that at one time and with one voice, the good people may express the grateful feelings of their hearts, and consecrate themselves to the service of their Divine Benefactor; and that, together with their sincere acknowledgement and offering, they may join the penitent confession of their manifold sins, whereby they had forfeited every favor; and their humble and earnest supplication that it may please God through the merits of Jesus Christ, mercifully to forgive and blot them out of remembrance. That it may please him, graciously to afford his blessings on the government of these States respectively, and prosper the public council of the whole. To inspire our commanders both by land and sea, and all under them, with that wisdom and fortitude which may render them fit instruments, under the providence of Almighty God, to secure for these United States, the greatest of all human blessings, Independence and Peace. That it may please him, to prosper the trade and manufactures of the people, and the labor of the husbandman, that our land may yet yield its increase. To take schools and seminaries of education, so necessary for cultivating the principles of true liberty, virtue and piety, under his nurturing hand: and to prosper the means of religion, for the promotion and enlargement of that kingdom, which consisteth "in righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."*

And it is further recommended, *That servile labour, and such recreation, as though at other times innocent, may be unbecoming the purpose of this appointment, may be omitted on so solemn an occasion.*

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to appoint the said Eighteenth day of December next, to be set apart and observed throughout this State as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty

God on the occasion, and in the manner by the before recited resolution recommended: Where of all the inhabitants of this State are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. And I do hereby recommend it to the ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, in this State, to perform Divine Service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on public worship that day; and to abstain from all servile labour and recreation inconsistent with the solemnity of the Festival

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Princeton, the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,

By his Excellency's command,

CHA. PETTIT, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

To the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the MILITIA in the counties of Hunterdon, Burlington, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland.

Friends and fellow soldiers,

THE enemy have thrown a considerable force into your State, with the intent to possess themselves of the post at Red-Bank, and, after clearing the obstructions in Delaware, make incursions into your country.

To prevent them from effecting either of these purposes, I have sent over such a number of continental troops as I trust will, with the spirited exertions of the militia, totally defeat their designs, and oblige them to return to the city and suburbs of Philadelphia, which is the only ground they possess upon the Pennsylvania shore, and in which they cannot subsist if cut off from the supplies of the plentiful State of New-Jersey.

I therefore call upon you, by all that you hold dear, to rise up as one man and rid your country of its unjust invaders. To convince you that this is to be done by a general appearance of all its freemen, armed and ready to give them opposition, I need only to put you in mind of the effect it had upon the British army in June last, who laid aside their intentions of marching through the upper part of your State. upon seeing the hostile manner in which you were prepared to receive them. Look also at the glorious effects which followed that spirit of union which appeared among our brethren of New-York and New-England, who, by the brave assistance which they afforded to the continental army, obliged a *royal one*, flushed with their former victories, to sue for terms, and lay down their arms in the most submissive manner—Reflect upon these things, and I am convinced that every man who can bear a musket, will take it up, and, without respect to turn or class, give his services in the field for a few weeks perhaps only for a few days. I am,

Your sincere Friend and Countryman.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen,

Could I persuade myself that you wanted any farther inducement to exert yourselves on the present occasion, besides the animating motives pointed at in His Excellency's address, I would conjure you by the remembrance of the laurels you have lately gained, by the love of your country, your posterity and the honour of New Jersey, to turn out with alacrity, at a time when Providence seems to have presented you with a glorious opportunity for defeating the common enemy.

Wil. Livingston.

Trenton, Nov. 23, 1777.

BURLINGTON, PRINTED BY ISAAC COLLINS.

All Persons may be supplied with this Gazette at *Twenty-Six Shillings per Annum*. Advertisements of a moderate length are inserted for *Seven Shillings* and *Six Pence* each the first Week, and *Two Shillings* and *Six Pence* for every Continuance; and Long Ones in Proportion.

A GOOD PRICE AND READY MONEY Is given by the Printer hereof, for CLEAN LINEN RAGS.—*New Jersey Gazette No. I, Dec. 5, 1777.*

New-York, December 8. *Proceedings of the Army and Navy upon Delaware.* By the Arrival of the Sloop York, last Thursday Se'nnight, and the Roman Emperor Transport, the Saturday following, from the Delaware, which they left the 22 ult. we learn, that three Batteries on Province-Island, the first of two 32 Pounders, with one 18 and one 12 Pounder; the second five 24 Pounders, one 8 inch Mortar, and a Howitzer of the same Bore; the third mounting one 13 and an 8 Inch Mortar, and one 8 Inch Howitzer, being completed on the 9th ult. they opened on Monday the 10th on Mud Island, or Fort Mifflin, and kept up a constant Fire until Saturday the 15th, when about nine o'Clock in the Morning, his Majesty's Ships Isis, Somerset, Pearl, Vigilant, and an armed Sloop came up, attacked the Fort and silenced eighteen or twenty Pieces of Cannon, which had played

on them from the Time they came within reach, and demolished the three Block Houses. During the Cannonade, the Men stationed in the Tops of the Vigilant, did great Execution amongst the Rebels, with Swivels and small Arms.

As soon as the Shipping came up, the Rebels hoisted a Jack half Staff, as a Signal for Assistance from their Fleet, which lay under Red Bank, about one Mile and an half from Mud Island, on the Jersey Shore, who immediately sent down a number of Boats filled with Men, who were afterwards employed in carrying back their wounded, under the Fire of our Ships and Batteries. The Rebels evacuated the Fort about 9 o'Clock in the Evening, after setting Fire to the Barracks, which were calculated to contain Two Thousand Men, leaving their Colours flying. They were prevented from carrying off their Cannon by our Ships and Batteries. A Gondola, with twelve 18 Pounders, soon after leaving the Island, was sunk by a Shot, but being near the Shore, the Cannon were next Day recovered by our Troops.

Sir George Osborne, with the Guards, who were prepared to Storm the Fort next Morning, had it not been evacuated, took Possession, and found about 40 Pieces of Cannon, a Quantity of Ammunition, &c.

The Loss of the Rebels, in killed and wounded, by the best Accounts, from the first Attack till they evacuated the Island amounts to near 500 Men, among whom are two Captains of Artillery.

In this Attack we lost one Midshipman and two or three Men, on board the Vigilant, and three or four brave Tars on board the other Vessels.

When the other Ships were engaged at Mud Island, the Roebuck, Capt. Hammond, attacked a Battery near Billingsport, on the Jersey Side, and in less than an Hour silenced it.

Admiral Howe, during the severest Cannonade perhaps ever heard, landed on Province Island, and continued in front of our Batteries, within Musket Shot of the Rebel Fort, giving Orders for the Attack with his Lordship's usual Calmness.

On the 16th ult. Preparations were made to remove the Chevaux de Frize, and an excessive strong Chain fixed to two large Piers, and extended across the River to obstruct the Navigation. The Rebels at Red Bank, observing the Troops and Sailors beginning this arduous Task, removed their Shipping up the River, within three miles of Philadelphia.

On the 17th, Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis, and General Sir William Erskine, with about 3000 Men, marched to Chester, where they surprized a Picquet Guard of Militia, killed 7, took 25 Prisoners; then crossed the River to Billingsport, where they joined Major-General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson and General Patterson of the Royal Artillery, who had also landed there with a Body of Troops the same day. They tarried till the Afternoon of the 19th, when a Detachment moved towards Red Bank, which the Rebels getting Intelligence of, abandoned the Fort about seven in the Evening, after blowing up their Magazines.

Next Morning about One o'Clock, the Rebels abandoned their Fleet, consisting of twenty-five Ships, Brigs, Schooners, Sloops, and one Row Galley, which mounted eighteen 24 Pounders, to prevent their Retreat being cut off by the King's Troops, who were then on their March from Billingsport. Before their Vessels were evacuated they set them on Fire, but with such Caution, that it was almost Six o'Clock before it was discovered, and so effectually that none of them could be saved.

The Rebels passed Philadelphia in the Night, close under the Jersey Shore, with several of their Row Gallies,

but not without being discovered by the Delaware Frigate, which lay above the City, and kept up a constant Fire at them as they passed.

The Chain near Mud Island, was severed on the 21st. and the Army Victuallers, trading Vessels, &c., went up to Philadelphia the Day following.

Last Friday Night a Party of Rebels, consisting of some Officers and twelve Men, proceeding on an Enterprize to seize the Person of Mr. Van Buskirk, at Bergen Point, were intercepted on their Return through the Vigilance of Col. Turnbull, Commander at Powles-Hook, whose Men fired upon them, and Mr. Livingston, said to be a junior Brother of Col. Livingston, who was taken at Fort Montgomery, was killed on the Spot, and another Person, named Van Dolsan, taken Prisoner, who was brought to Town the next Day, and safely lodged in the Provost.

The above Gentry plundered several Houses in and about Pomerapough, particularly Barent Van Horne, Mr. Vreeland, Mr. Van Wagenen, and Walter Clander, and in the House last mentioned Mr. Livingston received his Wound.¹

A Letter from Philadelphia of the 27th of November, says, "Lord Cornwallis has effected the Business he went upon to Haddonfield, in the Jerseys, and is this Day recrossing the Delaware, having brought off 800 Head of Cattle, with the Loss only of the Serjeant-Major of the 33d, and three Privates of the 5th Regiment.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, December 8, 1777.

IN CONGRESS, October 8, 1777.

WHEREAS it is of essential consequence to the General Welfare, that the most effectual measures should be forth-

¹ The last two paragraphs appear in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, December 18, 1777.

with pursued for cutting off all communication of supplies or intelligence to the enemy's army, now in and near the city of Philadelphia : And whereas it has been found by the experience of all States, that in times of invasion, the process of the municipal law is too feeble and dilatory to bring to condign and exemplary punishment, persons guilty of such traiterous practices,

Resolved, That every person being an inhabitant of these United States, who shall act as a guide or pilot by land or water for the enemy, or shall give or send intelligence to them, or in any manner furnish them with supplies of provisions, money, clothes, arms, forage, fuel, or any kind of stores, ought to be considered and treated as an enemy and traitor to these United States ; and that General Washington be empowered to order such person, taken within thirty miles of any city, town or place in the States of Pennsylvania, Jersey and Delaware, which is, or may be in the possession of the enemy's forces, to be tried by a court-martial ; and such courts-martial are hereby authorised to sentence any such persons, convicted before them of any of the offences aforesaid, to suffer death, or such other punishment as to them shall seem meet. This resolve to remain in force until the first day of January next, unless sooner revoked by Congress.

And whereas it has been represented to Congress, that many evil disposed persons, enemies to these United States, make a practice of passing to and from the enemy's quarters, propagating false intelligence, thereby to dispirit the people, and aid the cause of our enemies.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all magistrates and officers, civil and military, and to all the good people of these States, to be vigilant in apprehending, securing, and bringing to condign punishment, all such offenders, in order that a speedy and effectual stop may be put to such a pernicious practice. Extract from the minutes,

CHA. THOMSON, sec'ry.

Mr. COLLINS,

I observe that General Burgoyne, in his famous proclamation of the 2d of July, declares that the military servants of the crown were called forth to restore the rights of the constitution to America; and this is the answer in the mouth of every British officer, when asked what their errand is to this country. The following extract from the Antigua Gazette of the 10th of Sept. may give us some idea of what sort of a constitution these lovers of justice would wish us to enjoy.—Lest the authenticity of this extract should be doubted I send you the printed Gazette itself.

T. L.

The following circular Letter was lately delivered, by a Ministerial messenger, to the different Foreign Ambassadors resident in London.

My LORD,

It is an incontrovertible fact, that the diminution of American commerce is the increase of the Russian. The Empress's dominions, with the advantage of a most numerous population, may supply Europe with tobacco, rice, indigo, coffee and cotton, which will benefit her subjects three millions sterling yearly at least. Labour is so much cheaper in Russia than America, that in profound peace she can undersell the Americans. It appears very obvious to the common interest of Europe to annihilate America, as not only being a most powerful commercial rival to Russia, in every branch, but also to Prussia, Denmark and Sweden, in naval stores, iron, &c. She is, or will be, a rival to France, Spain and Portugal, as South Carolina is favourable to the growth of wines, fruits, &c. as those countries. The commercial interests of Europe, North and South America, are diametrically opposite; for a million as America diminishes, Europe increases; and, *vice versa*, if the colonies are ever permitted a free navigation.—It is navigation that creates commerce: annihilating American navigation, is in reality reducing them to their primitive state, which at present may be done: but perhaps in a few years hence, not.

The British territory in North-America is 122,800 square miles; 640 acres to a square mile, is 718,592,000 acres; 5 acres to each person is 145,718,400; according to which, North-America will support a population of 26,118,400 more than Europe; the inhabitants of this continent being 117,600,000, by which a judgment may be formed of what North-America is capable of being, if not timely prevented. The millions of money and people North-America was possessed of, prior to this rebellion, was European, consequently a loss of so much to Europe. Europe may at this instant be repaid: Now or never is the time; for it is the interest of

this, as well as every other maritime and commercial power, to crush America; not only their interest, but the peace of Europe, depends upon it; as in a few years America may carry on a marine war against Europe. The common interest of Europe absolutely requires a total annihilation of American navigation, as also the seaport towns, which will soon be found to be a transfer of millions sterling to Europe. The Americans, deprived of navigation, the foundation of commerce, will remigrate with their fortunes to this country, Germany, &c. It is impossible to enumerate the many advantages that this continent will derive from a total reduction of America, in the remigration of subjects, navigation and commerce, it must be beyond conception great.

Every remigrant may be estimated at 10l. sterling a year to Europe, in the common necessities of life, cloathing, dwelling, &c. There are three millions of people in North-America, deprived of navigation; supposing one third to remigrate, is ten millions sterling yearly. The British commercial capital, instead of being in America, will be employed in Europe, infinitely more to its own advantage, as to the interest of each trading nation. The Savings and profits to Europe in general will be immense, by America's total reduction.

After a most mature, deliberate consideration, and divested of every prejudice, I find it to be, the diminution of America is the increase of Europe's common interest; and that the millions now possessed by America is really, and *bona fide*, European property; we should this day have been so many millions richer; Great-Britain, in particular, having been the greatest dupe to transmarine possessions. The produces, navigation, commerce, fisheries, and agriculture of America, are the same as European, which must render the two continents opposite in their common interest.

N. N.

P. s. Tobacco will grow in any part of Europe; it did formerly grow in this country. An act of parliament was passed to prohibit the planting of it, in order to give encouragement to the planters in Virginia and Maryland. The French, Dutch, and Spaniards, for a temporary, transient commerce, are sacrificing their own, as well as the interest of Europe in general.

BURLINGTON, Dec. 10.

A correspondent informs us, "that the Council of Safety of this State have committed Lieutenant Jacob Van Boskirk, Lieutenant Edward Earle, John Hammel, a surgeon, and John Brown, who has a warrant as commissary from the enemy. They are all subjects of this State, and joined the enemy since such adherence was declared high treason by our Legislature. They were lately taken prisoners on Staten-Island by our militia, under the com-

mand of Major-General Dickenson—Van Boskirk was an associator, and is supposed to have been prompted to this act of treason by his father, who acts as Colonel under the enemy, and commands a battalion of about 200 banditti, collected in Bergen, who eat King George's beef and pork to very little purpose. Brown is a notorious robber, and was employed as a deputy Commissary under Mr. Dunham ; but on the British troops entering Brunswick, joined the enemy, and was one of their prime caterers in stealing cattle and provender. It were wished, that the poor people in the neighborhood of Brunswick, who have been plundered of their substance by Mr. Commissary Brown, would, before the day of his trial, furnish the Attorney General with an account of what they can depose concerning his robberies."

Tuesday se'nnight, two men were executed at Morris-Town, for attempting to join the enemy on Staten-Island ; and nine others, under sentence of death for the same crime, had their execution respited until the 2d day of January next.

The piece signed Hortentius, is come to hand, and will be inserted in our next.

Kingsbury, near Trenton, Dec. 8, 1777.

SIXTEEN AND FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. STOLEN last night, out of the stable of the subscriber, a remarkably handsome three quarters blooded well made dark bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, in good order, and with foal, has a small star in her forehead, and one white hind foot ; trots and canters well. A reward of Sixteen Dollars will be given to the person who takes her up, and delivers her to the owner, at Kingsbury ; and the additional sum of Forty-eight Dollars for the thief, if prosecuted to conviction. All reasonable charges will be paid by

WILLIAM BRYANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, In the CHARACTER of an APPRENTICE. A LAD about 14 years of age, who can read, and write a fair hand, and can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety. For further particulars inquire of the printer.

WANTED, AN industrious, steady young woman, to sew and assist in taking care of children. Good wages and *constant employ* will be given. For further particulars inquire of the printer.

A GOOD PRICE AND READY MONEY, is given by the Printer hereof, for CLEAN LINEN RAGS.—*New Jersey Gazette*, No. 2, December 10, 1777.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER

SHOULD the report of General Burgoyne's having infringed the capitulation, between Major General Gates and himself, prove to be true, our superiors will doubtless take proper care to prevent his reaping any benefit from it; and should he be detained as a prisoner for his infraction of any of the articles, I would humbly propose to exchange him in such manner, as will at the same time flatter his vanity, and redound to the greatest emolument of America. To evince the reasonableness of my proposal, I would observe that by the same parity of reason, that a General is exchanged for a General, a Colonel for a Colonel, and so on with respect to other officers of equal rank, we ought to have for one and the same Gentleman, who shall happen to hold both those offices, both a General and a Colonel. This will appear evident from the consideration that those exchanges are never regulated by viewing the persons exchanged in the light of *men*, but as *officers*; since otherwise a Colonel

might as well be exchanged for a Serjeant, as for an officer of his own rank ; a Serjeant being undoubtedly equally a *man*, and as the case sometimes happens, *more of a man* too. One prisoner, therefore, having twenty different offices, ought to redeem from captivity twenty prisoners aggregately holding the same offices ; or such greater or less number as shall, with respect to rank, be equal to his twenty offices. This being admitted, I think General Burgoyne is the most profitable prisoner we could have taken, having more offices, or (what amounts to the same thing in Old England) more titles, than any gentleman on this side the *Ganges*. And as his impetuous Excellency certainly meant to avail himself of his titles, by their pompous display in his proclamation, had he proved *conqueror*, it is but reasonable that we should avail ourselves of them now he is *conquered* ; and till I meet with a better project for that purpose, I persuade myself that the following proposal will appropriate them to a much better use, than they were ever applied to before.

The exchange I propose is as follows :

I. For John Burgoyne, *Esq.*

Some worthy Justice of the Peace, magnanimously stolen out of his bed, or taken from his farm by a band of ruffians in the uniform of British soldiers, and now probably perishing with hunger and cold in a loathsome gaol in New-York.¹

II. For John Burgoyne, *Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's armies in America.*

Two Majors General.

III. For John Burgoyne, *Colonel of the Queen's regiment of light dragoons.*

As the British troops naturally prize everything in

¹ Query : Joseph Hedden, junior, of Newark, who was thus captured and imprisoned.

proportion as it partakes of *royalty*, and undervalue whatever originates from a *republican government*, I suppose a Colonel of her *Majesty's* own regiment will procure at least *three Continental Colonels of horse*.

IV. For John Burgoyne, *Governor of Fort William in North-Britain*.

Here I would demand one Governor of one of the United States, as his multitular Excellence is Governor of *a fort*; and two more, as that *fort* is in *North-Britain*, which his Brittanic Majesty may be presumed to value in that proportion; but considering that the said fort is called *William*, which may excite in his Majesty's mind the rebellious idea of liberty, I deduct *one* upon that account, and rather than puzzle the cartel with any perplexity, I am content with *two Governor's*.

V. For John Burgoyne, *one of the Representatives of Great-Britain*.

The first Member of Congress who may fall into the enemy's hands.

VI. For John Burgoyne, *Commander of a fleet employed in an expedition from Canada*.

The Admiral of our navy.

VII. For John Burgoyne, *Commander of an army employed in an expedition from Canada*.

One Commander in Chief in any of our departments.

VIII. For John Burgoyne, &c. &c. &c.

Some connoisseur in hieroglyphics imagine that these three *et cæteras* are emblematical of three certain *occult* qualities in the General, which he never intends to exhibit in more legible characters, viz. *prudence, modesty, and humanity*. Others suppose that they stand for *King of America*; and that had he proved successful, he would have fallen upon General Howe, and afterwards have set up for himself. Be this as it may, (which it however behooves a certain Gentleman on the other side of the water

seriously to consider) I insist upon it, that as all dark and cabalistical characters are suspicious, these incognoscible enigmas may portend much more than is generally apprehended. At all events, General Burgoyne has availed himself of their importance, and I doubt not they excited as much terror in his proclamation, as any of his more *luminous* titles. As his person therefore is, by the capture, become the property of Congress, all his titles, (which some suppose to constitute his very essence) whether more splendid or opaque, latent or visible, are become, ipso facto, the lawful goods and chattels of the Continent, and ought not to be restored without a consideration equivalent. If we should happen to over-rate them, it is his own fault, it being in his power to ascertain their intrinsic value; and it is a rule in law, that when a man is possessed of evidence to disprove what is alleged against him, and he refuses to produce it, the presumption raised against him is to be taken for granted. Certain it is, that these three *et cæteras* must stand for three *some-things*, and as these three somethings must, at least, be equal to three somethings without rank or title, I had some thoughts of setting them down for *three privates*; but then as they are three *somethings* in *General Burgoyne*, which must be of twice the value of *three anythings* in *any three privates*, I shall only double them, and demand in exchange for these three problematical, enigmatical, hieroglyphical, mystic, necromantic, cabalistical and portentious *et cæteras*, six *privates*.

So that, according to my plan, we ought to detain for this *ideal* Conqueror of the North, now a *real* prisoner in the East, till we have got in exchange for him, one Esquire, two Majors General, three Colonels of light horse, two Governors, one Member of Congress, the Admiral of our navy, one Commander in Chief in a separate department, and six *privates*; which is probably more than

this extraordinary hero would fetch in any part of Great-Britain, were he exposed at public auction for a day and a year. All which is humbly submitted to the consideration of the Honourable the Congress, and His Excellency General Washington.

Yours, &c.

HORTENTIUS.¹

Princeton Dec. 8, 1777.

(Extract from London letter of Sept. 1, 1777.)

The Hessian General declared in the Council held in Jersey, upon the expediency of attacking Washington, that "100,000 men were not equal to it."

BURLINGTON, Dec. 17.

His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq. Governor of this State, has appointed a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol-Delivery to be held in the county of Monmouth, on the 20th day of January next.

As several acts of petty larceny have been lately committed in this city, we may inform the publick, that the gentlemen in authority are determined to take effectual measures to discover and bring the perpetrators thereof to condign punishment.

We hear from good authority, that this day se'nnight the enemy entirely demolished and evacuated Billings fort; and that since our people left Red Bank, several of the enemy's vessels have been lost on the chevaux de frize, one of which is said to be a 36 gun frigate.

The day before yesterday, about twenty British sailors were taken prisoners at or near Cooper's ferry opposite Philadelphia, by a party of Jersey militia.

"The Council of Safety," says a correspondent, "has comitted six of the inhabitants of Bergen, who were apprehended on their return from New-York, where they

¹ Governor William Livingston.

had traded with the enemy, and whither the degenerate sons of that county, make it a common practice to carry refreshments to the British troops.—As this infamous commerce, and even the going into the enemy's lines without permission, is declared by one of our acts felony without benefit of clergy ; it is to be hoped that government will make terrible examples of some of those miscreants, to prevent the like criminal and felonious intercourse for the future."

Friday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned, to meet at Trenton on the second Wednesday in February next.—At the last session the following Acts were passed, *viz.*

1. An act to procure certain articles of cloathing for the use of the New-Jersey regiments on the Continental establishment.

2. A supplemental act to an act, entitled, an act for recovering the arrearages of the ten thousand pounds tax, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

3. An act for the support of government of the State of New-Jersey, to commence the 14th of October, 1777, and to end the 2d Tuesday in October 1778, &c.

4. An act to procure the return of the election of a sheriff for the county of Monmouth.

5. An act to revive and continue several courts of justice in this State, and to confirm the proceedings of the inferior court of Common Pleas, and court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Hunterdon.

6. An act to continue and amend an act, intituled, an act for constituting a Council of Safety.

7. An act for regulating and limiting the price of sundry articles of produce, manufacture, and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regrating and engrossing.

8. A supplementary act to an act, intituled, an act to explain and amend an act, intituled, an act for the better regulating the militia, and the supplemental act thereto.

9. An act to impower the treasurer to pay out a certain sum of money in his hands, for the purpose of exchanging ragged and torn bills, to other purposes.

10. An act to exempt a number of men from actual service in the militia, to be employed in manufacturing of salt and iron, within the State of New-Jersey.

11. An act for defraying sundry incidental charges.

Sugar, Shoemakers Tools, Halters, Plough-Lines, Bed-Lacings, Gun Flints and Buck Shot, with a general assortment of Fishing Tackle; also Heels and Lasts, Sold by EDWARD POLE, *opposite the Lower Market*, Burlington.

Burlington, December 17, 1777.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick, that as he has declined keeping a tavern in this city, he would be glad to exchange habitations with any person having a convenient dwelling, either in town or country who may incline to take his berth, and who will undertake to keep good entertainment for man and horse.

Archibald McElroy.

December 17, 1777.

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Sunday, the 7th instant, the house of Peter Stretch,¹ Esq. in the city of Burlington, was broke open, and the

¹ Peter Stretch was a member of the Philadelphia family of that name, was the son of Thomas Stretch, first Governor of the Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill, from 1732 to 1765. Peter Stretch was in 1776 and 1778 a signer of the Continental bills of credit, in the latter year serving as a private in one of the light infantry companies of Philadelphia. After the British evacuated the city he was one of those associated "to bring to justice all tories within their knowledge." In November, 1776, Peter Stretch suffered during the plundering of Bordentown by the Hessians, when the store-house of Joseph Borden was robbed. Some of the Stretch plate and glass was peddled about the streets of Bordentown by the privates in the King's regiments. Joseph Stretch, in 1770, married Sarah Howell, his kinswoman, daughter of the wealthy Philadelphia merchant and patriot, Samuel Howell, who, like his son-in-law, was a member of the Schuylkill Fishing Company—the oldest social organization in the world.—*Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families*, Joseph Granville Leach, page 159 *et seq.*—F. B. L.

following articles taken out of a chest belonging to the subscriber, viz. one hundred and twenty-seven pounds Continental currency, and two eight dollar bills, old Maryland money; four white Holland shirts, marked W. A. on the right hip; fifteen yards of fine Russia drilling; two pair of ribb'd worsted stockings, and a number of thread ditto; and a bond for two hundred pounds, in favour of the subscriber. Whoever takes up the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the cash and goods that the owner may have them again, shall have the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the bond, cash, and goods, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

WILLIAM ALLEN.

—*New Jersey Gazette, No. 3, December 17, 1777.*

The Legislature of New-Jersey have laid a fine of fifty pounds the first month, and to be doubled every month after, on those persons who refuse to take up arms and turn out to support their visionary state fabric.—*The Pennsylvania Ledger, December 17, 1777.*

From Rebel Papers.

Hartford, December 2. By a gentleman who left Head-Quarters at White-Marsh, 12 miles from Philadelphia, the 20th of November, we have the following intelligence, viz.

That Fort Mifflin was evacuated by our people Saturday the 15th, after having defended it four days; in which time they lost 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant and about 40 men killed and wounded, and had all their cannon dismounted. On the 19th about 5000 of the enemy landed at Billingsfort, 7 miles below Red-Bank, (a fort formerly in our possession) upon which our people retreated from fort Mercer 9 miles back to Haddonfield.

Same day General M'Dougall's division crossed the Delaware about 17 miles above the city of Philadelphia;—the 20th General Green's division crossed the same way, both divisions consisting of about 6000 men in high spirits. Another division with Colonel Proctor's regiment of artillery crossed Schuylkill, supposed to take possession of Province-Island, which if executed, will cut off the enemy's supply of provisions. Lord Cornwallis left the city of Philadelphia one o'clock A. M. the 19th, supposed for Billings fort, via Chester. At 9 o'clock the 20th Lord Sterling's division Struck their tents. General Patterson's, Learned's and Poor's brigades about 9 o'clock the 21st were within 14 miles of Head-Quarters. General Glover's brigade at 12 o'clock were within 20 miles of Delaware, on their way to Trenton.

New-York, December 22. Monday last arrived at Sandy-Hook from England, the Maidstone Frigate, Captain Gardner, with the following Vessels under her Convoy, viz. The Howe, Atkins; Friendship, Lumley; St. Mary's Packet, Pettycrew; Edward, Lawrence; Sally, Conpar; Adventure; Hannah, Watson; Cornwallis, Bathurst; Porcupine, Califf; Endeavour, Hope; Pomona, White; Harriet, Blackburn; and the Britannia, Ball.

We are told Col. Dayton, of Elizabeth-Town, who had a Regiment in the Rebel Army, either has, or talks of laying down his Commission, tho' he is much importuned to continue in the Service, and was assured he should be raised to the Rank of a General.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, December 22, 1777.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq.
*Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief,
 in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories
 thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the
 same.*

It is his Excellency's order, that every Captain or Commanding Officer in the militia of this State, do forthwith make a return of the number of men in his company, and of their accoutrements and ammunition, to the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the regiment to which he belongs : And that every Colonel or Commanding Officer of any regiment belonging to the brigades of General Heard and Winds, make return of the condition of his regiment to the Brigadier General of the brigade to which he belongs ; which Brigadiers are, with all convenient speed, to make return of the condition of their respective brigades, to the Commander in Chief of this State ; and that every Colonel or Commanding Officer of a regiment belonging to the brigades of General Forman and Newcomb, make return of the condition of his regiment to the said Commander in Chief.

Given under my hand at Princeton, the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By his Excellency's command,
William Livingston, jun. Secy.

Abstract of an act, intituled, An act for regulating and limiting the prices of sundry articles of produce, manufacture, and trade ; and to prevent forestalling, regrating, and engrossing.

BE IT ENACTED, &c. That from and after the publication of this act, the rates and prices of the following articles of produce, manufacture, and trade, bought, sold, or exchanged in any part of this State, shall not exceed the sums to them severally annexed, that is to say ;

Salt, of home manufacture, 55 lb. to the bushel, £3 15 0 at the works and 6d. per bushel for every mile of land carriage to the place of sale or consumption, for profit and carriage. Bloomary bar-iron, sixty shillings per cwt ; refined ditto, seventy shillings ; pig-metal, twenty shillings ; rolling of iron, thirty pounds per ton ; open castings, eight pence per lb. Raw hides, seven-pence per lb ; soal leather, three shillings per lb ; upper leather five shillings per lb ; men's neat leather shoes, common sort seventeen shillings and six-pence, and so in proportion ; women's neat leather ditto, common sort fourteen shillings, and so in proportion. Wheat, twelve shillings per bushel ; Rye, nine shillings ; Indian corn, seven shillings and six-pence ; oats, five shillings ; buckwheat, six shillings ;

wheat flour, thirty-three shillings per cwt. Hay, first crop, best, seven pounds ten shillings per ton; ditto, second crop, best, six pounds. Pork, nine-pence per lb; beef, eight-pence per lb. Potatoes, four shillings per bushel. Wool, four shillings per lb; flax, two shillings. Cyder spirits, twelve shillings per gallon; grain spirits, ten shillings per gallon. Butter, two shillings and six-pence per lb; cheese, one shilling and six-pence.

Farming labour, and wages of mechanics, tradesmen, and handicraftsmen, double what they were in the year 1775.

Sugar, imported or brought into this State, ten per cent. profit to the purchaser from the importer and ten per cent. profit for every 100 miles from the first port of delivery, and so on in proportion; and one and a half per cent. for every five miles carried by land from the first port of delivery. Molasses, ten per cent. profit, and ten per cent. for every 100 miles, and one penny per gallon for every five miles as above.

Salt, imported or brought into this State, fifteen per cent profit to the purchaser from the importer, and fifteen per cent. profit for every 100 miles, and three-pence per bushel per mile, land carriage, from the first port of delivery.

Every vender of any article, on which allowance is made for carriage, shall previous to his exposing it to sale, produce to a Justice authentic invoices, bills of parcels, or accounts of purchase, and swear to the truth; and the Justice shall there upon deliver him a certificate, specifying the prices at which he is intitled to sell.—Penalty for offering to make sale without such certificate, six pounds and the goods or the value of them; half to the prosecutor and half to the poor, to be recovered before a Justice.

Any person who shall ask, demand, or require a higher price for any article than herein mentioned, [this goes to the whole bill] than the prices limited, shall forfeit six pounds and the goods; to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

Any person having more of any of the articles mentioned, than is necessary for his family's annual consumption, or for carrying on his trade or occupation, refusing to sell the overplus or a suitable part of the same, to any person in want for family use, or for the use of the army; the person wanting it may apply to a Justice, who being fully convinced of the want and necessity, shall summon the party to appear, and on refusal to appear, or if on appearing and examination, it shall still appear evident to the Justice that there is such surplus, the Justice shall issue his warrant to a constable (or subaltern military officer if no constable) to take by force, calling assistance if necessary, such proportion of the overplus as is wanted, and lodge the money with the Justice; to be paid to the owner (deducting six-pence for the warrant and five shillings for the constable, &c.) if called for within one month; if not, to be forfeited to the State.

Not to affect former bargains or contracts. *Passed at Princeton, Dec. 10, 1777.*

For the NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.

MR. COLLINS,

It is observable that at the opening of every campaign in the Spring, the British plunderers and their Tory emissaries, announce the total reduction of America before the Winter. In the Fall they find themselves as remote from their purpose as they were in the Spring; and then we are threatened with innumerable hosts from Russia and Germany, who will utterly extirpate us the ensuing Summer, or reduce us to the most abject submission. They have so beat this beaten tract, that for the mere sake of variety, I would advise them to explore a new road; and not compel us to nauseate a falsehood, not only because we know it to be one, but for its perpetual repetition without the least variation or alternity. According to custom, therefore, the new lie (that is the old lie reiterated) for next Summer is, that we are to be devoured bones and all, by 36,000 Russians; besides some thing or other that is to be done to us by the King of Prussia. What this is to be, is still a profound secret; but as it will doubtless be something very extraordinary, and it being impossible to conceive what else he can do to us, after we are swallowed by the Russians, he is probably, by some political emetic or other, to bring us up again.—I should think in common compliance to human reason, that absurdities so gross, and figments so destitute of probability, could only deceive those who chuse to be deceived. The Empress of Russia, tho' a sovereign in petticoats, knows too well that the true riches of a nation consist in the number of its inhabitants, to suffer such a number of her subjects to be knocked in the head in America, for the sake of facilitating the frantic project of a more Southern Potentate in breeches, deluded by a blundering Ministry, and the universal derision of Europe. It is her interest (and I shall wonder if ever princes proceed upon any other principle, before the commencement of the millenium) to have America dismembered from Great Britain, which must of necessity reduce the naval power of the latter, and make Russia a full match for her on the ocean. And as for the King of Prussia, considering that there never was any love lost between him and the family of Brunswick; and that he has long been jealous of the maritime strength of Britain, these artificers of fraud might with equal plausibility, have introduced the Emperor of Japan, as entering into leagues and alliances with our late master at St. James's. It is nothing but an impudent forgery from first to last, and merely fabricated to restore to their natural shape and features, the crest-fallen countenances of the tories; and if possible, to intimidate the genuine Sons of America. The utmost they can do, they have already done; and are this moment as far from any prospect of subjecting us to the dominion of Britain, as they were in the ridiculous hour in which General Gage first arrived in Boston. This is no secret with those who have the management of their armies in America, how greatly soever the nation may be deluded by the pompous accounts of their pro-

gress. But whatever becomes of Old England at last, these Gentlemen are sure of accumulating immense wealth during the war; and are therefore determined to keep up the delusion as long as possible. *Burgoyne* is the only one of any distinction, who has virtue enough to own the truth; and I am credibly informed, that he has frankly declared—That he was most egregiously deceived in the Americans—that he had been led to believe they would never come to bayonetting—that they behaved with the greatest intrepidity, in attacking entrenchments—that altho' a regiment of his grenadiers and light infantry displayed, in an engagement with Col. Morgan's battalion of rifle-men, the most astonishing gallantry, Morgan exceeded them in dexterity and generalship—and that it was utterly impossible ever to conquer America.

HORTENTIUS.

Resolved, That Congress have an high sense of the merit of Col. Greene, and the officers and men under his command, in their late gallant defence of the Fort at Red-Bank, on Delaware river; and that an elegant sword be provided by the Board of War, and presented to Col. Greene.

Resolved, That Congress have an high sense of the merit of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, and the officers and men under his command, in their late gallant defence of Fort Mifflin, on the river Delaware; and that an elegant sword be provided by the Board of War, and presented to Lieut. Col. Smith.

Resolved, That Congress have an high sense of the merit of Commodore Hazlewood, the commander of the naval force on Delaware river, in the service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the officers and men under his command, in their late gallant defence of their country, against the British fleet, whereby two of their men of war were destroyed, and four others compelled to retire; and that an elegant sword be provided by the Marine Committee and presented to Commodore Hazlewood.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secy.

THOUGHTS *on the present state of the ARMY; addressed to the military.*

Quod verum atque decens, curo et rogo et omnis, in hoc sum.

BESIDES the love of our native country, which ought to actuate every honest man, ambition and glory are the secondary principles that encourage us to endure every hardship necessarily attending the profession of a soldier, and to sacrifice even life for the attainment of those desirable ends. Doubtless the service of our country, considered abstractly and independant of subsequent contingencies, is *a most honourable service*; and with regret it may be remembered, that at the beginning of this war, our army consisted of men of property and popular influence, who entered into it from the most laudable and disinterested motives, who sacrificed every private

view to the public good—But, *tempora mutantur*—we see men without education, without experience and without influence, advanced to the most important offices; looking upon the army as a resort for pensioners and placemen, whose regard for the prosperity of our cause is in exact proportion, and runs parallel with their *rank* and *pay*.

The very nature of this contest deprecates such depravity of soul, and with justice it may be said, while we are forc'd to make use of such engines,—“*flectere si' nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.*”

Let us first take a view of the *military* line, and we shall find, that while some officers are in the field promoting the good of their country, and suffering every fatigue and danger, others are in *safe quarters*, dancing attendance on their respective legislatures for promotions, in which they seldom fail of success. Every country village, in the vicinity of the camp, you will find crowded with pot-valiant heroes and fire-side soldiers; yet of so little importance are they to every thing but the *funds*, that the service flourishes best without them.

These are some, among a number of other causes, of the dissatisfaction that prevails in the *military* line, among such I mean as do their duty like men, and never turn their backs upon the enemy.

We now see boys of yesterday's growth, raised to the command of veterans, who have distinguished themselves in war before these striplings were born: And what is the efficient cause?—They have friends in C—s¹ and A—y.²—These veterans have nothing to recommend them but the *stale, ineffectual* plea of their own *personal* merit, evidenced by their long and faithful services.

Every officer in the army ought to be considered as a man of *sense* and *courage*: Actual service is the only test to prove this hypothesis; and by that alone we are to determine of his merit. It is a touchstone that will make useful discriminations, by separating the *fool* and the *coward*, from the man of *sense* and the *soldier*; and until such alternative is proved, every officer has an undubitable right to rise according to his seniority.

Discipline is the life of an army, and until subordination is fully established, the former will never take place. Ignorance of military affairs, and a clownish diffidence of their own importance, are some of the causes of this defection. The primary cause may be traced to that *stupid* contempt, with which our inferior officers are treated by many of their haughty superiors: Such improper conduct will ever discourage the efforts of a young soldier, and damp the genius of every man of spirit.—And where does this *pitiful* despotism take its rise? In *ignorance* and *vanity*—they are void of politeness, and (unused to command) they are foppishly vain of their power. I have seen a subaltern arrested, struck, and charged with stealing and pillaging fruit from an orchard; I have known him tried and acquitted with honour; yet such was the greatness of this non-entity in

¹ Councils.

² Assembly.

letters! this demi-god of power! that it was mutiny, if not treason, to ask reparation. This, I aver, is a tyranny, that so far from existing in the British, is not tolerated in the armies of the most despotic princes on earth. I have read an anecdote that happened at the surrender of Fort St. David, in the East Indies, to the French in 1758—A subaltern being charged by Monsieur Lally, the commanding officer, of embezzling some public stores—At a court of enquiry he proved his innocence: And Monsieur Lally, conscious of his error, made full reparation in the face of his army. To a conduct the antipodes of this, we may palliate, that the goddess of politeness, (if there be such a deity in ancient mythology) has never shed upon us the light of her reconciled countenance, but has suffered us, like the Goths and Vandals of old, to work out our own salvation in the boorish darkness; holding all refinements to be inconsistent with the principles of primitive freedom.

Let us now make some observations on the Staff of the army, which our rulers have thought expedient to divide and subdivide into so many departments; of the utility of which, I refer the curious to an inspection of the Pay-Master General's accounts.

In mechanics, simplicity and efficacy are certain and concomitant: Redundancy ought to be ever avoided: Too great a combination of powers impedes the motion, and eventually destroys the use of the machine or structure. The same rule applies to military, as well as civil government; by multiplying such offices, the business of the army is much perplexed, greatly retarded, and sometimes totally neglected. For, like true statesmen, none of these officers will deign to discharge the duty of their respective appointments, till it passes thro' an infinite series and concatenation of clerks, assistants, subs and deputies, and finally arrives at the *grand* fountain head; where, like a nabob in his durbar, he vouchsafes to settle an account with as much pomposity, as a capitulation or a definitive treaty of peace; ceding and guaranteeing to a poor countryman the just equivalent only of his merchandize, taken for the use of the army.

The Quarter-Master General's department includes the Commissaries General of ordinance and hides; the Clothier, Forage, and Waggon-Masters General, with all their deputies and assistants; subtract these *latter*, and the business of the *former* is a vox et præterita nihil, a mere pensioned sine-cure, a nullity and an incumbrance on the public. To increase the chagrin and to lessen the importance of the military, (for as we are under a Commonwealth, the levelling principle should extend even to the army, where nothing can be done without a proper subordination) every one of these staff gentlemen have a military title either *given* or *assumed*; and so great is their contempt for the army, and of so little importance are commissions, that few will accept of *any* rank under that of a Field Officer. Not a fellow will shoe a horse or skin a beef, unless you flatter him with a *Captaincy* at least; and he who retails whisky, and chops up provisions for

the soldiers, must be dubb'd a *Colonel*. These are mortifying considerations to an officer who commands a regiment or a company, to be rank'd and parallel'd with those greasy money-making fellows. Take a view of our bitter enemies, the British army, and contrast their military policy with our own; we all accede to this maxim, *fas est et ab hoste doceri*. Every staff-office in *that* service is generally filled by officers holding military command; there is no rank whatever affixed to those several posts independant of the military line, and consequently they cannot pretend to take precedency by virtue of such staff-appointments, only as their battalion commissions specify.

Adjutants General, Aids de Camp, and Majors of Brigade, may properly be called the *military staff*, because their duty is such; and should be officers taken out of the military line, who notwithstanding, ought to hold no new rank, having nothing to do but deliver and execute the orders of others, there is not the least necessity for such indulgence.

Rank implies pre-heminence, and commissions specify command: Therefore, when neither is the case, in consequence of such appointments, rank and titles are abstract ideas. Nevertheless we find in our army a number of unexperienced boys delegated to those important duties, taking rank accordingly, and rising in battalion equally with those in the regular line. Officers of sound judgment and great experience, are the only men proper to fill those active departments—the most fatal errors prove the truth of this observation

The *civil staff* includes all the rest, and are never invested with rank only under the circumstances aforesaid. The Quarter Master General, in his line of duty, is so connected with the army, that none but a military man can discharge that trust with propriety, and therefore in most armies we find it occupied by some experienced Field-Officer.

The Commissaries General of Provisions and Musters, not being fighting men, are entitled to military rank. The Clothier, Forage and Waggon Masters General, being appendages of the Quarter Master General, are involved and necessarily lost therein, and having no command only over their clerks, waggoners and horses, it would be absurd to dub them with rank.

Suppose, in case of capture, (which seldom happens) a *Colonel* or *Brigade-Major* of Waggon is taken, would either be included in a cartel with the *Commander* of a British regiment or *Major* of battalion? Certainly not.

This case at once proves the absurdity of such nominal empty titles.—Not one of those officers by virtue of his rank, can sit on court-martial or take precedency of those of the same rank, in the military line.

Therefore it is not only my wish, but that of many officers in the army, to see those degeneracies done away. If then our Governors would be less generous in lavishing honours so indiscriminately on such, as by their situation, are neither entitled or necessitated to received them—the service

would be more respectable, the army better officered, and the troops more effective. Commissions not being so cheap, would be of importance;—and the grand business of the whole go on with facility.

By what has been said, I do not mean to censure any *Gentleman* now serving in those several stations, but would wish, by attempting to remove so *ridiculous* a precedent, to make us more respectable not only among ourselves, but with the enemy and all other nations. These few remarks are humbly submitted to the Gentlemen of the army, by

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Burlington, Dec. 24.

Died in this city after a short and painful illness, Mrs. CECILIA SHEE, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Shee, Quarter-Master-General of artillery, in the 35th year of her age; and on Tuesday her remains were interred in the burying-ground of the episcopal church in this place.

Being a stranger among strangers, her character demands this small tribute to her memory from one, who is no stranger to her merits. Early initiated in the paths of virtue and religion, she commanded the esteem and conciliated the love of all within the circle of her acquaintance. To a manly understanding she added the advantages of a liberal education;—good sense improved by industry and confirmed by experience. Neither her religion or understanding were the subject of ostentation; the former has been proved by many years pain and sufferings, the latter was evident from her conduct and conversation. She knew the world enough to despise the things of it:—Every domestic virtue was hers; and next to her Creator, the cares of her family were her greatest happiness.

She died in the faith of the episcopal church, with that fortitude that ever attends a reconciled conscience, and a perfect reliance on the merits of him who is mighty to save; She left this noisy confused state of existence in exchange for a world of peace, joy and eternal felicity.

A husband and two small infants are left to lament the loss of the most amiable of women.

The Legislature of New-Jersey, at their last sitting at Princeton, appointed the Honourable JOHN WITHERSPOON,¹ ABRAHAM CLARK,² JONATHAN ELMER,³ NA-

¹ John Witherspoon, see page 148.

² Abraham Clark was born in the home of his ancestors, midway between Elizabeth and Rahway, on February 15th, 1726. As a surveyor and conveyancer, he aided his neighbors with gratuitous advice, and became known as the "Poor Man's Counselor." He was later the author of "Clark's Practice Act," which tended greatly to modify the common law forms of pleading, and seriously affected the fees of lawyers. About the year 1749 he married Sarah Hatfield, eldest daughter of Isaac Hatfield. Ten children were the result of this union. In 1764 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the commissioners to survey and divide the common lands of old Bergen township. He was appointed Sheriff of Essex county in 1767, and Clerk of the Colonial Assembly. He warmly espoused the cause of the Revolution, acting as a member of the Committee of Observation and Correspondence, December, 1774, and was subsequently Secretary. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1775, and as a member of the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence. He served until April 3d, 1778, and again appears as a member in 1780, 1781, 1782, 1786, 1787, 1788. He was present at the Annapolis Convention of 1786, and although elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1787, did not attend owing to ill health. He was a member of the Second and Third Congresses under the new Federal Constitution, dying before the completion of his last term. Abraham Clark died from sunstroke upon the 15th of September, 1794, and was buried in the Presbyterian Church yard, in Rahway.—*History of Union and Middlesex Counties*, Clayton, 97—F. B. L.

³ Jonathan Elmer, a member of the Cumberland county family, was, like so many of his kinsfolk, educated for the practice of medicine. He was born at Cedarville, New Jersey, November 29th, 1745, and in 1768 was one of the ten who first in this country received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. At the time of the Greenwich "Tea Party," in 1774, Dr. Elmer was Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, to which office he had been appointed in 1772. In spite of the charge of Chief Justice Frederick Smyth, directing the indictment of the participants in the affair, the Grand Jury failed to find a bill. It is of interest to know that Jonathan's brother, Daniel, was foreman of that body. During the exciting times previous to the commencement of actual hostilities, Jonathan Elmer was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and in, October, 1775, became actively interested in the organization of the militia. From 1776 to 1789 he was Clerk of the county of Cumberland, and from 1784 to 1802, Surrogate thereof. As a member of Congress, Dr. Elmer took a deep interest in the sanitary condition of the army, was upon the Medical Committee, and was active in improving the condition of the military hospital at Morristown. In 1780 and 1784 he was a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey, again in 1788 a member of Congress, when he was a staunch friend of the new Federal Constitution, and the same year was chosen Senator from New Jersey, which position he held for two years. In 1787 he was chosen President of the New Jersey Medical Society, over which body he presided with great dignity. He was also honored with membership in the American Philosophical Society. Dr. Elmer died September 3d, 1817, and is buried in Bridgeton.—*History of Medicine in New Jersey*, Wickes, 244 et seq.; *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland*, Cushing & Sheppard, pages 559, 560.—F. B. L.

THANIEL SCUDDER¹ and ELIAS BOUDINOT,² Esqrs. delegates to represent this state in Congress.

A correspondent informs us, that Congress have recommended a convention of commissioners of all the states to form a plan of general regulation respecting the limiting the prices of sundry articles of produce, manufacture and trade—that those from the Delaware state, inclusive, northward, are to meet the 15th day of January next at New Haven—and that commissioners are appointed for that purpose from this state, viz. The Hon. JOHN

¹ Nathaniel Scudder was a physician, and was born May 10th, 1733, being a son of Colonel Jacob Scudder, of Freehold. Graduating from Princeton in the class of 1751, he established himself as a practitioner of medicine at Manalapan, and then at Freehold. During the years preceding the Revolution he became prominent as one of the founders of the State Medical Society. Like his colleague, Dr. Elmer, Nathaniel Scudder was influential in crystallizing the sentiment favoring independence. He was a member of the Freehold meeting of June 6th, 1774, called to protest against the obnoxious acts of Parliament. On December 10th, 1774, he was appointed a member of the "Committee of Observation and Correspondence," and was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey. He was both Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the First Regiment of Monmouth county. After serving throughout the Revolutionary War Dr. Scudder was suddenly killed October 16th, 1781, in a refugee raid in Shrewsbury. He is buried in Tennent churchyard, by the side of his wife, Isabella Anderson, of Manalapan Heights. Two sons of this union graduated from Princeton; in the class of 1775, Dr. John Anderson Scudder, later Member of Congress from New Jersey, and in the class of 1773, Joseph, Clerk of Monmouth county—*History of Medicine in New Jersey*, Wickes, 389 et seq.; *Princeton College During the Eighteenth Century*, Alexander, pages 15, 190-203—F. B. L.

² Elias Boudinot was born in Philadelphia May 2d, 1740, and after receiving a classical education studied law with Richard Stockton of New Jersey. In 1777 he was appointed Commissary General of Prisoners. Subsequently elected a member of the Continental Congress, 1781 to 1784, he was chosen President of that body November 4th, 1782, and held that position when the Treaty of Peace with England was signed. From 1789 to 1795 he served in the Federal Congress in the latter year becoming Director of the Mint in Philadelphia, which position he held until 1805. Removing to Burlington, he devoted himself to Biblical study and to the affairs of the College of New Jersey, of which institution he was a trustee. From a generous fortune he gave liberally to the College and to philanthropic associations. He was particularly interested in foreign missions, education of the Indians, in the instruction of deaf mutes, and in the preparation of young men for the ministry. He was first President of the American Bible Society in 1816. Amid his charitable labors, he found opportunity to prepare "The Age of Revelation," 1790, a reply to Thomas Paine; "Second Advent of the Messiah," 1815; and his most conspicuous effort, "A Star in the West," 1816, an attempt to prove that the native American Indians, particularly the Lenni Lenape, were descendants of the long-lost Tribes of Israel. Elias Boudinot died in Burlington October 24th, 1821. See "Life and Letters of Elias Boudinot," by Jennie S. Boudinot, New York, 1897.—F. B. L.

CLEVES SYMMES, Esq. MOORE FURMAN, Esq. and Col. JOHN NEILSON.

“It is remarkable,” says another correspondent “that the New-York miserable mercenaries called Printers, never published their forgeries of the Russians procured by Great-Britain, till after the defeat of Gen. Burgoyne. It then become necessary to administer some cordial to support the sinking spirits of the disappointed tories. And behold the inventive genius of a *loyal* Printer! He waves his magic wand, and instantly raises 80,000 foreign auxiliaries. The same exuberent fancy has killed 500 of our Troops in Fort Mifflin, when every body knows that, after having made as gallant a defence as ever was known during a close siege for near a month, we had only 38 men killed and wounded.—It is to be hoped that after such misrepresentations, which are but small specimens of what these egregious falsifiers are capable of, no reader of any discernment will give credit to their publications which are weekly contrived to suit their purposes without any regard to truth, often without the very semblance of probability.”

* * * *Advertisements omitted this Week, will be in our next.*

December 19, 1777.

To all Whom it may concern.

State of New-Jersey, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at Mountholly, at the house of Zachariah Rossel, on Saturday the tenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bill of Colonel Samuel Dick, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called PATTY, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, burthen

about fifty tons, lately commanded by Tunis Mountaine:—To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said sloop and her cargo, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

BOWES REED, PRO. REG.

In the Press and speedily will be published, The BURLINGTON ALMANACK, For the year of our Lord, 1778.

LAMP, TANNERS, and SPERMACEI OIL, To be sold by THOMAS BUDD, JUN. At Julia-Town, in Burlington County, New-Jersey.

December 19, 1777.

TO BE SOLD, a quantity of SPANISH made SUGAR, In hogsheads, barrels, or smaller quantity, by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, near Allen-Town.

December 24, 1777.

TO BE SOLD, A VERY good scale beam, ropes and scale dishes all fit for immediate use, together with eight fifty-sixes, two twenty-eights, and one fourteen pound weights. Any person inclining to purchase the above, may view the same and know the price, by applying to the printer hereof.

December 21st, 1777.

WANTED, as soon as possible, A YOUNG WOMAN, with a good breast of milk, to take the nursing of a child. Such a person applying to the printer hereof, having a good reputation, will meet with proper encouragement. —*New Jersey Gazette, December 24, 1777.*

Fish-Kill, December 4. The post brought but little news from our army. Since the evacuation of Mud Island, our Fort at Red-Bank, (which was calculated principally to support the Fort on Mud Island) was reviewed by some of our Engineers; they concluded that it was not worth defending, and therefore have evacuated that also. We may expect news from that quarter soon: Lord Cornwallis's army have been making considerable devastation by plundering and burning in the Jerseys. Our army by this time, 'tis hoped have come up with them, and will either have him Burgoyned or driven off.

New York, December 29. We are informed, that there is a scouting Party three times a Day on New-Barbadoes Neck, 100 of the Rebels are billeted at Second River. The following new Law was passed in the last Rebel Assembly of that Province.

"The Women that may be caught in coming to New-Jersey from New York, are to be fined 300 l. and suffer six Months imprisonment; and all Men suspected, are to be hanged, or obliged to enlist in the Continental Army."¹

"There is also an Act passed for selling the Lands of all those well affected to Government."

We are told, a very heavy Firing was heard last Tuesday, at Princetown, New-Jersey, supposed to be between the Rebel Row-Gallies and some of his Majesty's Ships of War in the Delaware; that Mr. Washington was gone to the Southward for the Winter, and that the Rebel Army is now under the Command of Green and Gates; that the Jersey Militia seem much cast-down, and appear unwilling to serve any longer in the Army.—*New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, December 29, 1777.*

¹An examination of the statutes of the State of New Jersey during 1777 fails to reveal the existence of such an act, except reference be had to the act of June 5th, 1777, defining High Treason.

To the PRINTER of the NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.

SIR,

I AM afraid that while we are employed in furnishing our battalions with cloathing, we forget the county of Bergen, which alone is sufficient amply to provide them with winter waistcoats and breeches, from the redundance and superfluity of certain woolen habits, which are at present applied to no kind of use whatsoever. It is well known that the rural ladies in that part of our State pride themselves in an incredible number of petticoats; which, like house-furniture, are displayed by way of ostentation, for many years before they are decreed to invest the fair bodies of the proprietors. Till that period they are never worn, but neatly piled up on each side of an immense escrutoire, the top of which is decorated with a most capacious brass-clasped bible, seldom read. What I would, therefore, humbly propose to our superiors, is to make prize of those *future* female habilaments, and, after proper transformation, *immediately* apply them to screen from the inclemencies of the weather those gallant *males*, who are now fighting for the liberties of their country. And to clear this measure from every imputation of injustice, I have only to observe, that the generality of the *women* of that county, having for above a century, *worn the breeches*; it is highly reasonable that the *men* should now, and especially upon so important an occasion, make booty of *the petticoats*. HORTENTIUS.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

WE are well assured that Dr. Franklin, whose knowledge in philosophical sciences is universally allowed, and who has carried the powers of electricity to a greater length than any of his contemporaries, intends shortly to produce an *electrical machine*, of such wonderful force,

that instead of giving a slight stroke to the elbows of fifty or an hundred thousand men, who are joined hand in hand, it will give a violent shock even to nature herself, so as to disunite kingdoms, join islands to continents, and render men of the same nation strangers and enemies to each other; and that, by a certain chymical preparation from oil, he will be able to smooth the waves of the sea in one part of the globe, and raise tempests and whirlwinds in another, so as to be universally acknowledged for the greatest physician, politician, mathematician, and philosopher, this day living.

BURLINGTON, Dec. 31.

His Excellency the Governor, having signified his willingness to deposite, for the ease and convenience of the people, a competent number of blank commissions for militia officers, with persons in the respective counties (to be filled up and delivered upon producing to them the proper certificates) as should be approved of by the Resolution of both Houses; and both Houses having resolved that His Excellency be desired to deposite such commissions with the Clerks of the several counties in this State; the Captains and Subalterns of our militia are therefore directed to apply for their commissions, to the Clerks of the respective counties in which they reside, producing to them a certificate of their election signed by the clerk of the company, or, for want of a clerk, by the Colonel of the regiment to which the company belongs.

The next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Middlesex, is appointed to be held at New-Brunswick, on the third Tuesday of January next.

For two days past the weather has been so intensely cold, that the Delaware, opposite this city, is frozen over.

* * *The Pieces signed HORTENTIUS and CATO, and*

another of Mons. DE LISLE'S LETTERS, are come to Hand, and will be properly attended to.

*Just published and ready to be delivered to the MEMBERS
of the LEGISLATURE,*

THE ACTS passed at the late sittings of General Assembly, at Haddonfield and Princeton, from September 20, to October 11, 1777.

N. B. A few copies of the above acts are to be sold by the printer hereof.

WANTED a quantity of good clean LAMPBLACK. Any person having it for sale, is requested to inform the printer hereof.

Twenty-fourth of the 12th month 1777.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the subscribers stable, on the 23d of this instant at night, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, a dun roan HORSE, fifteen hands high, four years old next spring, a natural trotter and carries well. And also on the same night, was stolen out of the stable of John Weatherill, in the county and township aforesaid, a bay MARE, three years old next spring, about fourteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead. Whoever takes up the said horses and returns them to the subscribers, and secures the thief or thieves in any gaol, shall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for either of the horses, paid by either of the subscribers.

ISAIAH ROBINS.

JOHN WEATHERILL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TEN or fifteen gallons of good old LINSEED OIL. Any person having such a quantity for sale, may hear of a purchaser by conveying a line to the printer hereof.

AN ACT

For regulating and limiting the price of sundry articles of produce, manufacture, and trade; and to prevent forestalling, regrating, and engrossing

WHEREAS divers persons, influenced by motives unfriendly to the interest and well-being of their country, or by avarice or the love of unjust gain, do require, demand and receive unreasonable prices for sundry necessities of life; and do also buy up and engross such of the said necessities as, by the particular circumstances of the times, are rendered scarce and difficult to be obtained, with a view still farther to enhance their price, to the grievous oppression of the poor, distress of the army, and general detriment of the community. AND WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress of the United States have recommended to the legislatures of the said States, to form a general plan and scheme of prices throughout the whole union; and until this can be accomplished, have recommended that a temporary regulation be adopted;

Sect. 1. BE IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the publication of this act, the rates and prices of the following articles of produce, manufacture, and trade, bought, sold, or exchanged in any part of this State, shall not exceed the sums to them severally annexed; that is to say,

Salt of home manufacture by the bushel, reckoning fifty-five pounds weight to the bushel, shall not exceed three pounds fifteen shillings at the works or place of manufacture, and six-pence by the bushel for every mile the same may be carried by land from the works or place of manufacture to any place of sale or consumption, for profit and carriage.

Bloomary bar-iron shall not exceed three pounds by the hundred weight; and

Refined bar-iron shall not exceed three pounds ten shillings by the hundred weight.

Pig metal shall not exceed twenty shillings by the hundred weight.

The price of rolling iron shall not exceed thirty pounds by the ton.

Open castings shall not exceed eight-pence by the pound.

Raw hides shall not exceed seven-pence by the pound.

Soal leather shall not exceed three shillings by the pound.

Upper leather shall not exceed five shillings by the pound.

Men's neat-leather shoes, of the common sort, shall not exceed seven-shillings and six-pence by the pair; and other shoes in proportion, according to their quality.

Women's shoes of the same kind, shall not exceed fourteen shillings by the pair; and others in proportion, according to their quality.

Wheat shall not exceed twelve shillings by the bushel.

Rye shall not exceed nine shillings by the bushel.

Indian corn shall not exceed seven shillings and six-pence by the bushel.

Oats shall not exceed five shillings by the bushel.

Buck-wheat shall not exceed six shillings by the bushel.

Wheat-flour shall not exceed thirty-three shillings by the hundred weight.

Hay, of the first crop and best quality, shall not exceed seven pounds ten shillings by the ton.

Best hay, of the second crop, shall not exceed six pounds by the ton.

Pork shall not exceed nine-pence by the pound.

Beef shall not exceed eight-pence by the pound.

Potatoes shall not exceed four shillings by the bushel.

Wool shall not exceed four shillings by the pound.

Flax shall not exceed two shillings by the pound.

Cyder-spirits shall not exceed twelve shillings by the gallon.

Spirits distilled from grain shall not exceed ten shillings by the gallon.

Butter shall not exceed two shillings and six-pence by the pound.

Cheese shall not exceed one shilling and six-pence by the pound.

The rates and prices of farming-labour, and the wages of mechanicks, tradesmen and handicraftsmen, shall not exceed double what they were in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

2. AND WHEREAS, from the present danger and precariousness of importation, the prices of foreign commodities brought into this State cannot be ascertained, fixed and limited, in like manner as those of the growth and produce of the State; but it is nevertheless equitable and necessary to restrain those who purchase from the importers, or others, from demanding unreasonable and extortionate profits thereon: *THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED by the authority aforesaid*, That for all sugar imported or brought into this State, there shall be allowed ten per cent. profit to the persons who shall purchase from the importers, and ten per cent. profit for every hundred miles the same may be removed from the first port of delivery, and so in proportion for other distances; and also at the rate of one shilling by the hundred weight for every five miles it may be carried by land, from the first port of delivery, to any place of sale or consumption.

For all molasses imported or brought into this State, ten per cent. profit to the persons who shall purchase from the importers, and ten per cent. profit for every hundred miles the same may be removed from the first port of delivery, and so in proportion for other distances; and also at the rate of one penny by the gallon, for every five miles the same may be carried by land, from the first port of delivery, to any place of sale or consumption.

For all salt imported or brought into this State, fifteen per cent. profit to the persons who shall purchase from the importers, and fifteen per cent. profit for every hundred miles the same may be removed from the first port of delivery, and so in proportion for other distances; and also at the rate of three-pence by the bushel for every mile the same may be carried by land, from the first port of delivery, to any place of sale or consumption.

[The rest of the act mainly provides the method for its enforcement and penalties for its violation.]

—*New Jersey Gazette*, No. 5, December 31, 1777.

ADDITIONAL NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS

Obtained while this volume was in the press.

Whereas the Subscriber became bound to a certain Henry Alward,¹ Esq., of Somerset county, in the province of East New Jersey, in three separate obligations, bearing date the 23d day of October 1775, one of them conditioned for the payment of 250£. one other of them conditioned for the payment of 100£, and the other of them conditioned for the payment of 50£ and as part of the money on said bonds has been already paid, and the consideration for which they were given, neither has, nor is likely to be complied with, on the part of the said Henry Alward; I do hereby forewarn and discharge any person or persons whomsoever to take an assignment of the said Bonds, or either of them as I am determined not to pay any further part of them, until the said Alward fulfill his engagements for which the bonds were given.

January 30, 1776.

JOHN HINDS.

West New Jersey, Jan. 29, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber last Saturday night, a servant man named JOHN EYANSON, about 5 feet 8 or nine inches high; had on an old hat, a light coloured

¹ Henry Alward was an influential citizen of Somerset county, a member of a family which settled *circum* 1730, between Basking Ridge and Liberty Corner. He is mentioned in a list of officers and freeholders in Somerset county, 1790.—*Messler's First Things in Old Somerset*, 160; *Littell's First Settlers of Passaic Valley*, 7; *History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties*, Snell, 736.—F. B. L.

lappelled jacket, buckskin breeches, milled yarn stockings, a pair of new shoes, his other cloathes unknown. He is supposed to be gone off with a certain Daniel M'Graw about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is a black looking Irishman, takes a great quantity of snuff. Whoever secures John Eyanson, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

ISAAC MOSS.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, February 7, 1776.

TO BE SOLD.

A House and Lot of Ground containing six acres, part of it good meadow, and in excellent post and rail fence, situated in Flemington, in the township of Amwell and county of Hunterdon, West-Jersey, the house is new and has three rooms on a floor, well finished, with a good cellar under the whole, and is very convenient. It is well situated for a Sadler, or Turner and Chairmaker, or any tradesman or private family, being upon the Old York road, and very public to Brunswick, Trenton and Philadelphia, and in a very healthy part of the county, is twenty four miles north west from Brunswick, and fifty miles west from New-York, twenty-four miles north from Trenton, and forty-five miles from Philadelphia. There is a work-shop lately built, is tight and good, is twelve feet wide, and twenty three feet long; also a barn and stable entirely new, and very convenient. Any one inclinable to purchase may depend on having an indisputable title, and know the particulars by applying to JOSEPH SMITH living on the premises.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, February 14, 1776.

Married the 15th inst. Alexander Moore, jun.¹ Esquire, of Cumberland, New-Jersey, to Miss Sally Tate, daughter of Anthony Tate, Esquire of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

TO BE SOLD.

By the Subscriber, a House and Lot at New-Mills,² in Hanover Township, Burlington County, having six rooms on a floor, with about 3 quarters of an acre of land, For terms, apply to Joseph Budd at said New-Mills, or the subscriber in Springfield, near Julia's Town.³

WILLIAM BUDD.⁴

¹ Alexander Moore, Jr., was the son of Alexander Moore, the father having been one of the earliest merchants at Cohansey Bridge, Bridgeton, *circum* 1740. Alexander Moore, Sr., was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Cumberland county, 1760-1781, under both royal and Whig commissions. Alexander Moore, Jr., was a member of a party of forty engaged in the burning of the tea cargo of the brig Greyhound, at Greenwich, in 1774. Although indictments were found against Moore and others, the matter never came to trial owing to the outbreak of the Revolution. After his marriage to Miss Tate, Alexander Moore, Jr., and his wife lived at "Moore Hall," west of Bridgeton, upon what is now the "County Farm." Subsequent to the death of his father, Alexander Moore, Jr., in 1786, filed a caveat against his will which led to a severe contest, the testament being upheld by the courts. With his wife, Alexander Moore, early in the nineteenth century, removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania.—*History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland*, Cushing & Shephard, 616; *History of the Early Settlement and Progress of Cumberland County*, Elmer, 14 *et seq.*—*F. B. L.*

² Pemberton.

³ Juliustown.

⁴ In Book D of Deeds, Clerk's office, Mt. Holly, is recorded a deed between Samuel Hough, Susannah, his wife, and Barzillai Thomas and William Newbold, executors of William Newbold, deceased, and Isaac Potts. The instrument, among other matters, recites that William Budd, of New Hanover Township, in August, 1783, purchased 800 acres of proprietary rights of Abraham Hewlings, and that William Budd and his brother, Joseph, October 10th, 1789, purchased 154 acres from John Lee. Reference is also made to tracts of land located in accordance with the above Rights, recorded in the Surveyor General's office, in Burlington City, Book 7, pages 108-7, 139, 140, 172-81, 292, &c. On September 10th, 1790, William Budd conveyed one-half interest in several of these tracts of land to William Newbold. The lands so conveyed were near Egg Harbour, and had erected on them a saw-mill, called "Oswego Mill." Upon March 19th, 1793, William Budd conveyed a lot of land "in the village called Hampton Hanover, alias The New Mills" (now Pemberton), "of which sd Budd became seized by virtue of the last will and testament of his father, David Budd, dec'd." From information in the possession of Ralph Woolman Deacon, Mt. Holly, N. J.

WANTED

For the Third Battalion, in New-Jersey, commanded by Col. Dayton, a Drummer and Fifer: If they are well recommended may be made Drum-major and Fife-major with good pay.—Apply to Mr. Clement Biddle in Philadelphia, Col. Dayton¹ in Elizabeth-Town, or Lieut. Col. White² at New-Brunswick.

TO BE SOLD

A House and Lot in Mount Holly, New-Jersey, The house supposed to be about 25 or 30 feet front, situated in an high pleasant part of the town, is framed and weather-boarded with cedar. On the same lot is a framed work shop, and near the house is a small pasture lot, through which there is a run of water. It will be sold reasonable. Enquire of John Pemberton, in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 2 month, 7th, 1776.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, February 21, 1776.

WAS LOST

On Sunday the 25th inst between the subscriber's house in Philadelphia, and six miles up the Burlington road in the Jerseys; a small

¹ Elias Dayton, born at Elizabethtown, May 1st, 1737, died at the same place October 22d, 1807. Entering military service in the French and Indian war he rose to the rank of Captain, and conducted, in 1764, an expedition against the Indians in Detroit. Rendering active service in the Revolution, an early exploit was a participation in the capture of the ship "Blue Mountain Valley." He attained the position of Brigadier-General January 7th, 1783, serving until the close of the struggle. In civil life, he was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, and of the Continental Congress, 1787-1788. During the latter part of his life he was President of the Society of the Cincinnati, in the State of New Jersey.—*Society of the Cincinnati Register*, 1895.—F. B. L.

² Anthony Walton White was a resident of New Brunswick, where he was born 1750, dying there in 1803. In 1775 he was Major and Aid-de-Camp to General Washington. On February 16th, 1780, he attained the rank of Colonel, was shortly afterward taken prisoner by the British, and was put on parole until the close of the war. From 1793 to 1800, Colonel White was a Brigadier-General of the United States Army. For a time he was Surrogate of Middlesex county, and from 1793, until his death, was Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey.—2 *Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society*, IX—F. B. L.

PARCHMENT POCKET-BOOK.

With three parcels of money therein, amounting to Forty Nine Pounds Ten Shillings; one parcel having Twenty-Two Pounds Ten Shillings, no Continental Money therein; another parcel containing Fifteen Pounds, all Continental Money, and the other containing Twelve Pounds, having one Twenty Dollar Bill Continental Money therein, the other not exactly known. Whoever finds the same, and will return it to the owner, living in Race-street, Philadelphia, or to Samuel Cooper¹ at the ferry shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

PHILIP HALL

Was left, at the house of the subscriber, living in Trenton, some time last Fall, during the setting of the Provincial Congress, a great COAT.—The owner is desired to call, prove his property, and take it away, paying for this advertisement.

BENJAMIN SMITH.²

¹ Samuel Cooper, son of Benjamin Cooper, extensive land owners in the city of Camden and its vicinity, was born in 1744, dying in 1812. In 1770, Samuel Cooper secured ferry rights at Cooper's Point, where he erected a large ferry-house, which bears upon its gable end, "S. & P. C., 1770," the initials of the owner and his wife, Prudence, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Haines) Brown, of Nottingham, Pennsylvania. The marriage of Samuel and Prudence occurred in 1766. After 1790, Samuel Cooper retired from business, establishing himself at "Pleasant View" Farm, Pavonia, leaving to his son, William, the management of the Cooper's Point Ferry, while the lower ferry, at the foot of Cooper street, was managed by another William Cooper, a cousin. The influence of the Cooper family upon the city of Camden has been most marked, the family name being given to the leading residential street of the city, to the largest hospital in southern Jersey, to the creek upon which so many manufacturing establishments are located, and to the "Point" at the northern end of the city. The Cooper ferries were among the most conspicuous points for distribution of travel during the Colonial and Revolutionary times, and early brought a large volume of trade from West Jersey to the city of Philadelphia.—*History of Camden County*, Prowell, pages 409, 410.—*F. B. L.*

² Benjamin Smith was born *circa* 1747, dying at Elizabethtown, 1824. For a long time he held influential positions in the First Presbyterian Church in Trenton, and in Elizabethtown, which latter place became his home about 1814. By his will, Benjamin Smith endowed a scholarship in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, in the sum of \$2,500.—*History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, New Jersey*, Hall, 286.—*F. B. L.*

TO BE SOLD.

Two Negro men, both under thirty, healthy and strong; one of them a valuable and compleat farmer in all its branches, to which he has been bred from a child, and is very stout. The other a genteel footman and waiter, understands the care of horses well, the management of a carriage, drives either on the box or as postilion, and in every respect suitable for a genteel family, or single Gentleman, and is fond of farming. Both have had the smallpox. Enquire of Mr. Coxe at Trenton, or of Doctor Redman at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1776.

All persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS PATTERSON, late of Gloucester county, West-New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to pay, and those that have any just demands on said estate are desired to leave them properly proved with the subscriber, in order for adjustment.

HENRY LISLE, Administrator.

The indentures of a bound girl, about 9 years of age, to be disposed of for a small premium, to a good place.

To be let, two plantations, adjoining each other, in West-New-Jersey, Gloucester county, about 20 miles from the town of Gloucester; on one of which is a good bearing orchard, both have convenient dwelling-houses, with out-houses, and about 30 acres cleared land. Any person inclining to rent, by applying to said Henry Lisle, in Second street, below the bridge, may know the terms. Security for the payment of the rent will be required.

N. B. Sundry household furniture and children cloaths, with other wearing apparel, have been clandestinely taken from the plantation on which said Thomas Patter-

son lately lived, since his death. A handsome reward will be given to the person that will furnish sufficient proof of the fact to convict the offender.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, February 28, 1776.

Public notice is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the county of Hunterdon, in the province of New-Jersey, that they appear pursuant to a rule of the inferior court of Common Pleas, in, and for the said county, before two of the judges of the said court, at the said gaol, on Thursday the 28th day of March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtor's estate and effects should not be made, and the said debtor discharged, pursuant to the act of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors.

ABNER FERRILL.

Trenton gaol, Feb. 7, 1776.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

At TRENTON, in NEW-JERSEY, A number of good workmen, who are well acquainted with forging and filing of gun-locks. All those who apply well recommended for sobriety, industry and diligence, may expect to meet with great encouragement and good pay, from
EBENEZER COWELL¹

¹ Ebenezer Cowell, a member of a family early settled near Dorchester, Massachusetts, was a brother of the Rev. David Cowell, long pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in Trenton, during whose incumbency the "Tennent Controversy" occurred. Ebenezer appears to have been a blacksmith, especially in the line of locksmithing and gunsmithing. During the Revolution he materially assisted the American troops located in and near Trenton by attending to the repair of their guns, employing all the local tradesmen he could in the work, and often advancing considerable sums in their payment. While the British were in Trenton they ransacked his effects. From 1765 to 1775 he acquired large tracts of land, in West Jersey, including a share of a propriety in that division. In 1774 he was a Deputy Surveyor of West Jersey, and in 1782-4 he was of the "Committee of the West Jersey Proprietors." In 1791 he lived in Philadelphia, but he soon returned to Trenton, where he died May 4th, 1799. He was the father of Ebenezer (licensed as an attorney in 1769), Dr. John, Dr. David, Joseph, Robert, Eunice and Sarah Cowell.—*History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J.*, Hall, 67, 233, 238; *Records of Secretary of State and Cowell MSS.*—F. B. L.

N. B. Said Cowell heartily desires to assist in and to the utmost of his power to promote the present most glorious defence of his country, is willing to instruct a number of apprentices in the useful art of making gunlocks, and intends to confine himself to that particular branch of his business, in order that the provincial army may be provided with such locks as may be depended upon. March 6.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, March 6, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the sixth instant (March, 1776) living in New-Hanover township, Burlington county, an English servant Man, named Marshall Hall, but calls himself Thomas Marshall. He is about twenty-three years of age, near five feet eight inches high, full-faced, black curl'd hair, and slim legs; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, brown mixed cloth coat, and waistcoat, light royal ribb'd breeches ragged and greasy, Russia sheeting shirt, one pair blue yarn and a pair of grey worsted hose, old shoes, pinchbeck plated buckles; by trade a joiner and carpenter: He came from London last fall with Capt. Getshens, and has been in Charlestown, South Carolina. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, by applying to RALPH ALLEN, or to ANDREW CRAIG, in Philadelphia.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, March 13, 1776.

TO BE SOLD.

At Mountholly, in the County of Burlington. A Dwelling House in a pleasant Situation, having a large, good Cellar, six square rooms besides entries, in good repair;—four fire places in three distinct stacks of chimneys. The Lot on which the House stands is about one hundred feet

front, and holding the same width to a run which affords plenty of water the whole Year, containing better than half an acre of ground, with a good large Chaise-house, Pail'd Garden Smoak-house, &c.

Also five lots of Land on the new street, near the Friends new Meeting-house, 100 feet front and about 200 deep, and one Lot on the High street, within a few rods of the above Meeting-house, 80 feet front, and near 200 deep.

Whoever is inclined to purchase any or all of the above mentioned, may apply to MR. PETER SHIRASS, near, or Mr. JOHN BRAINARD,¹ living on the Premises. March 21, 1776.—*The Pennsylvania Ledger*, March 30, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, living in Pitts-Grove Township, Salem County, and West New-Jersey, on the evening of the 30th of March ; two indented servant men, the eldest named EDWARD BIRD, about 35 years of age, was born in Boston government, went to England about a year and a half past, and came in a servant last fall ; he is about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, thin visaged, short brown hair, is disabled in his back and limps, walks with difficulty, and rocks very much in his walk ; had on when he went away, a brown homespun short coat, a whitish coloured cloth waist-coat, with horn-buttons on a pair of old leather breeches, some mended, homespun shirt and stockings, an old beaver hat, about three parts worn : He can read and write, and will likely forge a pass, it is expected he will push towards New England, as he pretends he has a wife living there.

The other is named WILLIAM BLACKMOORE, came from the West of England, speaks on that dialect, has been in the country near two years ; about 5 feet 8

¹ For a sketch of John Brainerd see *1 N. J. Archives*, IX., p. 355.

or 9 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, wears it tied behind, is knock-kneed, when he walks carries his feet outward; he is about 20 years of age, smooth faced; had on when he went away, a homespun greyish coloured surtout coat, with the skirts cut off, a brown jacket and light linen ditto, a pair of old leather breeches, mended before, a check shirt, blue homespun stockings, a pair of new shoes, brass buckles, one of them broke, a new felt hat, bound with black worsted binding; stole a pair of buckskin gloves. Whoever takes up said servants and secures them, so that their master can have them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid: If the oldest is taken, Four Dollars, and the young one, Six Dollars, paid by me,

ISAAC HARRIS¹

N. B. All recruiting officers in the navy and army are requested not to enlist them. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry them off.

Elizabeth-Town, April 2, 1776.

The Trustees of New-Jersey College, are desired to attend at their hall in Princeton, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. at 9 o'clock.

By order of the board,

JAMES CALDWELL, clk.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, April 10, 1776.

¹ Dr. Isaac Harris was born in 1741, spending his early life near Quibbletown, Middlesex county, where he practiced his profession. *Circum* 1771 he removed to Pittsgrove, where his home and its library attracted students and men prominent in the medical profession. Active in the formation of the State Medical Society, he was the sixth signer to the Instruments of Association. In 1792 he was elected President of the Society, dying in 1808. In 1776, Dr. Harris was commissioned Surgeon in General Newcomb's Brigade, State Troops. Upon his monument in the Presbyterian yard at Daretown are these words: "He sustained for many years the character of an eminent physician, an upright civil magistrate and a faithful elder and deacon in the church of Christ. His piety was exemplary and his death triumphant."—*History of Medicine in New Jersey*, Wickes, 275 *et seq.*; *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland*, Cushing & Shephard, 354.—F. B. L.

Chester-township, *Burlington County* April 15.

Whereas Elizabeth the wife of me the subscriber, hath, after plundering my house and carrying off sundry moveables, eloped from my bed and board. These are to forewarn all persons from paying her any money without my orders, nor to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

ISAAC ATKINSON.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of JOSEPH MOUNTAIN, now confined in Newtown gaol, in the county of Sussex, West-New-Jersey, that the honorable Judges of the inferior court of common pleas, for said county, hath been pleased to appoint the fifteenth day of April next, for said creditors to meet them there, and shew cause if any they have, why the said Joseph Mountain should not be discharged from his present confinement, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly intituled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors."

March 10, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, April 17, 1776.

TO BE SOLD

Fourteen Acres of Good Land, situate in Springfield township, Burlington county, twenty-six miles from Philadelphia, twelve from Burlington, and seven from Mount-Holly, in a village called Julius town. There are on said premises, a handsome two-story dwelling house neatly painted, very pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, with good stables, and a large hay loft, a waggon house, smoak house, &c. a good well of water with a pump at the kitchen door, a large garden neatly paled with a variety of fruit trees, a large orchard containing 160 apple trees: There is also on said premises

two small dwelling houses that rent for seven pounds per annum.

Any person inclining to view the same and know the terms, may apply to WILLIAM HEWLINGS, Esq., in Burlington, or to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES SMITH.

N. B. The above place would suit any gentleman chusing to retire from the city.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in Cumberland County, West-New-Jersey, May 6, 1776. "This serves to inform you of an alarm we had about 11 o'clock this day, of a party of regulars landing on Fiddle's-Island,¹ in Bacon's Neck, about four miles from Greenwich, supposed to be about 30 in number; shooting down the cattle, taking them on board, &c. whereupon I called the militia together as soon as possible, and upon our appearance, a gun was fired from on board one of the vessels for them to repair on board, which they did with the greatest precipitation. Our men pursued so closely, that we were near taking 3 of them prisoners, one of whom left an excellent musket behind, which we got, with some cartridges. They hollowed to our men to go on board the King fisher and they would pay for the beef. It is supposed they took off between 20 and 30 cattle, 5 they left dead on the shore, and wounded many others, which, with all the others, we have drove from the water side. They have taken, this morning, a shallop belonging to Daniel Richard's bound from Philadelphia to Morris's river; but the hands escaped to shore."

¹ Should be Tindall's Island, upland in the salt marsh, on the north bank of the mouth of Cohansey creek.

By a Gentleman from Greenwich, in Cumberland County, New Jersey, we learn, that on Monday last, about 10 o'clock, a body of men from the pirate ships landed on Tindon's¹ Island, between Cohansey Creek and Stow Creek; that they shot down and carried off between 20 and 30 cattle from the marsh; that the militia mustered together as fast as possible, and marched down to engage them, but being discovered from the ships, a signal was given, and the men took to their boats with great precipitation, leaving five dead cattle on the shore; one of the men was so closely pursued that he dropt his musket, and narrowly escaped being taken. The ships immediately weighed anchor and stood up the river.—*The Pennsylvania Ledger*, May 11, 1776.

New Jersey, May 23, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Run-Away on the 20th inst. from the subscriber, living in Chester township, Burlington county, an English Servant Man, named JAMES MORRIS, about 5 feet, 8 inches high, dark complexion, with dark bushy hair, talks in the West country dialect. Had on and took with him a striped linen jacket with sleeves, a striped home-made ditto without sleeves, a cloth coloured surtout coat, leather breeches, grey stockings, old shoes, a new felt hat, two shirts, one homespun, the other white, took more clothes with him. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any gaol in this province, shall be entitled to the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

EDMUND HOLLINSHEAD

—*The Pennsylvania Ledger*, May 25, 1776.

¹ Should be Tindall's Island. See page 549.

Run away from the subscriber living in Woodberry, Gloucester county, New-Jersey, on the 27th instant, (5th month) an apprentice Lad, named JAMES WIGGINS, between seventeen and eighteen years of age, about 4 feet 9 inches high; is pretty well set, has a fair complexion and a down look; had on and took with him when he went away, a brown cloth coat, with tortise-shell buttons with silver eyes, a sleeveless jacket with the fore parts of red serge, the back parts callimanco, black knit breeches, a half worn fur hat, old shoes, with plated buckles one of which is broke, a pair of blue yarn stockings, one pair of thread ditto, an old fine shirt, two ticklenburg ditto, and a pair of trowsers. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal so that he may have him again, if taken within the province, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, if out, FOUR DOLLARS, and reasonable charges.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

—*The Pennsylvania Ledger, June 1, 1776.*

TO THE PUBLIC

Whereas J. F. Davenport,¹ in the Pennsylvania Gazette, has forwarned all persons from taking an assignment of a Note of Twelve Pounds given by him to the subscriber, declaring it to be surreptitiously *gotten*: These are therefore to acquaint the public, that the Note was given by virtue of an award made by four indifferent persons elected and chosen by the said J. F. Davenport, and myself, to settle all matters in difference between us: And as to his forewarning any person from taking an assignment of said note, he might have saved himself the trouble, as I believe that no person that is acquainted with his circumstances would choose to have any thing

¹ This was probably Josiah F. Davenport, County Clerk of Gloucester, 1774-1776.

to do with him ; and I am determined to bring an action for the recovery of the money as soon as the said note becomes due.

JOSEPH ARCHER

Burlington County, May 2, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, June 5, 1776.

Sussex County, New-Jersey, May, 1776.

By virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 29th of August next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mrs. Jane Allen, in Newton, a valuable plantation, and tract of land, pleasantly situated in the township of Hardiston about one mile from Sharpsborough iron works, and the same distance from Col. Ephraim Martin's, containing about 290 acres, more or less ; now in possession of the widow Northrop. There is on said tract a commodious log-dwelling-house, a frame barn, stables, and a young bearing orchard of apple-trees, &c. more than 60 acres of upland are already cleared, besides 20 acres of meadow in English grass and fit for the scythe. The whole in good fence. The land in general is clear of rocks and stones and extraordinary good for raising grain of all kinds. About 60 acres more of bog and swamp meadow may easily be made at a small expence ; the former, in its present state, produces yearly a large quantity of wild hay, and when drained, will answer equally well for raising hemp or grass. Late the estate of Benjamin Northrop, deceased ; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

ARCHIBALD SEWART, Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, June 19, 1776.

Lost between Amboy and Bordentown, on the 15th inst. by a wounded Serjeant, on his way from Quebeck

to Philadelphia, a black leather POCKET-BOOK, containing above Forty Continental Dollars, a Recommendation to the Honorable Congress, signed by General Thompson, the Prussian General, and Col. Livingston, with other papers of no use but to the owner, who expects that if any person of liberal principles finds it he will send it to *Redmund Byrne*, at the Masons and York arms near the crooked Billet wharf; if any of contrary principles should find it, they will oblige the subscriber, by sending the papers, as above, retaining the money for their trouble.

WILLIAM WHITING

Philadelphia, June 19, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Ledger*, June 22, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation, situate in the township of Amwell, in Hunterdon County, upon the York road about two miles from Coryell's ferry,¹ containing 130 acres of land, with a dwelling house and barn on it, a good peach and apple orchard of young trees, and about 10 acres of good meadow on it. Whoever inclines to purchase said place may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber in Amwell, about 3 miles from Coryell's ferry.

PETER WILSON.

Amwell, June 21, 1776.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, June 26, 1776.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away last night from the subscriber living in Gloucester county, Deptford township, two Servants, both about nineteen years of age, about five feet eight inches high. One an Irishman named ROBERT M. FARLAND. He had on a felt hat, almost new, two brown-

¹ Lambertville.

ish jackets, the upper one with small cuffs, new homespun shirt and trousers, and good shoes with copper or brass buckles.

The other a Low-Dutchman named PETER DENNY, has black curly hair, pitted with the small pox, and is very surly. He had on an old beaver hat, and lightish jacket, two new homespun shirts, a pair of trowsers, and good shoes with strings.

Whoever apprehends the said servants, and secures them so that their master gets them again, shall have the above reward, or half for either of them, with reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN JESSUP¹

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, July 3, 1776.

Absconded on the evening of the 15th day of this instant July from his master Jacob Stille, living near Oldman's Creek in the township of Woolwich in the County of Gloucester, an Irish servant man named Isaac Brown about twenty-seven years of age, born near Springfield in New Jersey, had on and took with him when he went away a new cloth coat of a grave colour, a jacket of the same near a lead colour, with basket buttons thereon, also an under jacket about half worn, of blue and red colar, a pair of dirty leather breeches, with two seams, two new tow and linen shirts, new trowsers of the same, linen thread stocking, a pair of black leather shoes, he is about five feet ten inches high, whoever secures the said servant, so that his said master may have him again, if taken within said county THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, if out of the county THREE POUNDS reward by

JACOB STILLE

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, July 24, 1776.

¹ For a sketch of the descendants of John Jessup, see *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland*, Cushing and Shephard, p. 188.

*Extract of a Letter from Camp at Perth-Amboy New-Jersey,
July 26, 1776.*

“Yesterday afternoon we had a smart cannonading with the enemy, occasioned by four or five shallops coming down the sound.—the general directed a small battery mounting two iron four pounders to fire on them, this brought on a heavy firing from the enemy’s battery, from an eminence that overlooked ours.

“Captain Moulder, with his two field pieces, was ordered on the shore, but being encamped at some distance, before he could come up the shallops had all nearly past, however, he began a well-directed fire, and though they had got to a considerable distance hulled one of them.

“When the vessels were passed, the firing ceased on both sides. We had the misfortune of loosing one of the Second Battalion, and having another wounded. The young man’s name who was killed, is Owens belonging to Captain Weed’s company—he was shot right through the heart—the ball, a four pounder, entering his left side, and coming out of his breast;—this morning he was buried with the honors of war—The other, who is wounded, is one Freeman, a serjeant in Capt. Boyd’s company—his wound is not dangerous—the ball having first taken the street, and rebounding struck the upper part of his right thigh, but has not broken the bone.—There was a horse killed which was standing in a waggon near the General’s door. The enemy appear to have some very heavy field pieces. They sent some 12 pounders among us. It is surprising they did not do more execution, as there were so many of our people on the bank opposite to them without the least covering.

“The enemy appear to be very strong, and are constantly reinforcing, as our troops come in. They are throwing up breast-works along the shore to prevent our landing.”—*The Pennsylvania Journal, July 31, 1776.*

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber at Atsionworks,¹ in the Province of West-New-Jersey on Wednesday the 31 July 1776, JOHN FISHER an English indented servant. He is sixteen years old, about five feet, four inches high, slender made, small legs, large feet, a little knock-kneed, much mark'd with the small-pox, and has a surly countenance. He had on when he went away, a spotted swanskin Jacket, a pair of Oznabrug trousers, with patches on one of the knees; it's supposed he took with him a scarlet jacket, and a new ruff-castor hat. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him in any Jail, shall receive THREE POUNDS, Reward from

LAWRENCE SALTAR

—*The Pennsylvania Ledger, August 3, 1776.*

Extract of a letter from Brunswick, July 31.

“Our posts which we found almost without any defence are now pretty well secured. We have above five thousand troops at the different stations, from Newark-bay round Staten-Island Sound to S. Amboy. Head Quarters are at Amboy city, where our greatest strength lies. The Generals have wished the troops to have been more forward; nothing would please them more than hastening them along. The strength of the enemy very uncertain. It was generally agreed they had 8000 effective men when we first arrived: Since when a considerable number of vessels have arrived; it is said 2000 highlanders have joined them,—I do not believe it—they have centinels all round our side of the Island, and the houses and barns all appear to be full. Their chief

¹Atsion lies at the angle of Burlington, Gloucester, and Atlantic counties, and like Batsto, was famous for its bog-iron furnaces. As late as 1831 the furnace made 800 to 900 tons of castings, and the forge from 150 to 200 tons of bar iron annually. This estate of 60,000 acres passed under the control of the Richards family. The causes leading to the decline of the iron industry were similar to those prevailing at Batsto. Three miles from Atsion was the Indian reservation of Edgepelick, and many of the Lenni Lenape, thither removed by the Legislature, were workmen in the Atsion furnace.—*F. B. L.*

encampment is said to be on the sea or bay side next to their shipping; but we have great reason to believe they have a considerable encampment also behind a hill immediately opposite Amboy, as in less than half an hour after our fire on the shallops began a large body were seen coming over that hill. I believe they are uninformed of our numbers, and believe them to be greater than they are; and are apprehensive of our going over. They have cannon planted along the shore; but concealed from our view. In the little affair we had, their fire discovered more than we were aware of. Their shot are 6, 12, and 18 pounders, such were picked up."—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, August 7, 1776.

All persons indebted to SAMUEL SHAW, Attorney at Law, late of the town of Woodbury, in the county of Gloucester for Costs of Suit, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH ELLIS, Esquire¹

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, August 21, 1776.

West-New-Jersey, Batsto, August 27, 1776

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away last night from Batsto furnace,² three servant men, one of them named FRANCIS LAWRENCE PIDGINETT, a Portuguese about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches

¹ Joseph Ellis was a prominent citizen of Gloucester county, and from 1781 to 1785, a member of the House of Assembly, and from 1787 to 1794, a member of the Legislative Council.

² Batsto, formerly known as the Forks of the Little Egg Harbor, was once a town of great importance upon the Atlantic-Burlington county line, and was an industrial center for the iron, glass, wood, timber and charcoal interests of the "Pines." An iron furnace was established in Batsto 1766, and after various owners, it passed, into the possession of Joseph Ball, a wealthy Philadelphian, its manager, after 1784, being Colonel William Richards, an uncle of Joseph Ball. Under Colonel Richards' management Batsto prospered exceedingly, and upon his death, in 1823, his son, Jesse, succeeded him. The Richards family, in all but name, were manorial lords although their tenure was marked by a sympathetic administration of the great

high, stoops in his walk, yellow complexion, middling long black hair, brown eyes and chews tobacco: He had on and took with him, one blue short coat, one brown duffil under jacket one pair of light coloured worsted plush breeches, Oznabrig shirt and trowsers, new hat, and old shoes: MATTHEW SHFRONE, a Frenchman, by trade a shoemaker, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair tied behind, grey eyes, black beard, and has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. EMANUEL RODRIGUES, a Spaniard, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, short black hair, black eyes, and dark complexion. Both Shfrone and Rodrigues took with them the same kind and same coloured clothes as Pidginett.

And the 24th of June, the two following runaways FRANCIS BERRARA, a Spaniard, about 30 years of age, 6 feet, 2 inches high, black hair, brown eyes, thin visage, takes a great quantity of snuff, his fore teeth remarkably wide, and has a down look. The other named JOSEPH RODRIGO but generally goes by the name of JOSEPH, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, yellow complexion, black hair and black eyes. JOSEPH LOVETT a Frenchman who ran away July 14th, is 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, long brown hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, and thin visage; the three last took with them the same kind and same coloured clothes as Pidginett. Whoever takes up the above runaways, and secures them in any jail, so that their master, JOHN COX, of Philadelphia,

estate. Owing to the introduction of anthracite coal, the opening of the Pennsylvania iron mines and the vast industrial changes effected, Batsto slowly died after 1850, and a former population of 1,000 workmen and employees dwindled away to a bare handful. The Richards family removed to Philadelphia and elsewhere. A destructive fire in 1874 burned many of the old buildings, and in 1876, the Batsto tract, embracing 100 square miles, passed under foreclosure proceedings to Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia. Since that time Mr. Wharton has restored the property to somewhat of its former elegance. A plate containing the dates "1766, 1786, 1829," is in existence, showing the building and rebuildings of Batsto Furnace. It is now in the possession of B. W. Richards, of Philadelphia.—*Daily Union History of Atlantic City and County*, Hall, 81 *et seq.*—F. B. L.

gets them again, or delivers them at Batsto Furnace shall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars, for each of them, and all reasonable charges.

JOSEPH BALL.¹

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, September 11, 1776.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Ran away, on Friday the 6th September, from the subscriber, living in Pitsgrove, one mile below the Mud Meeting-house, in Salem county, West Jersey, a Mulatto Man named PETER, about 35 years of age, from 5 feet 6 to 7 inches high, stout and well made, is fond of strong liquor, and when drunk very saucy, and talks a great deal of his abilities as a farmer; he formerly lived with David Franks, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, and was purchased of him about five years ago by his present master. As he was seen going towards Salem, it is probable he may make for Penn's Neck: He had on and took with him, a light mixt superfine cloth coat and waistcoat, a red hair plush jacket, a white ditto, with a belt before, green calimanco breeches, a Holland shirt three stocks, a pair white cotton stockings, plain, a pair light coloured silk ditto, a pair tow trowsers, one red spotted and one black silk handkerchiefs, a pair of pumps, one of which is patched on the side, square silver shoe buckles, and an old hat. Whoever secures the said fellow in any goal, so that his master may have him

¹ Joseph Ball, a near relative of General Washington, was a wealthy Quaker merchant of Philadelphia, who besides owning Batsto, had large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. He died intestate in 1820 at the age of 73, six uncles and six aunts inheriting his property. One of these, William Richards, consolidated the interests the others had in Batsto, and became sole owner of that property. A prolonged litigation ensued owing to the absence of any act of Congress enabling an administrator to sell lands in the District of Columbia, from which fact claimants to the property have agitated from time to time alleged interests and rights. In New Jersey the administrators of Joseph Ball were Samuel Richards and Sarah Ball.—*Daily Union History of Atlantic City and County*, Hall, 451; *Pamphlet Laws New Jersey*, 1824, page 73.—F. B. L.

again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, or to Samuel Purviance and Sons in Philadelphia.

SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, September 13, 1776.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a POCKET BOOK was found on the 13th of this instant between Kings town and Ten Mile run, in New-Jersey, and county of Middlesex; with a SUM of MONEY in it, whoever has lost said book, and can describe the same, may apply to ISAAC CLENDENIN or to William Van Tilboro, at Kings town who will inform where said Clendenin lives. It is supposed the man was on his way to Philadelphia.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, October 2, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER

A House and Lot in the town of Haddonfield, in the county of Gloucester, West-Jersey. The house is two story high, has three rooms on a floor, the lot containing two and a quarter acres of land, chief of it excellent, good orchard, for terms apply to JOSEPH ROWAND, living in Colestown, in the aforesaid county.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, October 16, 1776.

Princeton, October 26, 1776.

The Students of the College of New-Jersey, and all who intend to enter there this fall, are desired to take notice, that the Vacation will be up and College Orders begin to take place on Monday the 4th of November. They are also desired to remember, that on Wednesday the 6th the Chambers will be fixed and assigned, so that

those who do not appear that day will lose all claim from their former possession, unless they have leave of absence previously asked and obtained. The Grammar School will begin at the same time, where boys are taught the Languages, Writing and Arithmetic with the utmost care. —*The Pennsylvania Journal*, October 23, 1776.

October 30.

All persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Chesnutt, of Gloucester county, New-Jersey, deceased are desired to take notice, that if they do not discharge the same in a few days, their notes, &c. will be put in suit as the money is wanted to pay off legacies

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Executor.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

Strayed away, or Stolen from a stable in Amboy. A BLACK HORSE, about fourteen hands and one inch high, his mane and tail thick and woolly hind legs crooked, one fore leg thicker than the other owing to a strain, but not observable without particular notice; the horse trots remarkably fast, but is apt to be taken with a lameness in the fore leg. A SADDLE and BRIDLE were also missing about the same time, the stirrups and bridle furniture are silver washed, the saddle quilted, and the saddle-cloth, with green stripes. Whoever will deliver the said horse, saddle and bridle to Mr. Hicks, at Amboy; or Mr. Vorhees, at Brunswick; or Mr. Graham at Elizabeth-Town; or Mr. William Carson, in Third-street Philadelphia, tavern-keepers, shall receive the above reward.

September 27, 1776.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

A Negro Man, named BEN, about three and twenty years old, five feet six inches high, country born, lived lately in the lower parts of Maryland. He is lame in one of his feet. Had on an old hat, an old blue coat, a red jacket and buckskin breeches. Whoever secure said Negro so that the subscriber may have him again, or brings him home shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS SCOTT

N. B. Whoever takes up said NEGRO, is desired to acquaint the subscriber, by advertising him in the Pennsylvania Journal.—*The Pennsylvania Journal, October 30, 1776.*

Was left at the house of JOSEPH HAIGHT, in the city of Burlington, New-Jersey, a short time ago, a considerable sum of money by some person unknown, the owner by describing the money and the sum, may by applying to the subscriber and paying for this advertisement have it again.

JOSEPH HAIGHT.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, November 13, 1776.*

PHILADELPHIA.

From New Jersey we learn, that immediately after the surrender of Fort Washington it was determined to evacuate Fort Lee, which was nearly accomplished when the enemy, on Thursday morning last, sent a body of men across the North River 3 or 4 miles above it, which the guard at Fort Lee having notice of, retreated to Hackensack, and from thence to Aquaconack Bridge, when the enemy took possession of the Fort, and we are told, have since sent a party to Hackensack, where they remained when the last accounts came away.

Extract of a letter from Newark. Nov. 23.

"You have no doubt heard all the particulars of our retreat from Fort Lee to Hackinsack, from Hackinsack to Aquaconack, and from thence to this place. Nothing material has happened in the fighting way: We lost some of our large mortars, part of our cannon and stores at Fort Lee, as well as at Hackinsack. I believe the Generals intend to make a stand at this place, I hope these losses, will rouse the virtue of America, if she does not exert herself now, she deserves not the independence she has declared. I have still hopes of success. I heard a great man say many months ago, that America would not purchase her freedom at so cheap a rate as was imagined—nor is it proper she should, what costs us a little we not value enough."—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, November 27, 1776.

Extract of a letter from Raritan, (New Jersey) Jan. 23.

Last Monday, a party of Jersey Militia, consisting of about 400 and about 50 of the Pennsylvania Rifle-Men, marched to attack a body of the enemy, consisting of about 600, who were posted at a bridge at Millstone river, near Abraham Vannest's mill, which is two miles from Somerset Court House. In order more effectually to prevent our men from crossing the enemy had placed three field pieces on a hill, about 50 yards from the bridge; when our men found it impossible to cross there, they went down the river, broke through the ice, waded across the river up to their middles, flanked the enemy, routed them, and took 43 baggage waggons, 104 horses, 115 head of cattle, and about 60 or 70 sheep. We lost 4 or 5 men.—We took 12 prisoners and from the best accounts the enemy had about 24 or 25 killed and wounded. A man who came from Brunswick this afternoon says, the enemy allow that they lost 35 or 36 men,

but say the rebels lost 300.—There were not more than 400 of our men crossed the river: The enemy report, that they were attacked by 3000 of General Washington's troops there, and were absolutely certain they were not Militia, they were sure that no Militia would fight in that way.—There has been an engagement to-day, the guns were heard beyond this, but we do not know where it was, nor the event. Our army I believe, are drawing near Brunswick, with an intention to prevent the enemy from getting provisions, if they do so the enemy will be obliged to leave Brunswick. They (the enemy) do not now pretend to send as a foraging party less than 500 or 600 men. The Militia here are in high spirits, and I hope they will continue so."

On Thursday last about 350 Americans attacked a party of about 700 of the enemy near Bonum Town, between Brunswick and Amboy, when our people standing a small brush, retired for want of artillery. It is said we killed a Col. and 20 men, and mortally wounded a Lieut Colonel and 30 or 40 privates.

Extract of a letter from Bordentown, January 4, 1777.

"I am just arrived with Major Mifflin, from an expedition in the lower parts of the Jerseys, a place called Monmouth Court-House. We arrived there Thursday evening. We were informed of a party of men consisting of about 200, under the command of Col. Morris. We there formed our party (120 in number) in proper order, and intended to attack them in the town about half an hour before night; Col. Morris, it seems got notice of our arrival, had his baggage loaded and his men formed to draw off for Middletown, about 18 miles from the Court House; they accordingly pushed off from town, and got away about half a mile; we immediately pushed after them, and they halted. We came up about a quarter

of an hour before night and engaged them ; a very heavy fire was kept up on both sides, and the enemy stood us about eight minutes, then gave way, and retreated precipitately, at this time it was quite dark, and we could not see what loss the enemy suffered. On our side we had none killed. We marched from the field to the town, and lodged there that night. The next morning we sent out a party to the field we had engaged in, and they brought four dead bodies which we buried. We took during the engagement twenty three prisoners, and brought them to this place. We also took seven waggon loads of stores &c. and twelve horses."

A party from Col. Humpton's Regiment, who are stationed in West New Jersey, about the middle of this month, went to Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, where they took a large quantity of cloth and other stores, collected there by a set of tories, who infest that county, many of which were obliged to make a precipitate retreat on board the English men of war.—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, January 29, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Sunday last was brought to town fifteen British soldiers, taken within one mile of the west side of Brunswick, where the British army are hemmed in on all sides.

We hear, that every day, our army, round Brunswick, take prisoners, or receive deserters from the English army in that town.

On Thursday last Col. Parker with 300 men, attacked a large foraging party near Quibble-Town, who had six pieces of cannon. He was obliged by superiority of number to retire with the loss of 7 men ; by a deserter and a prisoner we learn that the enemy lost 25 men, besides a number of wounded.

On Sunday last six Hessians were taken on this side Brunswick.

Extract of a letter from New-Jersey, January 22, 1777.

“As I have not seen any news-papers or other publications from your city since General Howe’s troops came to Trenton, I cannot tell whether the public are informed of the usage the inhabitants met with from them on the road from Fort Lee.

As I live a considerable distance from that part of the colony where they marched through, after General Washington had drove Howe’s army to Brunswick, having a considerable number of acquaintances live on the road between Brunswick and Trenton, I went to see them and am now just returned home, and will give you an account of the usage some people met with from them.

“One afternoon a large number of the British light-horse came to a farmer’s house (whose mother, an aged widow woman lay very sick with a fever) and put up for the night.

A Colonel and about a dozen other officers took possession of the parlour and bed-rooms, except the one, where the sick woman lay. After their horses were fed with the hay and grain of the farmer’s, in as profuse a manner as though it was not worth a farthing, they plundered the cellar of about 50 pounds of sugar 60 pounds of butter, a quantity of cheese, hogs fat, candles and meat, not leaving the family an ounce of either; then they killed all the poultry on the plantation, except three chickens, who it is supposed hid themselves, so that in a few hours there was not a mouthful of victuals left in the house for the family to eat; and although the daughter of the sick woman applied to the Colonel several times with tears in her eyes, in behalf of the family, and her mother in particular, to prevent his troops plundering and eating

up all their provisions, yet he did not shew the least inclination to hinder them.—The evening this Colonel and his officers spent in feasting and drinking, and in the parlour adjoining the sick woman's bed-room, with as much noise as is common for such gentlemen to make in their frolicks; and, although they were told how disagreeable it was to the sick woman, yet they did not appear to have the least tenderness or humanity in them, but used the most profane language, damning the rebels (as they called the Americans) for a pack of cowards, and wished they would make a stand and fight them, and they would be as willing their army might consist of a hundred thousand as ten thousand.

They swore they would be in Philadelphia by Christmas or in Hell. The rebels they said depended upon God Almighty to fight for them, but give them thirty thousand men and they did not care whether God or the Devil was against them; and much such was their discourse through the evening.—The next morning they moved on their march, when the farmer came home and found those free-booters, had drawn off two hogsheds of his Cyder, eat and destroyed all his winter apples, stole several coats, his boots, a table cloth, pillow-cases, towels, silver stock buckle, and several other things; he was obliged to send out to one of his neighbors to beg victuals for his family and poor sick mother. Numbers of other people were used much in the same manner, but I have been thus particular in this account, because the light-horse gentry are said to be the best bred part of the army, and there were no others at this house—they neither offered to buy or pay for any thing. You no doubt have seen or heard of Lord and Gen. Howe's proclamation, published the 30th of November past offering protection to every ones person and estate that would come within sixty days, and sign a declaration that they would not

take up arms against Great Britain, nor assist those that should. Numbers soon went in, signed and got protection. Soon after the persons appointed to grant protections, required those that applied to make oath of what they were required only to sign by the proclamation, with a long addition to it. People still came in, and in a few days after they were required to bring their arms and deliver up, or no more protections should be granted, so that a number of arms were carried in; but General Washington taking Trenton put a stop to the people going in;¹ however, before that, those who had protections found that they fared no better than those who had none, for they were plundered daily, and numbers of families that I know, who had protections, have had their horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, with the greatest part of their household goods, taken from them by the regulars; and, although they shewed the officers and soldiers, who took them, their protections, they only damned them and their protections too.—The people who live on the road where the regulars passed and re-passed, are much dissatisfied that they took protections, for had they not depended upon that to save their goods from being

¹ Upon this occasion General Washington prepared and had circulated, probably by express riders, a "Call to Arms," the existence of which was but recently disclosed.

This "Call," unquestionably, had a highly stimulating effect upon the Whig cause, and was as follows:

' To the Friends of America in the State of New Jersey

" The Army of the American States under my Command, being lately greatly reinforced, and having again Entered the State of New Jersey, I most warmly request the Militia of Said State at this Important Crisis to Evince their love to their Country, by boldly Stepping forth and defending the Cause of Freedom. The Inhabitants may be assured that by a manly and Spirited Conduct they may now relieve their Distressed State from the Depredations of our Enemies,—I have therefore dispatched Coll Neilson, Majors Taylor, Van Emburgh and Frelinghysen together with some other Gentlemen of your State to call together and Embody your Militia, not doubting but Success will attend their Endeavours.—"

"Go: Washington.

" Trenton
31 Decr 1776 " }

—*History of Trenton*, 1895, Lee, p. 48.—*F. B. L.*

plundered, agreeable to assurance given in the Proclamation, they would have moved their most valuable effects back into the country——

What I have here wrote you may depend upon to be true, as I had it from the sufferers, who are people of veracity, and if you can make any part of it serviceable to the public it may be well."

—*The Pennsylvania Journal*, February 5, 1777.

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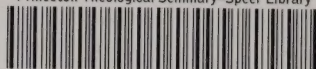
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